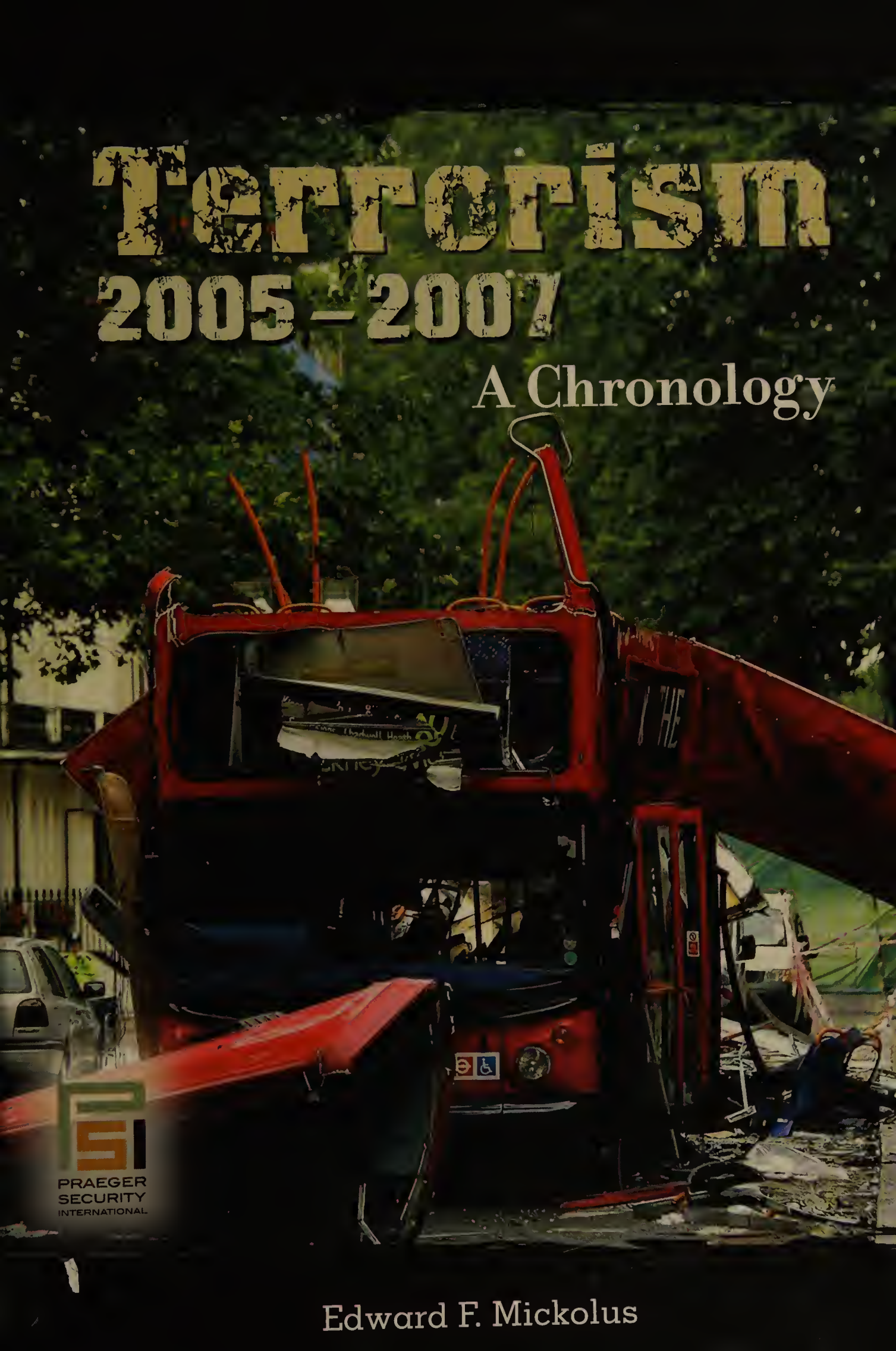
Terrorism 2005–2007

A Chronology



Edward F. Mickolus

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TERRORISM, 2005–2007

A CHRONOLOGY

Edward F. Mickolus

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For Paula

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Introduction

With the publication of this volume, I have been writing this series of chronologies for more than three decades. Although I have hoped that each volume would be the last—because terrorism would expire—or slimmer—because terrorism would decrease—experience now suggests that I should not predict this to be the last in the series.

Using a comprehensive definition, these books consider terrorism to be the use or threat of use of violence by any individual or group for political purposes. The perpetrators may be functioning for or in opposition to established governmental authority. A key component of international terrorism is that its ramifications transcend national boundaries and, in so doing, create an extended atmosphere of fear and anxiety. The effects of terrorism reach national and worldwide cultures as well as the lives of the people directly hurt by the terrorist acts. Violence becomes terrorism when the intention is to influence the attitudes and behavior of a target group beyond the immediate victims. Violence becomes terrorism when its location, the victims, or the mechanics of its resolution result in consequences and implications beyond the act or threat itself.

The period of 2005–2007 saw the continuation of trends identified in previous years, although it also saw the failure of some long-held analytic predictions. Loosely knit bands of individuals, often linked to one particular religious zealot, continued to be viewed as the chief threat around the world. It was particularly evident in attacks in Iraq, which has served as the focal point for various Islamists. The number of attacks against coalition forces in Iraq far outnumbers those committed throughout the rest of the world—so much so that the numbers used herein diverge radically from the official figures issued by the U.S. Government that include Iraq attacks, which often are in the dozens for a day.

The Iraqi terrorists—call them insurgents, civil warriors, Islamists, or what you will—have also shown a level of sustained viciousness not seen in other campaigns, with the possible exception of Algeria in the 1950s and 1990s. Several suicide bombings in heavily populated urban areas have become commonplace daily events for Baghdadis, and beheadings of Western and local hostages have become often-clicked highlights on the Web pages of terrorist sympathizers.

Tied to this phenomenon of posting videos of beheadings is the unpredicted behavior of terrorists regarding the Internet. Despite its being a tempting target, and with a host of hackers ready to attack this example of globalization and Western interdependence, terrorists have not, as of this writing, attempted to exploit security vulnerabilities in the Web to cause massive disruptions. Rather, they have used it as part of their propaganda outreach to like-minded observers. Despite the efforts of security services to patch holes and take down terrorist Web sites, thousands have sprung up during the period covered by this book.

Attacks conducted, or even rumored, during this period have also dramatically affected everyday life for many, particularly travelers. The whiff of a possible terrorist use of binary explosives carried onto airplanes in unmixed form has led to even longer security queues at airports, draconian limitations on carryons, and a cottage industry in toiletries and water bottles at the exits of airports.

The current volume follows the same format and method as the previous ones. As in earlier volumes, the international terrorist incidents and airline hijackings are identified by an eight-digit code. The first six digits identify the date on which the incident became known as a terrorist attack to someone other than the terrorists themselves (e.g., the date the letter bomb finally arrived at the recipient's office, even though terrorists had mailed it weeks earlier; or the date on which investigators determined that an anomalous situation was terrorist in nature). The final two digits ratchet the number of attacks that took place on that date. In instances in which either the day of the month or the month itself is unknown, "99" is used in that field.

The book is divided into three sections: Incidents, Updates, and Bibliography. The Incidents section provides a chronology and description of international terrorist activity for a given time period, based solely on publicly available sources. This series of chronologies is not intended to be analytical but rather comprehensive in scope. As such, the Incidents section also includes descriptions of non-international attacks that provide the security and political context in which international attacks take place. In some cases, the international terrorists mimic the tactics of their non-international brethren. Often, these are the same terrorists working on their home soil against domestic, rather than foreign, targets. Domestic attacks often serve as proving grounds for techniques later adopted for international use. I have therefore included material on major technological, philosophical, or security advances, such as: the use of letter bombs; food tampering; major assassinations; attempts to develop, acquire, smuggle, or use precursors for an actual chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapon; key domestic and international legislation and new security procedures; key arrests and trials of major figures; and incidents involving mass casualties. Non-international entries do not receive an eight-digit code.

The Updates section provides follow-up material to incidents first reported prior to January 1, 2005. For example, updates include information about the outcome of trials for terrorist acts occurring prior to 2005 and "where are they now" information about terrorists and their victims. The update is identified by the original incident date, and I have included enough prefatory material to give some context and to identify the original incident in the earlier volumes.

The information cutoff date for this volume is December 31, 2007.

The Bibliography includes references drawn from the same public sources that provide the incidents, literature searches, and contributions sent by readers of previous volumes. It does not purport to be comprehensive. The citations are grouped into topic areas that were chosen to make the Bibliography more accessible, and includes print and Web-based material. The Bibliography gives citations on key events and may be referenced for more detail on specific attacks described in the Incidents section.

For those who prefer to run textual searches for specific groups, individuals, or incidents, a computer version of the 1960–2007 chronology is available from Vinyard Software, Inc., 2305 Sandburg Street, Dunn Loring, Virginia, 22027-1124, or via e-mail from vinyardsoftware@hotmail.com. The data set comes in a WordPerfect and Word

textual version and looks remarkably like the volumes in this series of hardcopy chronologies. A numeric version offers circa 150 numeric variables describing the international attacks. The data sets can be purchased by specific year of interest.

Vinyard also plans to release the Data on Terrorist Suspects (DOTS) project in 2008 in conjunction with Greenwood's release of my *The Terrorist List* in 2009. It will offer a detailed biographical index of every terrorist suspect named in the previous volumes of this chronology.

Comments about this volume's utility and suggestions for improvements for its likely successors are welcome and can be sent to me via vinyardsoftware@hotmail.com. Please send your terrorism publication citations to me at Vinyard to ensure inclusion in the next edition of the bibliography.

Once again, there are many individuals who have contributed to this research effort. Of particular note is my family, who once again endured nights and weekends of clacking computer keys.

2005–2007 INCIDENTS

2005. *United States.* Yemeni-born Abad Elfgeeh, owner of a Brooklyn ice cream store, was convicted of operating an unlicensed money-transmitting business that appears to have sent $22 million to overseas bank accounts of al Qaeda and Hamas. On February 3, 2006, a federal judge in New York sentenced him to nearly 16 years in prison and fined him $1.25 million. The judge also ordered the seizure of more than $22 million in assets.

January 2005. *Iraq.* On May 22, 2007, Frances Townsend, the President's advisor for homeland security, told the press that, in January 2005, Osama bin Laden ordered al Qaeda in Iraq leader Abu Musab al-Zarqawi to form a cell to plot attacks outside of Iraq and to target the United States. That spring, bin Laden told Hamza Rabia, al Qaeda's operations chief, to brief Zarqawi on "external operations planning, including homeland plots."

January 2005. *Netherlands.* In a series of attacks and threats by Islamic and anti-Islamic individuals, tensions continued to build in the wake of the November 2004 assassination of Theo van Gogh. An Islamic Web site included a threat against anti-Islamic politician Geert Wilders, 41, saying "he is an enemy of Islam and he should be beheaded." He was given 24-hour protection, as were Job Cohen, mayor of Amsterdam; Ayaan Hirsi Ali, a Somali-born Member of Parliament and Muslim who worked with van Gogh on his film about Islam's treatment of women; and Ahmed Aboutaleb, Moroccan-born alderman in Amsterdam.

January 2, 2005. *Iraq.* Two men set off explosives when they drove their Toyota Land Cruiser, painted to look like an orange-and-white taxi, next to a bus, killing 29 people north of Baghdad in a morning attack. The dead included 18 members of the 203rd National Guard Battalion. The bus was en route to a base in Balad. The other dead were the terrorists and civilians.

All dozen members of the election committee in Baiji resigned after receiving death threats.

January 5, 2005. *Jordan.* Prosecutors charged two suspected Jordanian terrorists—Jamil Mohammed Kutkut, 27, and Ibrahim Mohammed Zein al-Abedeen, alias Jihad al-Qashah, 36—with planning to kill four American archeologists. The duo were charged with plotting to commit terrorist acts, illegal possession of automatic weapons, and infiltrating Jordanian territories. It was not clear when the actions took place. 05010501

January 5, 2005. *Iraq.* French journalist Florence Aubuenas, 43, who works for *Liberation,* was kidnapped along with her interpreter Hussein Hanun al-Saadi as they left their Baghdad hotel. On February 28, a video of her was released. She was sitting in front of a plain red background with no insignia or other people in the shot. She said "Please help me, my health is very bad. I'm very bad psychologically also. Please, it's urgent now. Help me." She looked fearful, and appealed for help. The kidnappers made no demands. She had arrived in Baghdad on December 15, having earlier covered conflicts in Rwanda, Yugoslavia, Algeria, and Afghanistan before coming to Iraq.

The duo were released on June 12, 2005. She flew via Cyprus to Villacoublay Airport outside Paris; he went to his central Baghdad home. Romanian journalists Marie Jeanne Ion and Ovidiu Ohanesian, who were held hostage for 55 days before being released in May, told television station Antena 1 that Aubenas had been held in the same cell with three Romanian journalist captives, including themselves, under very severe conditions. The French government said no ransom was paid. 05010502

January 9, 2005. *Saudi Arabia.* Police killed four gunmen linked to al Qaeda after the group threw hand grenades at them while attempting to flee their desert tent. Police found weapons, explosives, and documents.

January 10, 2005. *Iraq.* Eight Ukrainian soldiers died when explosives they were loading into a truck in Suwayrah went off. Authorities initially believed it was an accident, but officials later said they were investigating an insurgent angle. Ukraine announced it would withdraw its 1,650 troops.

January 11, 2005. *France.* Three Algerians were arrested in connection with an investigation into Islamic radical support for Chechen terrorists. On February 16, police said the trio was planning to attack the Russian embassy in Paris, the Eiffel Tower, and other targets.

January 11, 2005. *Nicaragua.* On January 27, the *Washington Times* reported that Nicaraguan police were assisted by U.S. officials in a sting that caught black marketers trying to sell Soviet-made SA-7 shoulder-fired missiles that could down commercial planes. Some investigators believed the missiles came from the Nicaraguan military inventory. The sellers wanted several hundred thousand dollars per missile. One 20-pound missile was hidden at an air conditioning repair shop in Managua, where three Nicaraguans tried to sell it and offered more to undercover Nicaraguan police agents. The detainees said they thought they were selling missiles to Colombian rebels; they were willing to sell them to Islamic terrorists.

January 12, 2005. *United States.* Transportation Secretary Norman Mineta announced changes in how pilots were to report laser beamings into their cockpits. He suggested that the 31 incidents recorded since December 23, 2004, and 400 since 1990, were not terrorist-related, but merely copycat incidents. The next day, the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) announced that it was testing a system to beam red and green lasers in the Washington, DC area as a warning to pilots when they enter restricted airspace.

January 12, 2005. *United Kingdom.* British Airways Flight 175, a B-747 carrying 239 passengers from Heathrow to New York, turned back to Heathrow after three hours in the air when U.S. authorities objected to one of its passengers on national security grounds. The Moroccan-origin passenger was carrying a French passport. He was questioned by British authorities and released. U.S. Homeland Security authorities said he was on the no-fly list.

January 12, 2005. *Germany.* Police detained 22 people—including five women—from several Arab countries, Germany, and Bulgaria, during raids of apartments and mosques used by a network that financed and otherwise supported Ansar al-Islam terrorists. Some 700 police raided dozens of apartments, mosques, and call centers in five German states. They confiscated militant Islamic propaganda and forged passports and visas in Ulm, New Ulm, Frankfurt, Bonn, Duesseldorf, and Freiburg.

January 12, 2005. *Gaza Strip.* Islamic Jihad (IJ) terrorists ambushed a settler and soldiers, killing the settler and wounding three soldiers. The two terrorists set off bombs on a patrol road at the Morag settlement. Soldiers killed the duo. They later arrested seven Palestinians in the West Bank and two in Gaza City.

January 12, 2005. *West Bank.* Two members of Hamas fired at soldiers trying to arrest them in a village. The soldiers returned fire, killing them.

January 12, 2005. *United States.* Police arrested Steven Michael Ekberg in Ocala, Florida, after finding the toxin ricin hidden in a cardboard box at his home along with a small cache of weapons. He faced 10 years in prison. The FBI did not believe he had terrorist ties.

January 12, 2005. *Colombia.* The government asked the world's bounty hunters to track down Marxist rebels in the cities and countryside, offering cash rewards.

January 13, 2005. *Gaza Strip.* Palestinian terrorists set off a truck bomb at the Karni border checkpoint, killing five Israelis. Israeli troops killed three gunmen. Credit was claimed by the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas), and the Popular Resistance Committees.

January 13, 2005. *Serbia and Montenegro.* A UN police officer from Nigeria died when his vehicle exploded in Prizren while he was driving to work in Kosovo. Authorities suspected it was a bombing.

January 13, 2005. *Iraq.* Ten gunmen fired on a minibus picking up a Turkish businessman from a Baghdad hotel, killing six Iraqis. The gunmen kidnapped Abdulkadir Tanrikulu, who ran a construction company that worked with the coalition. He was freed on June 29. 05011301

January 13, 2005. *Iraq.* On January 24, authorities announced the arrest of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi's aide Abu Umar al-Kurdi, aka Sami Muhammad Ali Said Jaaf, who claimed responsibility for 32 car bombings, including attacks on the Jordanian embassy, the UN compound in September 2003, and the explosion that killed Shi'ite Ayatollah Bakir al-Haim and more than 100 other people at the Holy Imam Ali Mosque in Najaf in August 2003.

January 17, 2005. *Iraq.* Twenty Iraqis, including 15 security forces, were killed in attacks in Baiji, Buhriz, and Ramadi.

January 17, 2005. *Iraq.* Insurgents kidnapped Syrian Catholic Church Archbishop Basile Georges Casmoussa, 66, as he walked near the al-Bishara church in Mosul. He was thrown into the back of a car. The Pope appealed for his release, which occurred the next day. The Vatican said no ransom was paid. The Archbishop told reporters "Thank God for everything. The whole operation was unintentional, because I was released in less than 24 hours. The kidnappers knew that I wasn't the one they wanted." 05011701

January 17, 2005. *United States.* Federal, state, and local officials were seeking four individuals who were believed to have been smuggled into the country via Mexico and were planning terrorist acts in the Boston area. A tipster told the California Highway Patrol on January 17 that the group were Chinese scientists awaiting shipment of an otherwise unspecified "nuclear oxide." The foursome were identified as Zengrong Lin, Guozhi Lin, Wen Quin Zheng, and Ziujin Chen, none of whom appeared on government watch lists. An anonymous caller had earlier said that the four Chinese were accompanied by two Iraqis. They were either carrying or due to receive unspecified dangerous materials. Boston's Mayor specifically discounted media reports of a dirty bomb or a pending attack on a ship. The FBI added 10 more names to their list of suspects the next day. They included Qinquan Lin (variant Qiquan Lin), Liqiang Liang, Min Ziu Zie, Ziang Wei Liu (variant Xing Wei Liu), Mei Xia Dong, Xiuming Chen, Cheng Yin Liu, Zao Yun Wang, Yu Xian Weng (a woman), and Jose Ernesto Beltran Quinones (nationality unknown). Some investigators were questioning the veracity of the original tip, suggesting that it came from a human smuggling ring by a rival gang, or by a smuggler who was angry at not being paid by the illegal immigrants.

On January 23, the FBI announced that Mei Xia Dong, 21, one of the 14 people being sought in the case, had been arrested by U.S. Customs and Border Protection agents on November 11 on an immigration violation and had no known ties to terrorists. She was held at a detention facility in San Diego, California. She had paid an unknown sum to human smugglers. She had originally been identified by the FBI as a man.

On January 25, authorities declared that it was all a false alarm. On January 24 in Mexicali, Mexican state judicial police arrested the tipster, Jose Ernesto Beltran Quinones, who was attempting to get back at Chinese immigrants who failed to pay him for smuggling them. His son, Jose, was also arrested.

January 18, 2005. *Israel.* At 7:10 p.m., a Palestinian suicide bomber killed a member of Israel's Shin Bet domestic security force and wounded five soldiers, one seriously, and three other Shin Bet agents at an army checkpoint at the Gush Katif junction at the northern entrance to the Gush Katif settlement block along the Mediterranean coast of Gaza. He was identified as Omar Tabash by the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas), which claimed credit.

January 18, 2005. *Spain.* Some 40 kilograms of explosives hidden in a Peugeot sedan detonated in Getxo, a northern seaside town, slightly injuring a police officer. A warning call was made by Basque Nation and Libery (ETA) at 2:15 p.m., minutes before the bomb went off. A man said that two men had stolen the car from him after kidnapping him and tying him to a tree in the nearby hills.

January 18, 2005. *Iraq.* Eight Chinese workers were kidnapped. The Islamic Resistance Movement's al-Numan Brigades threatened to kill them in 48 hours if Beijing could not explain why they were in Iraq, working on a U.S. project. They were freed on January 22, according to the third video the group released regarding the Chinese hostages. No ransom was paid. The passports indicated that three of the hostages were teens, aged 17, 18, and 19. The Chinese government confirmed the release the next day. 05011801

January 18, 2005. *Congo.* Uniformed gunmen attacked the French aid agency Doctors Without Borders in Kabati, 90 miles north of Goma. The group suspended operations in the area and evacuated five foreign staff members. The raiders looted money, logistical material, and a car. No one was injured. 05011802

January 19, 2005. *Guinea.* Uniformed men fired on the convoy of President Lansana Conte, 70. He survived. His guards returned fire and foiled the attack. Several guards were wounded.

January 19, 2005. *Iraq.* Four car bombs exploded within 90 minutes around Baghdad, killing 26 people. At 7:00 a.m., a truck bomb exploded near the Australian embassy, killing two people and wounding two Australian soldiers. 05011901

January 19, 2005. *Iraq.* A Brazilian was believed to have been kidnapped following an insurgent highway ambush near Bayji during which a U.K. contract security worker and an Iraqi guard were killed. The Brazilian worked for the Sao Paulo-based Odebrecht, SA, one of South America's largest construction companies. The group was riding in a convoy near a power station at which they worked for the Janusian Security Risk Management, Ltd., a subsidiary of Risk Advisory Group, Ltds., based in London. The Army of Ansar al-Sunna said on the Internet that it had kidnapped and killed a Briton and a Swede near Bayji; it was unclear whether they were referring to this attack.

On February 17, terrorists released a video of Iraqi-born Swedish citizen Minas Yousifi, 59, leader of the Iraqi Christian Democratic Party, pleading for his life. He was seized after returning from 20 years of exile in Sweden. 05011901

January 20, 2005. *Iraq.* Abu Musab al-Zarqawi posted a 75-minute audiotape on an Internet site in which he said that Iraqi terrorists would fight for "months and years" against the U.S. occupation troops.

January 20, 2005. *Afghanistan.* A suicide bomb attack injured more than 20 people during a prayer gathering in Shebergan, but left unhurt the target, General Abdurrashid Dostum, 50, a major ethnic Uzbek militia leader. The Taliban claimed credit.

January 20, 2005. *Iraq.* Terrorists set off a bomb outside a U.K. military base six miles southwest of Basra, wounding several Iraqi civilians and nine U.K. soldiers.

January 21, 2005. *Iraq.* A car bomb exploded outside a Shi'ite mosque in Baghdad on Eid al-Adha, a major Muslim holiday, killing 15 people and wounding 40.

An ambulance carrying explosives went off at a Shi'ite wedding near Yusufiyah, killing seven and injuring 16.

January 23, 2005. *Iraq.* A 35-minute Internet tape of al-Zarqawi included his saying that democracy was a "big American lie" and that anyone who participated in the January 30 Iraqi elections was an enemy of Islam.

January 23, 2005. *Germany.* In a morning raid in Mainz, police arrested Ibrahim Mohamed Khalil, 29, a German citizen from Iraq who was suspected of planning suicide attacks in Germany, and Yasser Abu Shaweesh, 31, a Palestinian medical student living in Bonn. They were believed to have had contacts with Osama bin Laden and were charged with belonging to a foreign terrorist organization. The Federal Prosecutor's Office said there was no indication that they had organized an al Qaeda cell in Germany. While in Afghanistan, where he trained before the 9/11 attacks, Khalil had contacts with bin Laden and Ramzi Binalshibh. Mohammed fought U.S. forces for more than a year in Afghanistan and had high-ranking al Qaeda contacts who persuaded him to recruit suicide attackers in Europe. He moved to Germany in September 2002 to raise money and provide logistical support for al Qaeda. He had attempted unsuccessfully to obtain 48 grams of uranium from Luxembourg. Khalil recruited the Libyan-born Abu Shaweesh for a suicide attack in Iraq. They had sought to raise money by taking out a $1 million life insurance policy on Abu Shaweesh, who was to fake a fatal traffic accident. The duo had been under investigation since October 2004. Police searched four apartments in Mainz and Bonn.

The previous week, German police had detained nearly two dozen Islamic extremists.

German authorities had wiretapped the duo, and heard them make plans to move to the Netherlands, to obtain uranium for a dirty bomb that would kill Americans, and to recruit suicide bombers to go to Iraq. They talked about how to blend in to their surroundings. Mohammed married a Syrian woman who had recently obtained German citizenship, which in turn permitted him to stay legally in Germany.

In late January, the judge ruled that there was enough evidence to hold them for trial.

January 24, 2005. *Iraq.* Abu Musab al-Zarqawi's group released a video of them beheading an Egyptian truck driver it claimed worked for the United States. 05012401

January 24, 2005. *Iraq.* Authorities announced the arrest of Hasam Hamad Abdullah Muhsin Dulaymi, alias Dr. Hassan, al-Zarqawi's propaganda chief, who took over after former propaganda chief Hassan Ibrahim was killed in a coalition raid in Baghdad on December 13.

January 24, 2005. *Italy.* The Justice Ministry sent inspectors to Milan on January 26 after Judge Clementina Forleo dropped terrorism charges against three Tunisians and two Moroccans on January 24, saying they were "guerrillas," not

"terrorists." She said their actions in recruiting for and financing training camps in northern Iraq during the U.S.-led invasion did not "exceed the activity of a guerilla group." She claimed the 1999 UN Global Convention on Terrorism said that paramilitary activities in war zones could not be prosecuted according to international law unless they were designed to create terror among civilians and broke international humanitarian laws. Prosecutors said they would appeal. Maher Bouyahia and Ali Ben Sassi Toumi (variant Touri) were nonetheless given a three-year sentence for dealing with false documents and assisting illegal immigration; they had seven months left to serve. Drissi Noureddine and Kamel Hamraoui were to be tried again in another court in Brescia.

Mohammed Daki, 38, was linked to the Hamburg cell that plotted the 9/11 attacks, having shared a mailing address with Ramzi Binalshibh. He was also convicted of providing false documents to migrants, but because he had already served 22 months following his 2003 arrest, he was immediately released. He was represented by attorney Vainer Burani. Investigators said that Daki had been questioned by German police three weeks after 9/11 but released. In early 2003, he received a phone call in Reggio Emilia, Italy, from Abderrazak Mahdjoub, an Algerian and suspected al Qaeda organizer in Germany, who asked him to find shelter for arriving immigrants. One of them was Ciise Maxamad Cabbdullah, alias the Somali, who Italian investigators said worked for Abu Musab al-Zarqawi and Ansar al-Islam. Daki put him up in a house he had with four other immigrants. Ten days before they arrested Daki, police picked up Cabbdullah and two associates. Cabbdullah and Mahdjoub, as of March 18, 2005, were on trial in Italy for links to international terrorists.

January 24–26, 2005. *France.* Authorities in northeast Paris arrested 11 associates of French Muslims who died in Iraq while fighting for the insurgency. Some of the nine men and two women were accused of preparing to join the fight against coalition forces. Some of the cell members knew Redouane el-Hakim, 19, a French citizen killed during a U.S. bombardment of Falluja in July 2004. His brother, Boubaeur el-Hakim, was picked up by Syrian authorities when he was trying to cross into Iraq. All of the men were in their early 20s and from middle- and working-class backgrounds. They grew up and went to schools and sports clubs in the same neighborhood and used Addawa Mosque as a place of contact. All detainees were French citizens. Eight of the men had North African origins; one was a Christian convert to Islam. The two women were family members of the suspects. One of the women was released on January 26. The group could be held without charge 96 hours on suspicion of "criminal association with a terrorist enterprise."

The group's leader was Farid Benyettou, 24, (variant Benyettoun, 23), who followed the Salafist interpretation of Islam. His brother-in-law was a leader of a cell of the Algerian Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat who was deported to Algeria in 1998 after the French broke up his cell.

Also held was Thamer Bouchnak, 22, an alleged volunteer fighter. The prosecutor's office said Benyettoun and Bouchnak plotted attacks against French or foreign interests in France.

Some of the detainees had been under surveillance since participating in demonstrations in 2003 against the Iraq war and in 2004 against the ban on the wearing of Islamic head scarves in French schools.

On January 29, French authorities put under investigation Cherif Kouachi, 23, for "criminal association with a terrorist enterprise," but did not yet charge him. He was suspected of volunteering to travel to Iraq to fight against the coalition. Judicial sources said seven other suspects were being released.

January 25, 2005. *Russia.* Some 146 students from Guinea-Bissau took over their embassy in Moscow and held their ambassador hostage for at least two days, saying that they would refuse to feed him until the G-B government paid a year's worth of outstanding stipends owed to

them. G-B officials said the money had wound up in the wrong account.

January 25, 2005. *United States.* The Treasury Department froze the U.S.-sited assets of Sulayman Khalid Darwish, a Syrian accused of financing Iraqi insurgents by aiding al-Zarqawi. Syria and the United States asked UN members to freeze his assets elsewhere. A Treasury spokesman said "Darwish sent donations of $10,000 to $12,000 to al-Zarqawi in Iraq every 20–25 days. Darwish sent the money into Iraq through suicide attack volunteers who were entering the country." He was an expert in document forgery, and had trained in weapons and explosives.

January 26, 2005. *United States.* Christopher Egyed, 37, flying on Southwest Airlines Flight 2161 from Philadelphia to West Palm Beach, Florida, made threatening comments about the government, and tried to break into the cockpit. He was subdued by the passengers after he punched a flight attendant. The passengers bound him with duct tape. He faced 20 years on charges of interfering with a flight crew. The plane landed safely at 9:45 p.m. at West Palm Beach, where the unemployed Philadelphia resident was taken into custody. He was to appear before a judge the next day in federal court in Fort Pierce.

January 29, 2005. *Iraq.* A shell crashed at 8:00 p.m. through the ceiling of the U.S. embassy's Project and Contracting Office, which disburses reconstruction funds, a day before national elections were scheduled to take place. A U.S. Navy officer and a U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) civilian woman were killed; five other Americans were injured. An hour after the attack, authorities arrested seven suspects who were spotted via an aerial video as they were firing the rocket. First Cavalry Division soldiers raided a home in southeast Baghdad, where they found an expended rocket tube.

January 29, 2005. *Congo.* Gunmen killed 16 people and kidnapped 34 young girls in several attacks in Bunia in the east. Fifteen of the people were reportedly shot and macheted to death by Lunda tribesmen. Two platoons of UN peacekeepers helicoptered in to restore order.

January 30, 2005. *Kuwait.* Security forces acting on a tip raided an Islamic militant hideout in the Salmiyah neighborhood of Kuwait City. One militant, one security officer, and a Bahraini who was not a suspect were killed, and four other security officers and one militant were injured. Another militant was captured. The Bahraini lived in the home, which the militants were using as a safehouse. Police had also had gun battles with militants on January 10 and 15, both resulting in fatalities. 05013001

January 30, 2005. *Spain.* After ETA phoned in a warning 45 minutes earlier, a bomb went off at the Hotel Port Denia in the Mediterranean resort town of Denia at 3:15 p.m., injuring two people.

February 2005. *Iraq.* On April 21, 2005, *al Jazeera* ran a video of three Romanian journalists (one of them a woman) and an Iraqi American translator who had been kidnapped together in February. The Romanians' hands were chained. In a separate video, the translator sat cross-legged with two guns held to his head. An Iraqi terrorist group threatened to kill all four unless Romanian troops left the country within four days. 05049901

February 2005. *Iraq.* On June 21, 30 British police raided a rundown house in Manchester before dawn and arrested a man, 40 or 41, believed to be the housemate of a suicide bomber who conducted his attack in February. The media said he had traveled to the United Kingdom on a French passport.

February 1, 2005. *Iraq.* The Al-Mujahedeen Brigade posted on an Islamic Web site a photograph of a man it claimed was captured U.S.

soldier John Adam, threatening to behead him if the United States did not release Iraqi prisoners. Liam Cusack, marketing coordinator for Dragon Models USA, said the figure was Special Ops Cody, a military action figure the firm made in 2003 for the Army and Air Force Exchange Service. No U.S. military units had reported anyone missing.

February 2, 2005. *Northern Ireland.* The IRA withdrew its offer to disarm, but did not threaten a return to violence. The IRA denied charges that it had been behind a $50 million Belfast bank heist in December. On February 19, $95,000 of the money was found in the restrooms of a Belfast country club run by police.

February 2, 2005. *Russia.* A Chechen separatist Web site said Aslan Maskhadov, president of Chechnya in the late 1990s, had signed an order on January 14 for all offensive actions against Russia to be halted in February until February 22 "as a display of goodwill."

Meanwhile, Major General Magomed Omarov, Deputy Interior Minister for Dagestan, and three bodyguards were assassinated by gunmen as he was driving home from work.

February 2, 2005. *Germany.* Police raided 33 apartments and four businesses in Bavaria and six other states against individuals suspected of funding Islamic extremists outside of Germany.

February 2, 2005. *Colombia.* Marxist rebels killed eight soldiers during an ambush.

February 4, 2005. *Iraq.* At 1:40 p.m., gunmen in two cars kidnapped Giuliana Sgrena, 56, an Italian journalist who works for the community daily *Il Manifesto,* as she interviewed Fallujah refugees in the Jadriyah neighborhood near Baghdad University. Barbara Schiavulli, the victim's roommate and an Italian radio journalist, said Sgrena did not have bodyguards. The gunmen seized Sgrena as she left a mosque in the area.

The terrorists released a video on February 16 of Sgrena pleading for her life and asking the government to withdraw its 3,000 troops. "I beg you, put an end to the occupation. I beg the Italian government and the Italian people to put pressure on the government to withdraw. . . I beg you to help me. I beg my family to help me, and all those who stood with me to oppose the war and the occupation," she said in Italian and French. "No one should come to Iraq any longer because all foreigners, all Italians, are considered enemies. Please do something for me." A logo for Mujaheddin Without Borders was at the top of the tape. The Senate voted to keep the troops in Iraq.

The Jihad Organization of Mesopotamia and the Islamic Jihad Organization also claimed credit for the kidnapping.

On February 19, tens of thousands of Italians marched through Rome, calling for Sgrena's freedom.

Italian intelligence negotiated Sgrena's release for a $6 million ransom the night of March 4. Two intelligence officers cut the deal in Abu Dhabi, then flew to Baghdad on a SISMI Falcon executive jet. But they apparently had not told U.S. troops that an unmarked pickup truck would be driving her to Baghdad International Airport. As it approached Checkpoint 504-Camp Victory near the airport at high speed at 9:00 p.m., American troops called for it to stop, fired warning shots, and flicked white lights on and off. When it failed to stop, the soldiers, thinking it could be a suicide car bomber, fired into the engine block of the vehicle, killing Italian military intelligence officer Nicola Calipari, 52, Chief of SISMI's international operations department, and wounding Sgrena and two other intelligence officers. Calipari had thrown his body over Sgrena to protect her. Sgrena underwent surgery at a U.S. military hospital in Baghdad to have shrapnel removed from her left shoulder. She then told the press that her car had been moving slowly and blamed the U.S. troops for the incident, initially saying that the troops deliberately tried to kill her because the

U.S. disagrees with negotiating with terrorists. Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi demanded an explanation from the U.S. Ambassador and called for someone to "take responsibility." On December 22, prosecutors in Rome announced they were investigating a U.S. Marine for his alleged role in Calipari's death. The Italian press said they were considering filing murder charges. Sgrena said that her captors, including a woman, did not mistreat her, but told her what to say on the videotape.

On June 19, 2006, Italian prosecutors requested the indictment on charges of murder and attempted murder of a U.S. soldier in Calipari's death. On February 7, 2007, an Italian judge ordered Spec. Mario Lozano to stand trial in absentia for murder in the death of Calipari. The trial began on April 17, 2007. His attorney rejected the court's jurisdiction. The trial was adjourned until May 14, 2007. 05020401

February 5, 2005. *Kuwait.* Authorities surrounded a house in Sulaibiyah outside the capital and arrested five suspected Islamic terrorists, including two Saudis and three Jordanians.

February 5, 2005. *Iraq.* Gunmen kidnaped four Egyptian technicians in Baghdad. 05020501

February 8, 2005. *Colombia.* The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia killed 17 soldiers in clashes in the northwest. Eleven FARC members also died. Two soldiers were wounded; eight others were missing near the mountain village of Mutata.

February 9, 2005. *Somalia.* Johannesburg-based *BBC* producer Kate Peyton, 39, was shot to death in the back by a militiaman outside a Mogadishu hotel.

February 9, 2005. *Spain.* At 9:30 a.m., a car bomb went off in a Madrid office park, injuring 43 people, less than an hour after the ETA phoned in a warning. Later that day, King Juan Carlos and Mexican President Vicente Fox were at a nearby convention center to inaugurate an art show that included Mexican works.

Hours earlier, police had arrested 14 suspected ETA members.

February 12, 2005. *Brazil.* Sister Dorothy Stang, 74, an American-born naturalized Brazilian missionary from the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, was shot to death by two gunmen in an isolated settlement of landless peasants 30 miles from Anapu in Para state. When the gunmen approached, she pulled out a Bible and began reading. The gunmen each fired three shots at point-blank range, killing the Dayton, Ohio, nun who had worked for decades to defend human rights and the environment. Sister Betsy Flynn of her order recalled, "She received so many threats. I just never thought it would happen." Stang, a naturalized Brazilian, was buried in Anapu on February 15 before thousands of peasants and politicians. Police were searching for the two hired gunmen, an intermediary, and the man who ordered the killing.

On February 14, police surrounded a ranch in the TransAmazonian highway 435 miles southwest of Belem, capital of Para state, where the landowners behind the killing were thought to be hiding.

On February 19, Amair Freijoli da Cunha, a suspect, surrendered to police in Altamira, 80 miles from the killing. Authorities were still searching for the two gunmen and a rancher; arrest warrants had been issued on February 14. Cunha hired the gunmen and was the intermediary between them and rancher Vitamiro Goricalves Moura, alias Bida, for whom an arrest warrant had been issued on February 15. Police released a photo of suspected gunmen Rayfran das Neves Sales.

On February 22, police found the gun used in the killing on an Amazon ranch. Soldiers detained a third suspect—Clodoaldo Carlos Batista—as he was trying to get on a ferry 50 miles from Altamira. Rayfran das Neves Sales confessed to shooting Stang and named others in the contract killing. On February 24, Neves reenacted the crime for police. Two FBI officials joined the investigation.

On February 26, police took into custody Cleone Santos and Magnaldo Santos, aka Negao, who were accused of aiding the two gunmen. The duo worked for the rancher who allegedly ordered the murder. They allegedly gave food and clothing to the assassins while they were hiding in the jungle to ambush Stang.

Goricalves turned himself in to federal police in Altamira on March 27. He had told police that he was not involved in the murder, although the two suspected gunmen told a judge that the rancher told them to kill Stang.

On June 22, 2005, a federal grand jury in Washington indicted Rayfran das Neves Sales and Clodoaldo Carlos Batista for Stang's murder, conspiracy to murder a U.S. citizen outside the United States, and using a firearm in commission of a crime.

On December 9, 2005, Neves told the jury that he acted in self-defense; he thought Stang's Bible was a gun. He and Stang had argued over who owned the land he was working and that Stang said she would "finish him off" with the help of 150 people living in the sustainable development reserve. Prosecutors said rancher Vitalmiro Moura offered Neves and Batista $25,000 to kill Stang. On December 10, Neves and Batista were convicted of killing Stang. Neves was sentenced to 27 years; accomplice Batista received 17 years. Brazil permits a retrial for sentences longer than 20 years, and during his October 22, 2007 retrial for the shooting of Stang, Neves said he shot her out of fear and rage.

On April 26, 2006, Amair Feijoli da Cunha, 38, an Amazon farmer, pleaded guilty and told the jury he offered money to two gunmen to kill Stang. He said two ranchers ordered her murder in a dispute over forest they wanted to clearcut for pasture.

On May 15, 2007, Vitalmiro Bastos de Moura, a Brazilian rancher, was convicted of ordering Stang's killing. Judge Raymond Moises Alves Flexa sentenced him to 30 years in prison, saying he "showed a violent personality unsuited to living in society" and that the killing was conducted in a "violent and cowardly manner." The gunman, his accomplice, and a go-between had recanted earlier testimony that Moura had offered them $25,000 for the hit.

February 13, 2005. *France.* An explosion slightly injuring seven people and gutted the first two floors of the 3,000-seat Theatre de l'Empire near the Champs-Elysees in Paris. Police did not rule out terrorism.

February 14, 2005. *Lebanon.* A huge car bomb blast killed former Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri, 60, as the billionaire was driving through central Beirut's waterfront just before lunchtime. Another 22 people died and more than 100 people were injured, including the Minister of Economy. Many Lebanese suggested Syrian involvement. The United States recalled Ambassador Margaret Scobey home for consultations. Ahmed Tayseer Abu Adas, spokesman for the previously unknown Palestinian Group for Advocacy and Holy War in the Levant, claimed credit, saying it was against al-Hariri's financing dealings with the Saudi royal family. Police raided his home and seized computer equipment and tapes.

On February 20, Lebanon agreed to cooperate with UN investigators, but would not permit a full international inquiry per U.S. demands.

A Kuwaiti newspaper accused Syrian security chief Major General Jameel al-Sayef and two Syrian intelligence officials of plotting and carrying out the murder.

The United Nations sent three senior Irish police officers to take part in the investigation. A UN fact-finding team reported in March that the Lebanese investigation did not meet international standards. On April 7, the UN Security Council voted 15-0 for a resolution sponsored by the United States, United Kingdom, and France to authorize a 3-month international investigation.

On September 1, 2005, a Lebanese prosecutor charged Brigadier General Mustapha Hamdan, commander of Lebanon's Republican Guard; Brigadier General Jamil al-Sayyed, Lebanon's former chief of general security; Brigadier General Ali Hajj, former director general of Internal

Security Forces (chief of the Lebanese police); and Brigadier General Raymond Azar, a former director general of military intelligence, with murder, attempted murder, and carrying out a terrorist act. The four had been detained on August 30. Nasser Qandil, a former Lebanese legislator, was escorted from the Syrian border but was later released. The foursome had been viewed as Syria's chief proxies in Lebanon. Other detainees included Hamdan's brother, Majed, and three serving officials: Brigadier General Khodr Tawil and Brigadier General Faisal Rashid, senior state security authorities, and General Jamal Mawas, a senior officer in the presidential guards.

On October 20, the UN commission announced in a 54-page report that senior Syrian officials were involved in the assassination. The report by German prosecutor Detlev Mehlis said the attack "could not have been taken without the approval of top-ranked Syrian security officials and could not have been further organized without the collusion of their counterparts in the Lebanese security forces." The original version of the report named General Assef Shawkat, Assad's brother-in-law and head of Syrian Military Intelligence; Maher Assad, the president's younger brother; General Hassan Khalil; Bahjat Suleiman; Brigadier General Mustapha Hamdan; and Major General Jamil Sayyed of Lebanon.

On October 31, the UN Security Council voted 15-0 for a resolution sponsored by the United States, United Kingdom, and France that demanded that Syria expand its cooperation with the investigation or face "further action." The council was empowered to impose a travel ban and asset freeze on any suspects. On December 13, 2005, the United States, France, and the United Kingdom introduced a UNSC resolution to expand and extend the UN probe. Lebanese Prime Minister Fuad Siniora asked the UNSC to establish an international tribunal.

On March 13, 2006, Brazilian police arrested Rana Abdel Rahim Koleilat, a fugitive bank executive wanted for questioning by the United Nations in the case. He had been arrested on an unrelated charge.

On March 14, 2006, Syrian President Bashar al-Assad and his vice president agreed to talk to UN investigators. On April 25, 2006, UN investigator Serge Brammertz interviewed Assad.

On November 10, 2006, the United Nations proposed to establish a war crimes tribunal to prosecute suspects. By December 12, 2006, the UN inquiry had found "significant links" with 14 other attacks in Lebanon following al-Hariri's killing.

On May 15, 2007, the United States announced it would introduce a draft UN Security Council resolution establishing an international tribunal to try the case. The UN Security Council voted to create the tribunal on May 29, 2007. Hizballah and other opposition groups objected.

February 14, 2005. *Philippines.* Abu Sayyaf set off three bombs in Manila and two other Philippine cities, killing nine people and wounding more than 100. The group said it was retaliating for a major military offensive against rebels in the south, in which 60 people had been killed.

February 14, 2005. *Iraq.* The government of Iraq released its 29 Most Wanted Insurgents list:

–Abu Musab al-Zarqawi had a $25 million bounty for a string of bombings, kidnappings, and murders.

–Izzat Ibrahim Douri, a former Vice President for Saddam Hussein, provides guidance, financial support, and coordination to the insurgency. A $10 million bounty was offered.

Million dollar bounties were offered for:

–Muhammad Yunis Ahmad, Douri's deputy, who was charged with providing funding, leadership, and support to several insurgent groups. He was believed to be holed up in Syria.

–Sabawi Ibrahim Hasan, aka Thafir Alsemak, is Saddam's half brother, apparently hiding in Syria.

–Rashid Taan Kazim was the Ba'ath Party chairman in Anbar province, who now provides command, control, and financing for the insurgency in Diyala province.

–Abd Baqi Abd Karim Abdallah Saadun was the Ba'ath Party regional chairman in Diyala and

regional chairman of southern Iraq. He was wanted for crimes against humanity in a 1999 uprising during his leadership of the Ba'ath Party district of Basra.

A $200,000 bounty was offered for Fadhil Ibrahim Mahmud Mashadani, alias Abu Huda, a main facilitator of attacks. He was suspected of being a link between senior Ba'athist leaders hiding in Syria and the insurgents.

Bounties of between $50,000 and $200,000 were offered for Muhammad Rajab Hadushi; Najim Abdullah Zahwan Khalifah Ujayli; Muhammad Khalaf Shakara; Abu Ayyub al-Masri; Abu Anas; Abd Hadi; Ahmad Hasan Kaka Ubaydi; Sayf Din Rawi; Abu Abd Aziz; Hamin Bani Shari; Abdalluh Abu Azzam; Mahir Shami; Muhammed Hardan Hashim; Malik Tunisi; Abd Latif Humaym; Louai Ben Mohammed al-Sakka; Ummar Husayn Hadid Salman Khalifawi; Mahmud Hasani Sharqi; Ahmad Husayn Dabash; Nuhad Naji Adhari Dulaymi; Abdullah Janabi; and Ibrahim Yusif Turki Jabburi.

February 15, 2005. *Iraq.* Gunmen in military uniforms kidnapped Indonesian television station Metro TV journalists Meutya Viada Hafid, 26, and Budiyanto, 36, in Ramadi as they were traveling in an SUV from Amman, Jordan, to Karbala, Iraq. They appeared in a video, guarded by two gunmen, on February 18. On February 21, the Indonesian government said the duo had been freed, citing a video in which a masked man read a statement, and then gave the two books and other items. 05021501

February 15, 2005. *United States.* The Treasury Department froze the assets of Muhsin al-Fadhli, a Kuwaiti believed to be an al Qaeda leader financing Iraqi insurgents led by Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. The Department announced, "In an effort to solidify the support of key financial backers sponsoring attacks, al-Fadhli requested that tapes be made showing evidence of successful attacks in Iraq."

February 15, 2005. *Uruguay.* Former Tupamaro Marxist guerrillas were sworn in to head the two houses of congress. Jose Mujica, 69, who had been imprisoned in a deep well for seven years, chairs the Senate and was slated to become Minister of Agriculture. Nora Castro also took a senior position.

February 15, 2005. *Nepal.* In a clash between the government and rebels, three soldiers died, as did a dozen rebels, near Jante, east of Kathmandu.

February 16, 2005. *Russia.* Shortly after 5:00 p.m., a car bomb went off outside the regional administration building in Kizlyar, near Dagestan's border with Chechnya, killing three and wounding five. Police said it was an attempt to assassinate senior officials. All of the victims were passersby.

February 16, 2005. *Yemen.* A suspected 30-year-old member of al Qaeda surrendered to police and said he had been planning suicide attacks against UN offices and Western embassies in Sana'a.

February 16, 2005. *Spain.* Police arrested an ETA guerrilla for plotting to kill Spain's King Juan Carlos with a rifle. Another ETA suspect was jailed on suspicion of helping him plot to kill several Basque politicians.

February 17, 2005. *Thailand.* A car bomb exploded in Sungai Kolok in the south, killing five and injuring 40 two hours after Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra ended his trip to the area. Smaller attacks had been blamed on Islamic separatists.

February 17, 2005. *United States.* A federal grand jury in Eugene, Oregon indicted the Ashland, Oregon-based al Haramain Islamic Foundation and two officers (Soliman Buthe and Prouz Sedaghaty, aka Pete Seda) for participating in a scheme to misstate the destination of $150,000 from an Egyptian donor. The money was to go to Muslim fighters in Chechnya.

The group's IRS form said it went toward purchasing a building for a Springfield, Missouri mosque. The Oregon branch and its larger organization, which was shut down by Saudi Arabia, had been listed by the United States as terrorist groups. Seda was represented by attorney Lawrence Matasar; Buthe by attorney Tom Nelson. Some of the money laundering events occurred in 2000; there is a 5-year statute of limitations on some of the offenses. In February 2004, the U.S. government ordered banks to freeze the organization's accounts.

February 20, 2005. *Qatar. Al Jazeera* ran a video of al Qaeda deputy Ayman al-Zawahiri calling for the West to respect the Islamic world and denouncing U.S. calls for reform. He said the Guantanamo Bay prison "explains the truth about reforms and democracy that America is allegedly trying to impose in our countries... Reform is based on American detention camps like Bagram, Kandahar, Guantanamo and Abu Ghraib; it will be based on cluster bombs and the imposition of people like Karzai and Allawi." Regarding Middle Eastern governments, he observed, "If you, the Western nations, think that these cardboard governments can protect you, you are wrong. Your real security is through cooperation with the Islamic Nation on the basis of mutual respect and the stopping of aggression."

February 22, 2005. *Switzerland.* On March 4, police announced the February 22 arrest in Bern and Fribourg of five Islamic extremists suspected of posting on the Internet the killing of hostages, including the beheading of an American, and giving bomb-making instructions. Police said the detainees came from Tunisia and Belgium and were legal residents of Switzerland. They were being investigated for incitement to crime and supporting a terrorist organization. One of the Islamic Web sites, since closed, showed the beheading of American Paul M. Johnson, Jr., who was kidnapped and killed in Saudi Arabia in June 2004. The site also ran a threat to kill Italian aid workers Simona Pari and Simona Torretta, who were kidnapped in Baghdad, Iraq, on September 7 and freed 21 days later. One posting was a sermon by an Iraqi cleric calling for Muslims to behead Jews and fight jihad against nonbelievers. Another was a series of images of a man being beaten to death during Christian-Muslim violence in Indonesia.

On March 4, three of the suspects were in custody. The other two were released but remained under investigation. Police had seized computers, software, video recordings, and images.

February 23, 2005. *Iraq. Iraqiya* state television ran a video of Syrian intelligence officer Lt. Anas Ahmed al-Essa, 30, who claimed to have trained Iraqi insurgents in beheading, car bombing, and attacking American and Iraqi troops. Al-Essa said that his group—the previously unknown al-Fateh Army—was to "cause chaos in Iraq...to bar America from reaching Syria. We received all the instructions from Syrian intelligence." He and 10 Iraqis said on camera that they were recruited by Syrian intelligence. Al-Essa said he was recruited for money by Syrian intelligence Colonel Fady Abdullah. An Iraqi claimed that the insurgents practiced by beheading animals. Shawan al-Sabaawi, a former Lieutenant Colonel in Saddam Hussein's army, said Syrian intelligence trained him in beheading hostages.

Iraqiya later ran a video of Sudanese and Egyptians who trained in Syria to conduct insurgent attacks.

February 24, 2005. *India.* Two gunmen broke into a busy government office complex in Srinagar, Kashmir and fought a four-hour gun battle with police. Seven people died, including the two terrorists.

February 24, 2005. *Congo.* At 9:20 a.m., gunmen shot to death nine Bangladeshi soldiers serving as part of the UN peacekeeping force near Kafe in the northeast. Twenty-one Bangladeshi soldiers came under attack while patrolling by vehicle in the area of a camp housing families displaced by fighting in Ituri Province. In addition

to the nine who were killed, another 11 Bangladeshi soldiers were injured in the attack. The terrorists escaped, even though the UN sent an attack helicopter and a rapid reaction force to the area, a part of the country where the Nationalist and Integrationist Front, one of six militias, is active. The peacekeepers had arrived on January 23. On February 27, Floribert Ndjabu, leader of the Nationalist and Integrationist Front in the Ituri region, was arrested in Kinshasa. Goda Sukpa and Germain Katanga, two of his lieutenants, were placed under house arrest in Kinshasa's Grand Hotel. On February 28, an international body monitoring the return to democracy demanded the arrest of six suspects behind the killings.

On March 1, 50 Congolese militiamen died in a gun battle when UN peacekeepers raided their camp in Loga in the northeast. Two peacekeepers were wounded and flown to South Africa for medical care. UN and Congolese officials cooperated in the arrested of several militia leaders, accused of the killing of the Bangladeshis. The same day, Etienne Lona, leader of the militia believed responsible for the attack, turned himself in to UN peacekeepers, and government forces arrested two army generals in connection with the attack. 05022401

February 25, 2005. *Israel.* A Palestinian suicide bomber, Abdullah Badran, 21, blew himself up in the line outside Tel Aviv's beachfront Stage nightclub, killing four bystanders and injuring 55 people, many seriously. All of the dead and injured were outside the nightclub, which is 600 yards south of the U.S. embassy. Several Palestinian groups claimed credit. Israel initially blamed Hizballah, which denied responsibility, and later said Syria was behind the bombing. Islamic Jihad claimed credit, but a senior official of the group in the Gaza Strip said his group was still honoring the informal truce. Abu Tareq of Islamic Jihad's Damascus, Syria–based political bureau released a video of the bomber, who said he wanted to damage the Palestinian Authority, which "acts according to American interests." The bomber was an observant Muslim and university student from Deir al-Ghusun in the West Bank.

On February 26, Palestinian and Israeli authorities arrested seven Palestinians, including two brothers of the presumed bomber and the man who drove the bomber to the nightclub.

On March 10, Israeli forces struck deep into the West Bank, ignoring an informal cease-fire, to kill Mohammad Abu Khazneh, 28, an Islamic Jihad member who was hiding in a house near Tulkarm. He fired at troops, then died in a blaze of gunfire as bulldozers leveled the house. He was wanted for planning the February 25 attack.

February 26, 2005. *Haiti.* A Brazilian peacekeeper was wounded in Port-au-Prince.

February 28, 2005. *Nepal.* Seventy Maoist rebels and four Nepalese security personnel were killed in a four-hour clash at Mahammadpur village near the district headquarters of Guleriya in Bardiya, 310 miles southwest of Kathmandu.

February 28, 2005. *Iraq.* A Jordanian suicide bomber drove his white Mitsubishi sedan into a crowd of Iraqi police and army recruits in the morning, killing 125 and injuring more than 170 in an 8:35 a.m. attack in Hilla, 60 miles south of Baghdad. The several hundred recruits were waiting for checkups at the Popular Clinic of Hilla across from the mayor's office and a large outdoor market. Most were Shi'ites. On March 20, Iraq and Jordan recalled their ambassadors for consultations after the Jordanian newspaper *al-Ghad* reported the Raed Mansour Banna had carried out the bombing and that his family had honored him as a heroic martyr during his funeral.

February 28, 2005. *United States.* Federal officials told the media that within the past two months, Osama bin Laden had encouraged Abu Musab al-Zarqawi to begin planning attacks in the United States.

March 2005. *Philippines.* The Associated Press reported on March 24 that in mid-March, Philippine authorities at a military checkpoint had arrested Rohmat, alias Zaki, 26, an Indonesian martial arts specialist on suspicion of being a Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) operative in the Philippines. He told investigators that he had trained 23 Indonesian bomb specialists at the Jabal Qubah camp in southern Mindanao. He said he had worked with the al Qaeda–linked Abu Sayyaf group. He claimed that the southern Philippines had become a haven for Indonesians involved in major terrorist attacks, including the 2002 Bali bombings. He said the group was planning more bombings and kidnappings. He said he had entered the southern Philippines to obtain training with other Indonesians in January 2000, and within two years, had worked his way up to becoming an instructor on Islam and the martial arts; military officials said he had also been teaching bomb making. He claimed that in 2002, Zulkifli, then the Indonesian head of JI in the Philippines, had named him the JI contact with the Abu Sayyaf.

March 2, 2005. *United States/United Kingdom.* Court adjourned until April 18 in the case of computer expert Babar Ahmad, 30, accused of running U.S.-based Web sites calling for support to terrorism and trying to set up a terrorist training camp in Arizona. The court gave U.S. lawyers the continuance so that it could investigate whether Ahmad could be handed over to a U.S. military tribunal if extradited. John Hardy, a U.K. attorney representing the U.S. government, had argued that in 1998 Ahmad met in Phoenix with Yasser al-Jhani, a member of the Islamic Mujaheddin Militia, and other Islamic radicals with ties to bin Laden.

March 3, 2005. *Canada.* The Toronto Star reported that Royal Canadian Mounted Police seized a laptop computer from Zaynab Khadr, 25, daughter of a Canadian, Ahmed Said Khadr, being investigated as a terrorism financier. Police believed the computer holds vital information about al Qaeda operations. Ahmed Said Khadr was suspected of sending money to the terrorist group via a charity he ran; he died in an October 2003 gun battle in Pakistan. Her cell phone, computer, and handwritten documents had been seized at Toronto's Pearson International Airport when she arrived in Canada from Pakistan two weeks earlier. She was held on post-9/11 antiterrorism laws. Osama bin Laden had attended her 1999 wedding.

March 5, 2005. *Pakistan.* Soldiers killed two foreign al Qaeda suspects and arrested 11 people in Devgar in North Waziristan Province, 185 miles southwest of Islamabad.

March 7, 2005. *Afghanistan.* Steven Blair MacQueen, 41, a British employee of the Afghan government, was ambushed at 10:15 p.m. while driving a white government pickup truck alone in an upscale neighborhood near the Dutch embassy and a UN residential complex. Rural Development Minister Mohammed Haneef Atmar said that gunmen overtook him in two cars—one was a black Toyota Land Cruiser—and shot him to death. (Interior Ministry press secretary Najibullah Najib said only one vehicle was involved. Police found MacQueen's vehicle at the scene 10 minutes after he was shot.) The Taliban claimed credit; after checking with colleagues, spokesman Abdul Latif Hakimi told Reuters, "This is carried out by us. Whenever we get a chance, we will carry out such attacks." The Scotsman was engaged to an American who had worked at the U.S. embassy and is eight months pregnant with their first child. He had been an advisor to the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development for 18 months; he had just completed his contract and planned to leave on March 13 for Washington, where his fiancé lives. 05030701

March 8, 2005. *Russia.* Special forces killed Aslan Maskhadov, 53, a former Soviet Army Colonel and Chechen rebel leader with a $10 million price on his head, who was linked

to the September 1, 2004 Beslan hostage siege/mass murder. The Federal Security Service announced on March 15 that it had paid $10 million for the information that led to its finding former Chechen President Maskhadov, and offered the same reward for Shamil Basayev, who claimed credit for the Beslan attack. The security forces had pinned Maskhadov down in a bunker in Tolstoy-Yurt, 12 miles north of Grozny, in northern Chechnya. Some reports said Russian gunfire killed him; other sources said one of his bodyguards inadvertently fired a weapon; still others say a grenade killed him.

March 9, 2005. *Iraq.* Terrorists blew up an explosives-filled garbage truck outside the Agriculture Ministry and a hotel in Baghdad, killing three Iraqis and wounding 40 people, including several American contractors. A group affiliated with Abu Musab al-Zarqawi claimed credit. 05030901

March 10, 2005. *Spain.* Muslim clerics issued the world's first fatwa against Osama bin Laden, declaring him apostate and calling on others to denounce him.

March 10, 2005. *Iraq.* At 5:30 p.m., a suicide bomber set off an explosive belt inside a tent during a Shi'ite funeral next to the Sadreen (variant al-Shahidain al-Sadir) mosque in Mosul, killing 47 and injuring more than 100. The service was held for Hisham Mahmoud al-Araji, Mosul representative for Shi'ite radical leader Moqtada Sadr.

Meanwhile, the government said it had killed or captured 18 of the top leaders of al Qaeda in Iraq, except for Abu Musab al-Zarqawi and his Mosul representative, Abu Talha.

March 11, 2005. *United Kingdom.* After Parliament passed the government's antiterrorism law, a special immigration appeals judge freed eight terrorism suspects, including Abu Qatada, 44, a Jordanian Islamic preacher accused of inspiring the 3/11/04 Madrid train bombers. The eight foreign citizens had been held without charge or trial for up to 3 years. Their freedom, however, included nighttime curfews, electronic tagging, regular searches of their homes, and a ban on the use of cell phones and computers. Abu Qatada had been arrested in October 2002.

March 13, 2005. *Iraq.* Two U.S. security contractors were killed and a third wounded in a bombing on a road to Hilla, 60 miles south of Baghdad. Two Iraqis also died. The trio worked for Blackwater Security Consulting, based in North Carolina, which provides security for U.S. State Department officials in Iraq. They were in the last vehicle of four vehicles traveling on the road southeast of Baghdad Airport. 05031301

March 13, 2005. *Italy.* The "Italian Unabomber" was suspected in the bombing of a church during Sunday mass in Motta di Livenza, near Treviso in northern Italy, that injured three people, including a small child with a serious hand injury. The terrorist was suspected in a decade-long string of bombings that injured 20 people, planting exploding eggs and booby-trapped tubes of tomato paste or bottles of blowing bubbles in several northern Italian cities.

March 15, 2005. *United States.* U.S. authorities arrested and charged 18 people who attempted to smuggle grenade launchers, shoulder-fired missiles, and other Russian military weapons into the United States for sale to an FBI informant posing as an al Qaeda arms buyer. Investigators tapped and intercepted more than 15,000 calls and visited South Africa, Armenia, and the Georgian republic during the case. The informant, an explosives expert, warned the FBI that he had been approached by a man who claimed to have access to weapons from the former Soviet Union. The ring included people from Armenia and South Africa who provided digital photos of the weapons for sale. Seventeen of the people were arrested in New York, Los Angeles, or Florida while preparing to import the weapons into the United States from Eastern Europe. The FBI

was working with Armenia and Russia to secure the weapons. The men were charged in the U.S. District Court in Manhattan; five were charged with conspiring to transport destructive devices; 13 were charged with weapons trafficking. The informant met with defendants Artur Solomonyan and Christiaan Dewet Spies several times in New York. Solomonyan is an Armenian who lives in New York and Los Angeles. Spies, a South African, lives in New York. The duo were arrested in Manhattan on March 14 after finalizing plans with the informant; they faced 30 years in prison. The others charged included Joseb Kharabdze, Nikush Nadirashvili, Vato Machitidze, and Justice McQueen.

March 16, 2005. *Sudan.* The United Nations withdrew its staff members from four western parts of Darfur after Arab Janjaweed militias threatened to target foreigners and UN convoys in the area. The 44 aid agency staffers were moved to Geneina, the state capital.

March 17, 2005. *Persian Gulf.* Saleh Aoofi, a Saudi believed to lead al Qaeda in the Persian Gulf, released an audiotape in which he said, "To the brothers in Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, the Emirates and to all the lions of jihad in the countries neighboring Iraq, every one of us has to attack what is available in his country of soldiers, vehicles, and air bases of the crusaders and the oil allocated for them," according to the London-based *Asharq al-Awsat* newspaper.

March 19, 2005. *Qatar.* An Egyptian suicide bomber crashed his vehicle into the one-story Doha Players Theater near a British school (Doha English Speaking School) in the northern suburb of Farek Kelab, killing British national Jonathan Adams and injuring 12 other people, including six Qataris, a Briton, an Eritrean, and a Somali, who were hospitalized. Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" was playing before an audience of 100 people. Qatari authorities said the bomber was Omar Ahmed Abdullah Ali, a man in his mid-30s who owned the car used in the attack. He worked as a computer programmer for the Qatari government-owned Qatar Petroleum Company. He was married with two children. No group claimed credit. On March 25, police found the house where the bomb was assembled. 05031901

March 19, 2005. *Lebanon.* A car bomb exploded in the Christian New Jdeideh neighborhood in northern Beirut, wounding seven people and damaging buildings, shops, and parked cars. The driver had attempted to stop in front of a bingo hall, but was waved on by guards. He parked nearby, and the car exploded soon afterwards.

March 19, 2005. *Pakistan.* A bomb exploded in Naseerabad in Baluchistan province as minority Shi'ites congregated at a shrine of a Shi'ite saint, killing 30 people and wounding 16, many critically.

Later that day, two bombs exploded in a residential area in Turbat, 400 miles southwest of Quetta, wounding four people.

March 20, 2005. *Jordan.* A Jordanian military court sentenced Jordanian terrorist Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, head of al Qaeda in Iraq, to 15 years in prison for planning an attack on the Jordanian embassy in Baghdad and other sites.

March 22, 2005. *Sudan.* An unnamed American woman working for USAID was shot and wounded in the face while traveling in a four-vehicle convoy on a road from Kass, a camp in South Darfur, to the local capital of Nyala. She was flown to Nairobi for treatment. Janjaweed were suspected. 05032201

March 24, 2005. *United States.* Authorities arrested on immigration violations two 16-year-old girls—one from Bangladesh, one from Guinea—living in New York on suspicion of being potential recruits for a suicide bomb plot that never materialized. As of April 7, they remained in a detention center.

March 26, 2005. *Lebanon.* A 55-pound bomb exploded between a car and a woodworking factory in Bouchrieh, a mainly Christian area in downtown Beirut, on Easter Eve, injuring five people, including three Asian workers, three hours before Midnight Mass. Opposition leaders blamed Syria. 05032601

March 27, 2005. *Thailand.* Islamic rebels were suspected of setting off two bombs and firing on authorities riding in an armored rail car, wounding at least 19 people.

March 28, 2005. *Iraq.* Three Romanian journalists were kidnapped. As of May 7, their abductors had threatened to kill them. They were identified as *Romania Libera* reporter Eduard Ovidiu Ohanesian, Prima TV reporter Marie Jeanne Ion, and Prima TV cameraman Sorin Dumitru Miscoci. They were freed, along with their Iraqi-American guide, Mohammed Monaf, on May 22. On June 6, Romania's president said the trio were victims of a plot by Romanian-Syrian businessman Omar Hayssam to have them kidnapped so he could free them and escape prosecution on charges of organized crime and financial wrongdoing. Romanian prosecutors said the journalists' guide to Iraq, Mohamad Monaf, who became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 2000, was also involved. Monaf (variant Munaf), 52, was arrested in May 2005 near Baghdad and was held at Camp Cropper on behalf of Multinational Forces-Iraq. In October 2006, Monaf was sentenced to death by an Iraqi court. Monaf claimed his confession was coerced. U.S. District Judge Royce Lamberth ruled in Washington that he had no authority to intervene because he was being held by coalition military authorities. On October 27, 2006, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit said that the military must give Monaf 10 days to appeal to the Supreme Court and await its ruling before handing him over to Iraqi authorities.

April 2005. *Vatican City/Italy/Croatia.* In August 2005, Italian and Croatian police arrested five police planning to bomb the funeral of Pope John Paul II in Vatican City in April. The group originated in Gornja Maoca in northeastern Bosnia. They planned to smuggle rocket launchers, explosives, and detonators into Italy. One of their collaborators was arrested in April in Rome; the Croatians were then tipped off by the Italians.

April 1, 2005. *Lebanon.* A bomb exploded in the underground garage of the Rizk Plaza shopping center in Broummana, a Christian resort village east of Beirut, wounding 12 people, including an American, and causing extensive damage. Druze opposition leader Walid Jumblatt blamed the Syrian-backed security services. 05040101

April 1, 2005. *Georgia.* Gunmen fired automatic weapons at the two-car convoy of Alexander Ankvab, prime minister of the breakaway region of Abkhazia, wounding a driver. It was the second assassination attempt on him within a month. His convoy was traveling in Anvab, six miles from Sukhumi. Vice Prime Minister Leonid Lakerbaya and Ankvab, who were in the second car, were unharmed.

April 3, 2005. *Thailand.* Bombs exploded at Songkhla Province's Hat Yai Airport, killing two people and injuring at least 15, at a partially French-owned department store chain, killing two people, and at a hotel, causing no casualties. No one claimed credit.

April 3–6, 2005. *Saudi Arabia.* Authorities conducted a four-day gun battle with Islamic militants, killing at least 15 of them, including three on the 26 most wanted list and two leaders of the Saudi branch of al Qaeda. Among the dead was Abdul-Rahman Mohammed Mohammed Yazji, who was suspected in the 2003 bombing of the Riyadh housing complex for foreigners that killed 17 people; Kareem Altohami Mojati, a Moroccan supporter of bin Laden who fought in Afghanistan who helped plan the May 2003 suicide bombings in Casablanca that killed 33 people and who was number 4 on the list; and

Saud Homood Obaid Otaibi, a Saudi who was number 7 on the list. Six others were captured in the walled compound in Ar Rass; 35 police officers were wounded.

April 7, 2005. *Egypt.* A bomb exploded on a motorcycle near a tour group in Cairo's historic Khan al-Khalili bazaar, killing two people, including an American man—Alexa Mirandette, 18, from Kentwood, a suburb of Grand Rapids, Michigan—and a French woman along with the terrorist, and wounded 18, including four Americans. The 7-pound bomb was packed with nails. The previously unknown Islamic Pride Brigades took credit on the Internet. On April 10, a wounded Frenchman died. On April 30, Cairo police arrested Ashraf Saeed Youssef and Gamal Ahmed Abdel Aal in connection with the case. They chased a third—Ehab Yousri Yassin—who jumped from a bridge and set off a nail bomb, killing himself and injuring six people. 05040701

April 8, 2005. *Germany.* A sword-wielding Tamil man killed a woman and injured three other Tamil worshipers in a church in Stuttgart.

April 9, 2005. *Yemen.* The British embassy closed for a day following concerns about possible terrorist attacks. As of April 10, the U.S. embassy remained closed.

April 9, 2005. *Iraq.* Pakistani diplomat Malik Mohammed Javaid (variant Javed) was reported missing after attending services at a mosque, and was believed to have been kidnapped. On April 11, the Omer Bin Khatab group claimed credit and demanded a ransom for his release. 05041001

April 11, 2005. *Iraq.* Jeffrey J. Ake, 47, of LaPorte, Indiana, an American contractor working an on aid project, was kidnapped from a water treatment facility at a Taji construction site after arriving in Baghdad three days earlier. The next day, a man called his wife, Liliana, in LaPorte, Indiana, and said "we have your husband," and demanded $1 million by the next day. On April 13, terrorists released a video of him pleading for his life as automatic weapons were pointed at his head. He showed identification cards in the video. Reading from a prepared statement, he asked the United States to begin talking to the insurgents, to begin withdrawing from Iraq, and to save his life. Ake is president of Equipment Express in Rolling Prairie, Indiana. As of June 6, 2006, his fate was unknown. As of that date, more than 430 foreigners had been kidnapped in Iraq since the fall of Saddam Hussein. The whereabouts of 42 foreigners, including 13 Americans, remained unknown. Early in 2006, the Akes posted fliers offering an award of $280,000 for information. 05041101

April 11, 2005. *United States.* The FBI arrested Kadrah Farah Ali, 42, for falsely claiming that her estranged husband, Osman Yusef Dirie, planned to bomb the U.S. and Saudi embassies in London. She faced five years. She said she made up the story to hurt her husband, who married her to become a U.S. citizen. Both are from Somalia; she is a U.S. citizen.

April 13, 2005. *United Nations.* The General Assembly unanimously passed the Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the first post-9/11 antiterrorism treaty. This 13th UN antiterrorist convention criminalizes the possession or use of radioactive material or a nuclear device "to cause death or serious bodily injury." It makes it a crime to use a nuclear device to damage property or the environment or to attack a nuclear facility. The convention will come into force with 22 ratifications.

April 13, 2005. *Iraq.* Four U.S. contractors were wounded by a car bomb in Baghdad that killed five Iraqis. Al Qaeda in Iraq claimed credit. 05041301

April 16, 2005. *Iraq.* A suicide car bomb near Baghdad International Airport killed Marla Ruzicka, 29 (or 28), the American founder of

Campaign for Innocent Victims in Conflict (CIVIC, a humanitarian group for Iraqi civilian war casualties), and her driver, Faiz Alim Salim, 43, her longtime aide and a pilot for Iraqi Airways. A Czech security guard was also killed. Ruzicka, from Lakeport, California, persuaded the U.S. Congress to free $20 million to civilians it had injured in Afghanistan and Iraq. Her biography is by Jennifer Abrahamson *Sweet Relief: The Marla Ruzicka Story,* Simon Spotlight Entertainment, 2006. 05041601

April 16, 2005. *Iraq.* Gunmen fired on a minibus going to Baghdad's airport, wounding a Filipino man and woman who work at a duty-free shop at the airport. 05041602

April 21, 2005. *Saudi Arabia.* Islamic terrorists disguised as women and Muslim pilgrims fought a gun battle with security forces in the suburbs of Mecca. Two suspects and two authorities died in the shootout; four police officers were injured.

April 21, 2005. *Iraq.* The Islamic Army in Iraq fired a heat-seeking missile that downed a privately chartered Russian-built helicopter north of Baghdad, killing six Americans who worked for Blackwater USA as bodyguards for U.S. diplomats, three Bulgarian crew members, and two Fijian security guards who worked for the Virginia-based Skylink Air and Logistic Support. Among those killed was Lyubomir Kostov, the Bulgarian MI-8 helicopter's pilot, who was shot in the back by the terrorists after they found him in a field with a broken leg. The terrorists released a videotape of their attack and murder. The helicopter was en route from Baghdad to Tikrit. 05042101

April 24–25, 2005. *France.* Police in Paris and Marseille arrested five individuals, including two suspected Islamic militants, in an investigation into French Muslims going to Iraq to fight coalition forces. Three were released on April 28.

April 26, 2005. *Myanmar.* A bomb exploded in a busy market in Mandalay, a key tourist city, killing two people and injuring 15.

April 30, 2005. *Egypt.* Ehab Yousri Yassin, a man being chased by the police on suspicion of involvement in the April 7 suicide bombing, jumped off a Cairo bridge and detonated a nail bomb, killing himself and injuring an Israeli couple, a Swedish man, an Italian woman, and three Egyptians.

Two hours later and 2-1/2 miles away, his sister and his fiancée fired three times from their car at a tour bus going to a Cairo historic Islamic site. Two people—not the tourists—were injured and the veiled gunwomen, both in their 20s, were killed. Some witnesses said the police fired on the terrorists; others said the girls turned their guns on themselves.

The Mujahedeen of Egypt and the Abdullah Azzam Brigades separately claimed credit on Internet sites.

The next day, police detained 300 people from the terrorists' two villages for questioning. The raids were in the northern Cairo suburbs of al-Ammar and Ezbet al-Gabalawi 05043001

April 30, 2005. *Iraq.* On May 1, *al Jazeera* ran a videotape of Douglas Wood, 63, an Australian who resides in California and is married to an American, who had been taken hostage while eating lunch in Baghdad. He had been in Iraq for 1-1/2 years. He was shown between two gunmen holding automatic rifles to his head. He asked the United States, United Kingdom, and Australia to withdraw their troops from Iraq. His captors said they were from the Shura Council of Mujaheddin. On May 6, the gunmen imposed a 72-hour deadline on Australia. On May 9, grand mufti Taj al-din al-Hilali, an Australian Muslim cleric, left for Baghdad in hopes of negotiating. Nick Warner was an Australian diplomat who led the emergency response team sent to Iraq to handle the case. He said his team received a video of Wood on May 29 to establish that he was still alive. The group demanded a large ransom.

Wood was freed in a rescue operation at 11:00 a.m. on June 15 by the Iraqi Army's 2nd Battalion; no ransom was paid. He was found in a house in Baghdad's Ghazaliyah neighborhood. People found in the house claimed he was their father and was very sick; he was under a blanket. Soldiers also freed Iraqi captive Rasool Taee and arrested three suspects. Some gunmen fired on the soldiers, but authorities suffered no casualties. The terrorists surrendered.

On June 26, Wood told reporters that he felt like a traitor when he was videotaped reading the plea to the United States and Australia. He said his captors were "opportunists" who grabbed him because they thought he was a rich foreigner. His assistants were bound, gagged, and forced to kneel with guns at their heads while Wood spoke into the video camera. His assistants were later killed. Wood said he was moved to another house, which was also where terrorists kept Swedish oil worker Ulf Hjertstrom and three Iraqis. He said two other Iraqi hostages were shot. Hjertstrom was held for four weeks and said he and Wood feigned sleep to avoid being chosen for death. Hjertstrom said he would return to Iraq, and that he had so far spent $50,000 on bounty hunters who were hired to track down his captors. 05043002

May 2005. *United States.* Terrorist task force authorities arrested Hassan Khalil, 37, a Lebanese immigrant and U.S. citizen, in his home in Burke, Virginia. The cell phone technician was charged with immigration fraud; the charges were dropped on September 4 because of a mistake in his immigration records. Khalil had told the FBI that he knew members of Hizballah in Lebanon.

May 2005. *United States.* Houston authorities charged a Bangor, Pennsylvania man with attempting to sell a bomb to undercover agents he thought were Russian mafia members with al Qaeda ties. Ronald A. Grecula was indicted on June 16.

May 2005. *Netherlands.* Dutch police arrested Iraqi-born Dutch citizen Wasem Delaema, 32, in a raid on his Amersfoort home. He was wanted by the United States on charges of conspiring to kill Americans overseas and helping plan attacks in Fallujah, Iraq, in October 2003. Dutch prosecutors found a video showing him and other masked men describing how they mined a road where a U.S. military convoy was heading. The United States charged him in U.S. District Court in Washington, DC on July 27 and requested extradition. He was represented by attorney Victor Koppe. His trial began on January 29, 2007, when he pleaded not guilty to four counts of conspiracy and two other crimes for membership in the Mujaheddin from Fallujah, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, presided over by U.S. District Judge Paul L. Friedman. Two charges carry a life sentence. He claimed he had been kidnaped and forced to participate in the video.

He had been extradited to the United States the previous weekend. The extradition agreement would have him return to the Netherlands to serve any prison time. He would not be treated as an enemy combatant or tried by the U.S. military.

May 5, 2005. *Pakistan.* Following the arrest earlier in the week of al Qaeda operations chief Abu Faraj Farj al-Liby, authorities arrested 13 more al Qaeda–linked terrorists, including an Uzbek, in the semiautonomous tribal region of Bajur in northwestern Pakistan. Authorities said they had also arrested Mushtaq Ahmad, who had been convicted of the December 2003 assassination attempts against President General Musharraf. Al-Liby was wanted for those attacks as well. The media said al-Liby was arrested based on information provided by Ahmad, a former junior airman who had been court martialed in November and sentenced to death but soon escaped.

May 5, 2005. *Russia.* Authorities found liquid cyanide, an unidentified poison, and a truck loaded with 2,600 pounds of explosives near

Grozny on the Chechen-Ingushetia border. It was sufficient to kill 3,000 to 4,000 people. Two individuals were detained. Police said the items were to have been used in terrorist attacks during a visit the next week by President Bush and more than 50 other world leaders to mark the 60th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe.

Meanwhile, police tried to arrest two women identified by an informant as potential suicide bombers. The women, blockaded in an abandoned house in Chechnya, blew themselves up. 05050501

May 5, 2005. *United States.* Two handmade grenades exploded at 3:55 a.m. at the U.K. consulate at 845 Third Avenue at 51st Street in Manhattan. No one was injured in the blast, which damaged a plant and shattered windows. No one claimed credit for the blast, which came on the day of the British national elections. The consulate had received no threats. Police officials said the targets could have been the offices of Caterpillar, Inc., which has manufactured equipment used by Israelis to demolish Palestinian homes in the West Bank.

Chicago police searched the British consulate there for explosives. 05050502

May 7, 2005. *Myanmar.* Three bombs went off in Rangoon, killing 11 people and wounding 162 others. Ethnic rebels were suspected in the bombings of a convention center and two supermarkets. A Thai trade fair was underway at the convention center, whether three Burmese, including a Buddhist monk, died. 05050701

May 7, 2005. *Iraq.* Two suicide car bombers crashed into a U.S. security convoy of three SUVs at 11:00 a.m. on Saadoun Street in downtown central Baghdad near Tahrir Square, killing 22 people, 20 Iraqis and two Americans working for a U.S. security contracting firm, and injuring more than 30 people, including several students from two nearby Catholic schools and three other U.S. contractors. 05050702

May 7, 2005. *Afghanistan.* A suicide bomber walked into a Kabul Internet café and set off his explosives, killing three people, including a male engineer from Myanmar who was working on a road project in southern Afghanistan. 05050703

May 8, 2005. *Iraq.* Army of Ansar al-Sunna terrorists ambushed an Iraqi military convoy near Hit, killing a dozen Iraqi security workers and four foreign contract workers. They kidnapped Akihiko Saito, 44, a Japanese man who was working at a U.S. military base. Saito, who was badly injured in the attack, worked for the Cyprus-based security firm Hart GMSSCO, formerly Hart Security, Ltd., a British firm. On May 28, the Army of Ansar al-Sunna said in an Internet posting that it had killed Saito and showed his bloodied body and ID papers. Iraqi National Security Minister Abdul-Karim Enizi said, "the assassination came before we reached a decision with the other side" during negotiations. 05050801

May 10, 2005. *Georgia.* Georgian authorities said someone in a crowd of 250,000 watching U.S. President George Bush in Tbilisi threw an inactive Soviet-made RGD-5 hand grenade toward the stage. It landed within 100 feet of the President but did not explode. The Georgians told the Secret Service about the device only after the President had entered Air Force One, and later said that the grenade had not been thrown. On May 18, the FBI said that the grenade was live and posed a threat to Bush. Georgian officials said the grenade was Armenian and an inert Soviet-era training device wrapped in a dark tartan cloth. Georgian officials offered a reward of 20,000 laris ($10,978) for information leading to an arrest and conviction. Police released a photo of a suspect on July 18. After a brief gun battle in which a policeman was killed and another wounded, Vladimer Arutiniani (variants Vladimir Arutyunian, Vladimir Arutyunov), a male suspect, was detained on July 20. The gun battle took place at his apartment after police showed up following a tip that he might

have relevant information. Police found grenades and chemicals in his home near Tbilisi. He was shown in a video the next day admitting to having thrown the device. On July 22, he was charged with premeditated murder in the killing of the police officer. The suspect remained hospitalized with injuries sustained during the gun battle. FBI agents removed boxes of evidence from his home on July 25.

On September 7, 2005, a grand jury in Washington charged Vladimir Arutyunian with two counts of trying to assassinate the President and on a related weapons charge. He faced life in prison. He was represented by attorney Guliko Dzhimsheladze, who said her client "believes that Bush is interfering in Georgia's internal affairs."

Arutyunian's trial in Georgia began on December 5. He appeared in court with his mouth sutured shut in solidarity with thousands of Georgian prisoners on hunger strikes. He was convicted on January 11, 2006 and sentenced to life in prison for attempting to assassinate President Bush and Georgian President Mikheil Saakashvili and for the murder of the policeman on July 20.

May 11, 2005. *United States.* The U.S. Capitol, the White House, the Supreme Court, and several nearby federal office buildings were evacuated when the FAA reported that a single-engine Cessna 150 had violated restricted air space. At 11:59 a.m., the White House announced a yellow alert with the plane 15 miles away. At 12:01 p.m., the alert went to orange. At 12:03 p.m., the White House was evacuated with the plane three miles away. Mrs. Bush was led downstairs to the White House bunker, and Vice President Cheney left the White House by motorcade. Senior Congressional officials were whisked away by motorcade. The author's wife, who works at a Senate office building, was among the 35,000 people who were evacuated from Washington buildings. A Black Hawk helicopter and two F-16s were scrambled to intercept the wayward plane.

The FAA reported that the plane had been in restricted airspace since 11:30 a.m. It failed to reverse course when buzzed by the jets, and did not answer radio calls. When four decoy flares were set off near it and the Black Hawk circled near it, the plane turned and headed for a small airfield in Frederick, Maryland. (The media reported that the plane took a zigzag course, further worrying officials.) The plane landed at 12:37 p.m., whereupon the student pilot, Troy D. Martin, 36, and his instructor, Hayden Jim Sheaffer, 69, were taken into custody by Maryland police and handed over to the FBI and Secret Service for questioning. The duo had apparently become lost. No criminal charges were to be filed against the duo, who are members of the Lancaster, Pennsylvania-based Vintage Aero Club, which is the plane's registered owner. The plane had taken off from Smoketown, Pennsylvania, en route to a North Carolina air show.

Sheaffer apparently froze when the Black Hawk arrived, leaving it to Martin, who had only 30 hours of flying time, to take control. The FAA revoked Sheaffer's pilot certificate.

May 11, 2005. *Israel.* Unknown terrorists fired a short-range rocket from Lebanon, striking a factory in Shlomi, damaging the building but causing no injuries.

May 12, 2005. *Sweden.* A court in Stockholm sentenced two Iraqi men to prison for collecting money at Swedish mosques to fund Ansar al-Islam terrorist attacks in Iraq. Ali Berzengi, 29, received seven years; Ferman Abdulla, 25, six years.

May 12, 2005. *United States.* Emadeddin Muntasser, former head of Care International, and Muhammed Mubayyid, its former treasurer, were indicted on federal charges of lying to officials investigating the defunct charity's ties to terrorist organizations. The duo had been arrested the previous day on charges of concealing information from federal agencies, conspiring to defraud the United States, and making false statements to the FBI.

May 12, 2005. *France.* The Paris-to-Boston Air France Flight 332, an Airbus A330-200 carrying 196 passengers, was diverted to Bangor, Maine because the name of a passenger matched that of a suspected terrorist on a no-fly list. The flight continued on to Boston 100 minutes later, minus the passenger, his wife, and two children. He was not the terrorist on the list, although his date of birth matched exactly and the spelling of his name was only slightly different.

May 12, 2005. *Norway.* The government announced it would expel Kurdish cleric Mullah Krekar, founder of Ansar al-Islam, but put off the order until October at the earliest to ensure he would not face the death penalty. The U.S. and Norwegian governments suspect him of links to al Qaeda and attacks on U.S. forces in Iraq. He was granted asylum in Norway in the 1990s.

May 12, 2005. *Congo.* Gunmen ambushed a UN peacekeeping patrol in eastern Ituri region, killing one soldier and injuring five. 05051201

May 13, 2005. *Pakistan/Afghanistan.* The *Associated Press* reported that a missile fired from a CIA Predator drone near the Afghanistan-Pakistan border killed Haitham al-Yemeni, a senior al Qaeda leader, whom authorities had hoped would lead them to al Qaeda. But the arrest earlier in the month of al Qaeda's number three, Abu Faraj Farj al-Liby, worried them that al-Yemeni would go into hiding.

May 16, 2005. *Israel.* Three Jewish extremists were arrested for planning to fire a missile into the al Aqsa Mosque, the third-holiest site for Islam. Police said they would not be indicted because they were stopped before the attack.

May 16, 2005. *Turkey.* Two Kurdish guerrillas attacking the home of a Turkish governor in Diyarbakir were killed. One of them was shot dead by police guarding the residence in Siirt province. The other died when his hand grenade exploded in his hand.

May 16, 2005. *Afghanistan.* Four gunmen carrying Kalashnikovs kidnapped Clementina Cantoni, 32, an Italian employee of CARE International, in Kabul during the night. Her driver had dropped off another passenger at a home in the Shar-e-Naw district. The gunmen cut off the vehicle at 8:30 p.m., broke the car's window, then dragged her from her vehicle in a busy shopping and dining area. They rode off with her in a white Toyota. She had lived in Kabul since 2002, and managed a project to provide food and employment for 11,000 widows and their families. A man claiming to have kidnapped her demanded that alcohol be banned in Kabul and more Islamic schools be opened. On May 20, a man claimed to have strangled her after the government rejected his demands, but the government said she was still alive. The government identified the kidnapper as Timoor Shah, head of a criminal gang. He then phoned to say she was still alive. The government said on May 25 that it was negotiating with the kidnappers. On May 28, a video of Cantoni ran on the Afghan TV station *Tolo TV.* She had a brown rug wrapped around her, a blue scarf on her head, and was sitting with two men standing next to her with assault rifles pointed at her head. She identified herself and named her father, mother, and an uncle. She was freed the evening of June 9 in Logar Province, a farming district south of Kabul. The government said no ransom was paid; no other concessions were made.

On December 22, an Afghan court sentenced two men to death by hanging for kidnapping Cantoni and killing an Afghan businessman. A third defendant got 20 years for her abduction. 05051601

May 17, 2005. *Italy.* An Alitalia jet headed from Milan to Boston was diverted to Bangor, Maine, because a passenger's name matched that on a no-fly list. The individual was questioned but was not the suspected terrorist.

May 19, 2005. *Afghanistan.* Gunmen shot to death six Afghans in an ambush on a major

highway. The dead were working on a U.S.-funded antinarcotics project. They were driving to Kabul with the body of one of five men killed two days earlier in Zabol Province. Two of the dead worked for Chemonics International, Inc., a Washington-based contractor for USAID. The five victims of the previous attack worked for the same firm. Two others were relatives of one of those killed in the earlier attack. The Taliban was suspected. 05051701, 05051901

May 21, 2005. *United States.* Nagi Nashal, 53, a Yemeni-born naturalized U.S. citizen who runs a Manhattan newsstand, was arrested on charges of threatening to blow up the *New York Post*'s offices for publishing photographs of Saddam Hussein in his underwear. He was denied bail.

May 23, 2005. *United States.* Ronald A. Grecula, 68, of Bangor, Maine, told FBI undercover agents he has "no loyalty for America." He was charged with trying to build a bomb and sell it to an al Qaeda affiliate for use against Americans.

May 24, 2005. *Iraq.* Conflicting reports indicated the Abu Musab al-Zarqawi had been shot in the lung during an ambush in Ramadi the weekend of May 21–22. Some spokesmen for his group said he was injured; others said he was fine and continued to direct insurgent operations. A U.S. military spokesman could find no record of such an ambush. The insurgents offered no evidence of Zarqawi's injury. An Islamist Web site said that his wounds were minor, and that he had sent a battle plan to bin Laden, requesting instructions.

May 25, 2005. *Spain.* The ETA sent a warning to a pro-independence Basque newspaper before a car bomb injured 52 people during rush hour in an area of office buildings and shops in a working-class neighborhood in Madrid. Five people were hospitalized.

May 26, 2005. *Indonesia.* The U.S. embassy in Jakarta and its consulates in Bali, Surabaya, and Medan were closed after police warned that Jemaah Islamiyah militants were preparing to strike an unspecified target. Police said the group was communicating via e-mail and cell phones.

May 27, 2005. *Pakistan.* A suicide bomber killed 19 other people and wounded 65 Shi'ite worshipers, six critically, at an annual celebration at the Bari Imam shrine in Islamabad. He had explosives strapped to his body. The next day, investigators found his bloodied head. They offered an $8,300 reward for information. The shrine is named after the patron saint of Islamabad, Shah Abdul Latif Kazmi, aka Bari Imam, a seventeenth-century religious scholar.

May 28, 2005. *Israel.* A Palestinian gunman died and two others were wounded by Israeli soldiers in an attack on a military base near Jenin.

May 28, 2005. *United States.* The FBI arrested Rafiq Abdus Sabir, 50, a Boca Raton, Florida, physician, and held him at Palm Beach County Jail. Authorities also arrested Tarik Ibn Osman Shah, 42, a New York martial arts expert and jazz musician. The two U.S. citizens conspired to treat and train al Qaeda terrorists, according to the U.S. attorney's office for the Southern District of New York. Sabir agreed to treat jihadis in Saudi Arabia. Shah agreed to train them in hand-to-hand combat. Prosecutors mentioned a sting operation in 2003–2005 in which the duo took an oath pledging loyalty to al Qaeda. They also pledged allegiance to al Qaeda at a May 20 meeting in the Bronx. They faced 15 years in prison and a $250,000 fine.

In the sting operation, Shah and an FBI informant went to a Long Island warehouse—which was videotaped by the FBI—to determine whether it could be used to train jihadis in using swords and machetes. He also wanted to open a machine shop to fabricate weapons. In January 2004, the informant told Shah he was going to take him to Plattsburgh, New York, to introduce him to a Middle Eastern recruiter (who was an

FBI agent). He also wanted to start a Muslim-only martial arts school, and wanted training in chemicals, explosives, firearms, AK-47s, and hand grenades. He also mentioned martyrdom.

Sabir and Shah shared an address on Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Boulevard in Harlem. In 1993, Shah opened the Expansion of Knowledge Center in Harlem. He listed the address as his home in the late 1980s and early 1990s. They were expelled from a Bronx mosque where Sabir had served as an assistant imam. Sabir had taken Shah and another person to the mosque to teach urban warfare.

Arraignment took place on May 31. Sabir appeared in Fort Pierce, Florida, where he was held without bail. He had not hired an attorney. Shah appeared in Manhattan; a preliminary hearing was set for June. Shah's attorney is Anthony Ricco. They were both charged with one count of conspiring to provide material support to a terrorist organization.

The duo pleaded not guilty at their June 28 arraignment in New York.

On August 4, federal authorities charged U.S. citizen Mahmud Faruq Brent, 30, alias Mahmud al-Mutazzim, a Baltimore County resident, with conspiracy to support a terrorist organization. The FBI recorded a conversation in which he mentioned attending a Lashkar-e-Taiba terrorist training camp in Pakistan. He had once worked as a paramedic in Silver Spring, Maryland, and as a Washington, DC, cab driver. He was arrested in Newark on August 4 and was charged the same day in Manhattan federal court. He had spoken with Shah, who told authorities that he had trained Brent in martial arts and that Brent was a jihadi. Brent was also linked to Seifullah Chapman, a member of the Virginia jihad network who had been sentenced to 65 years in prison for conspiring to support Lashkar-e-Taiba and taking part in paramilitary training. Brent had filed a letter Chapman had written in support of an application for an expedited passport. Brent was licensed as a taxi and ambulance driver, employed by LifeStar Response Corporation. He was represented by attorneys Donald Yannella and Hassen Ibn Abdellah. On April 2, 2007, during a hearing in a Manhattan federal court, Brent pleaded guilty to conspiring to aid Lashkar-e-Taiba by attending one of its Pakistan training camps. He had been scheduled to go on trial on April 24. Sentencing was set for July 10, 2007. He faced a maximum 15 year sentence because of the plea bargain; he would have faced 20 years if tried.

On February 17, 2006, three defendants pleaded not guilty to conspiracy to aid terrorist groups in the Middle East between 2001 and 2005.

On November 7, 2007, Tarik Shah was sentenced to 15 years in prison by a federal judge who said it was irrelevant that no one from al Qaeda was involved in the case.

May 30, 2005. *Afghanistan.* A rocket crashed into the headquarters of NATO's 8,000-member International Security Assistance Force in Kabul, but caused no injuries.

May 30, 2005. *Pakistan.* Three terrorists and three other people died in a suicide bombing at the Mandinatul Ilm (Shi'ite) mosque in a middle class area of Karachi. Another 18 people were wounded, four seriously.

May 31, 2005. *Pakistan.* Shi'ites, angered over the suicide bombing the previous day, set alight a Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant in Karachi. The bodies of six employees were found.

On June 8, police arrested eight Shi'ites in connection with the attack. 05053101

June 1, 2005. *Australia.* The Indonesian embassy evacuated after receiving an envelope containing a biological agent. The mailing was part of public backlash against the May 27 conviction in Bali of Schapelle Corby, 27, a former Australian beauty school student, to 20 years in prison for smuggling nine pounds of marijuana into Bali in October. She claimed she was innocent. Authorities initially believed the powder

was in the anthrax family, but the next day said it was probably harmless.

June 1, 2005. *Afghanistan.* At 9:00 a.m., a suicide bomber dressed as an Afghan soldier walked into a crowded mosque in Kandahar and killed 19 people and injured more than 50. The mosque was hosting a memorial service for Abdul Fayaz, a prominent pro-government cleric who was gunned down on May 29. Among the dead was Kabul Police Chief General Akram Khakrezwal. The government blamed insurgents linked to the Taliban and al Qaeda and said the bomber was an Arab, not an Afghan. 05060101

June 5, 2005. *Mauritania.* Algerian insurgents attacked an army base in the northern desert. The resulting gun battle led to 24 deaths. 05060501

June 5, 2005. *Jordan.* The trial began of 14 men who had admitted plotting terrorist attacks and starting riots that killed six people. They claimed in military court that their confessions came under torture, and pleaded not guilty. Mohammad Ahmad Chalabi was accused of leading a 1–8-member cell that plotted attacks in Amman.

June 5, 2005. *United States.* The FBI arrested Pakistani American Umer Hayat, 45, an ice cream truck driver from Lodi, California, and his son, Hamid Hayat, 23, after Hamid acknowledged attending an al Qaeda camp in Pakistan in 2003 and 2004 for six months. He trained in weapons, explosives, and hand-to-hand combat and volunteered to attack U.S. supermarkets and hospitals. The Hayats were charged with making false statements to the FBI. Two Muslim clerics—Mohammed Adil Khan and Shabbir Ahmed—from the San Joaquin Valley, California, farming area were also detained on immigration charges in connection with the case. Ahmed is imam at the nearby Lodi Moslem Mosque. Khan is affiliated with the Farooqia Islamic Center outside Lodi.

On May 29, Hamid Hayat had returned from Pakistan on a flight from South Korea to San Francisco. His name appeared on the no-fly list. The plane was diverted to Japan and Hayat was interviewed by the FBI. Once he arrived in the United States, a polygraph indicated deception. His father admitted touring several militant camps in Pakistan and paying his son's airfare and expenses for training at the Tamal camp near Rawalpindi. The leader of the camp was a close family friend, Maulana Fazlur Rehman.

Father and son were indicted on June 16 in the U.S. District Court in Sacramento on charges of lying to FBI investigators. Hamid was charged with two counts of making false statements to agents on June 3 and 4; his father faced one count. Each count has an eight-year prison term. The duo pleaded not guilty and were held without bond. On July 15, the duo agreed to be deported to Pakistan on immigration violations; other charges were dropped.

On September 22, Hamid Hayat was indicted on charges of having "intended, upon receipt of orders from other individuals, to wage jihad in the United States." He was accused of providing support and resources for carrying out terrorist acts between March 2003 and when he was arrested. He faced 39 years in prison. He was represented by attorney Wazhma Mojaddidi. The elder Hayat faced 16 years in prison.

On January 27, 2006, prosecutors added a charge of making a false statement during questioning to the charges Hamid was facing.

The case began in March 2006. The prosecution's star witness was Naseem Khan, 32, a Pakistani immigrant who spoke Pashto and Urdu and worked in a convenience store. He testified about Hamid saying that he had attended a training camp in which Ayman al-Zawahiri had passed through in 1998 or 1999, raising doubts about his credibility. Khan had also told the FBI in 2001 that he had seen Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed al-Nasser, a suspect in a 1996 bombing in Saudi Arabia, in Lodi; and Ahmed Mohammed Hamed Ali, a suspect in the 1998 bombings of the U.S.

Embassies in Tanzania and Kenya, in Stockton, California in 1999.

On April 25, 2006, the federal jury in Sacramento convicted Hamid Hayat on one count of providing material support to terrorists and three counts of lying to the FBI. He faced a minimum sentence of 30 years; a maximum of 39 years. A separate jury deadlocked on his father's case, forcing District Judge Garland E. Burrell, Jr., to declare a mistrial. On May 5, 2006, the attorneys were to meet in court to decide whether a retrial would occur. The retrial was scheduled for June 5, but on May 31, 2006, Umer pleaded guilty to lying to customs agents about the more than $28,000 that he and family members were carrying on a trip out of the country in 2003. In return, he would not be retried on charges of lying to the FBI about his son's attendance at a terrorist training camp. Prosecutors would also recommend that he serve no more jail time. He was scheduled for sentencing on August 18.

On August 25, 2006, Umer was sentenced to time served plus 36 months of supervised released. The next day, an uncle and cousin of Hamid, both U.S. citizens, were barred from reentering the United States after an extended stay in Pakistan unless they answered FBI questions.

On September 10, 2007, Hamid was sentenced to 24 years in a federal prison.

June 6, 2005. *Nepal.* Communist rebels placed a land mine that detonated beneath a packed bus in the south, killing 38 passengers and wounding 72. The rebels apologized for the "grave mistake," saying they were targeting government security forces.

June 9, 2005. *Australia.* Five embassies, including those of the United States, United Kingdom, Japan, and Italy, were closed after receiving suspicious packages. All have a troop presence in Iraq.

June 11, 2005. *Iraq.* A suicide bomber set off his explosive-laden vehicle at the Slovak embassy, killing only himself, but wounding four Iraqi guards. Al Qaeda in Iraq fliers on mosque walls in Ramadi said that it was responsible for the attack, as well as the bombing of the headquarters of a police counterterrorism brigade. 05061101

June 12, 2005. *Congo. CNN* reported that several members of Doctors Without Borders, who were kidnapped earlier in the month, were freed unharmed. Their organization said that they had not attempted to negotiate for their release. 05061201

June 12, 2005. *Iran.* Four bombs exploded in two hours on Sunday morning in Avhaz, Khuzestan Province, near the Iraqi border, killing nine people and wounding 30 others five days before the Presidential elections were scheduled to take place. Khuzestan is the only majority-Arab province. A fifth bomb exploded in Tehran hours later, killing two people and wounding 12; the bomb was hidden in a garbage can near a fruit and vegetable market. One suspect was arrested. In Avhaz, a bomb exploded outside the governor's office, possibly inside a car. Another went off outside the state housing office. Two others were near the home of the chief of state television and radio in Khuzestan.

June 12, 2005. *Russia.* Fifteen people were injured (four were hospitalized, including an 18-month-old girl with second-degree burns) when a bomb went off in the morning on a train going from Grozny, Chechnya, to Moscow. Some 40 people sought medical care. The train was 90 miles south of Moscow when the six pounds of TNT detonated. Police found wires attached to a rail and to a location 50 yards from the tracks, suggested remote detonation. Six cars derailed, but none overturned.

June 13, 2005. *India.* A car or truck bomb exploded near a school and post office at 11:45 a.m. in Pulwama in Indian-controlled Kashmir, killing 13 people and injuring more

than 100 others and damaging the school, several cars, and 16 shops. The town is 25 miles south of Srinagar. No one claimed credit.

June 13, 2005. *Tajikistan.* A bomb went off at the Emergencies Ministry, lightly injuring several people.

June 14, 2005. *Germany.* Federal prosecutors arrested three Iraqis on charges of sending thousands of dollars to Ansar al-Islam. The arrests came when more than 150 police officers raided two dozen sites in Germany and Switzerland. The trio was captured in Nuremberg, Munich, and Buehl and was held for raising thousands to "finance terrorist attacks" by Ansar and "to secure the logistical and structural foundation of the group." Two of the defendants took orders from an Ansar ringleader who was charged in a plot against former Iraqi interim prime minister Ayad Allawi in December. Another 11 Ansar members were targeted, but were not detained or charged due to lack of evidence. Police in Bavaria seized 13 computers, ID documents, and two "high-quality bicycles" that might have been stolen.

June 15, 2005. *Spain.* More than 500 heavily armed Spanish police conducted predawn raids in a half dozen cities, including Valencia, Barcelona, the southern region of Andalusia, and Ceuta, a Spanish enclave on the northern coast of Morocco, and arrested 11 men on charges of belonging to one or two groups that recruit people to conduct suicide attacks in Iraq. The groups were the Ansar al-Islam Army and al Qaeda in Iraq. Some of the detainees also wanted to become martyrs. Most of them were Moroccans. Some sold drugs and staged robberies to finance the network. The probe against the group had begun in 2004. One of the detainees was a brother of Abdel Hay Assas, one of the group's main recruiters and fund-raisers, who was arrested in Syria in May 2004 and handed over to Morocco. The ringleader of the network was Samir Tahtah, 28, a Moroccan arrested near Barcelona. He was accused of coordinating communications with overseas leaders and sending recruiters to Iraq for terrorist attacks. Five others were detained on June 14 in connection with the 3/11/04 bombings.

June 16, 2005. *Nigeria.* The U.S. consulate in Lagos closed after receiving a telephoned terrorist threat. The United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, and Russia closed their nearby diplomatic missions.

June 16, 2005. *United States.* Arwah J. Jaber, a University of Arkansas graduate student, was indicted in federal court for providing material support to the Palestinian Islamic Jihad by seeking to join the organization.

June 16, 2005. *Cambodia.* Four masked gunmen grabbed three teachers and dozens of children from 15 countries (including Cambodia, Italy, Indonesia, South Korea, the United States, Japan, Ireland, Singapore, the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, and Switzerland) at 9:00 a.m. at the Siem Reap International School near the Angkor Wat temples. They killed a 3-year-old Canadian with a shot to the head; they said he was crying too much. The gunmen demanded money, six AK-47s, six shotguns, grenade launchers, hand grenades, and a car. They released 30 of their 70 hostages. After the gunmen threatened to kill the other children one by one and a six-hour standoff, police rescued the survivors. Authorities talked the foursome out of the building by giving them a minivan and $30,000 cash. The group got to the vehicle with four children. Police closed the gate to the compound, then assaulted the group, yanking the men from the minivan. The gunmen said they were penniless, and had decided to attack the children of rich foreigners. As the 40 children ran to their parents, several parents attacked the gunmen, beating three unconscious. All four were taken into custody. Some authorities said the gunmen were security

guards at the school; teachers said they did not recognize them.

June 17, 2005. *United States.* Ahmed Allali, 37, an Algerian, was sentenced in Indianapolis to a year in prison after he pleaded guilty to three counts of making false statements by pretending to have information about an al Qaeda plot to bomb five U.S. cities.

June 17, 2005. *Qatar.* Ayman Zawahiri released a video to *al Jazeera* in which he downplayed U.S. calls for peaceful reform in the Middle East and said armed jihad was the only way to bring about change in the Arab world. "The removal of the Crusader and Jewish invaders won't occur by peaceful demonstrations. Reform and expelling the invaders from the countries of Islam won't happen except through fighting for God's sake...We cannot imagine any reform while our countries are occupied by the Crusader forces. We cannot imagine any reform while our governments are being ruled from the American embassies in our countries." He sat before a plain background with an automatic weapon leaning beside him. The network played three excerpts from the tape. One clip called for Palestinian militant groups to drop its cease-fire with Israel and stay out of upcoming legislative elections in the Gaza Strip and West Bank. He cautioned them "not to forsake their jihad, not to lay down their arms...and not to be dragged into the game of secular elections under a secular constitution." Hamas planned to enter the elections. Zawahiri also denounced sexual assaults on women during antigovernment protests in Egypt in May. He also criticized the Pakistani, Saudi, and Egyptian governments.

June 18, 2005. *Nigeria.* Militants in the south took hostage, but later released, six oil workers. The kidnappers demanded $20 million from Shell for local communities.

June 19, 2005. *Afghanistan.* Afghan intelligence foiled a plot to assassinate U.S. Ambassador Zalmay Khalilzad when they stopped a station wagon carrying three Pakistanis armed with assault rifles and rocket-propelled grenades in Qarghayi district of northeastern Laghman province. The bust was only 150 feet from the spot where Khalilzad was to inaugurate a road with Afghanistan's interior minister. Khalilzad is slated to be the next U.S. Ambassador to Iraq. 05061901

June 19, 2005. *Iraq.* The Army of Ansar al-Sunnah claimed credit for attacking a convoy leaving its base near Ramadi, killing a Japanese contractor, Binkumar Gurung, who worked for the American-Iraq Solution Group, a DoD contracting firm, and six of his Iraqi guards, and capturing two others. 05061902

June 20, 2005. *Israel.* Palestinian gunmen shot to death an Israeli motorist in the West Bank.

Meanwhile, Israeli troops caught a female suicide bomber with explosives hidden in her pants.

June 20, 2005. *Turkey.* A court in Istanbul convicted Metin Kaplan, an Islamic militant who leads a group calling for the overthrow of Turkey's secular government, on charges of planning to crash a plane into the hillside where the founder of modern Turkey, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, is buried. He was sentenced to life in prison for attempting to "overturn the constitutional order," a treason charge.

June 22, 2005. *Ecuador.* Police arrested eight members of a Quito-based cocaine ring suspected of funneling cash to Hizballah. The ringleader, Rady Zaiter of Lebanon, was captured in Colombia.

June 23, 2005. *Iraq.* Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, the Jordanian head of al Qaeda in Iraq, said in a Web statement that Abdullah Mohammed Rashid al-Roshoud, number 24 on Saudi Arabia's 26 most wanted terrorists list, was killed in a U.S. air strike in northwest Iraq. He was one of only three terrorists on the list still at large.

June 24, 2005. *Israel.* Just before 5:00 p.m., Palestinian gunmen fired on a car outside the gate of Beit Haggai, an Israeli settlement near Hebron, killing a 17-year-old Israeli settler and wounding three other Israelis, including a 14-year-old boy. A Fatah-affiliated group claimed credit.

June 24, 2005. *India.* Islamic terrorists remotely detonated a bomb as an army convoy drove past a park in Indian-held Kashmir, killing nine soldiers and wounding 22 other people.

June 24, 2005. *Indonesia.* Gunmen fired on a Red Cross vehicle in Aceh province, seriously wounding a Chinese aid worker. The United Nations and aid agencies suspended road travel in the tsunami-ravaged area. 05062401

June 24, 2005. *Sri Lanka.* The government signed an agreement to share $3 billion in tsunami relief with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

June 28, 2005. *Somalia.* Gunmen hijacked the MV Semlov, a ship chartered by the UN World Food Program (WFP), held its 10 crew members, and demanded a $500,000 ransom for the eight Kenyan crew members, Sri Lankan captain, and Tanzanian engineer. They later dropped the demand to only the rice that it was carrying to help the tsunami victims in Somalia. The ship had been en route to the northern port of Bossaso with tons of rice donated by Japan and Germany. On July 4, the WFP suspended shipments to Somalia. WFP shipments average 3,000 tons of aid per month to 275,000 Somalis. The organization had only two weeks' worth of food stockpiles. On August 6, the group agreed to release the vessel and crew within the next three days. The World Food Program thanked the Somali Transitional Federal Government and the Kenyan Ambassador for their assistance in the negotiations. Kenyan Ambassador Mohamed Abdi Affey was joined by Sri Lankan and Tanzanian diplomats based in Kenya in the negotiations. As of September 3, the ship had not been released.

June 28, 2005. *Afghanistan.* Four members of a U.S. Navy SEAL team were reported missing in Kunar Province. Two of them were found dead, a third was rescued. On July 7, Mullah Latif Hakimi, a Taliban spokesman, said that his group was holding the fourth SEAL in a house in Kunar. The SEAL purportedly was in good health, but Hakimi said "This American will never be forgiven. Definitely he will be killed." He said the group would release a video after the murder. On July 10, a Department of Defense official said that his body had been recovered.

July 2005. *United States.* Police in Los Angeles arrested Gregory Vernon Patterson, 21, and Levar Haney (variant Haley) Washington, 25, in an investigation of a series of ten gas station holdups. They found contacts to a possible terrorist plot and connections to the radical Islamic group Jamiyyat Ul Islam Is-Saheeh (Assembly of Authentic Islam) which has a presence in the state prison where one of the suspects had been recently held. A search of the home of a suspect yielded jihadist literature, documents referring to 9/11, bulletproof vests, and a list of addresses of Southland area synagogues, the Israeli consulate, National Guard centers, the ticket counter for El Al Israel Airlines at Los Angeles International Airport (LAX), and other sites. The duo were charged with nine counts of robbery and one count of attempted robbery.

Patterson had worked at a duty-free shop in Los Angeles Airport's international terminal for several months until earlier in 2005. He was represented by attorney Winston McKessom. Patterson attended California State University at Northridge, and met Washington while studying Islam.

Washington had served time for assault and robbery at Folsom State Prison.

By August 15, federal officials had arrested Hammad Riaz Samana, 21, a Pakistani who lived in southern Los Angeles, near the others. He was later found to be unfit to stand trial and was remanded to psychiatric care at a federal prison facility.

On August 31, a federal grand jury in Los Angeles indicted Kevin Lamar James, 29, the head of a radical Islamic prison gang at California State Prison-Sacramento, and three other men on charges of conspiracy to wage war against the U.S. government, conspiracy to kill service members and foreign officials, and other related crimes. The foursome faced life without parole.

James was serving time for attempted robbery and possession of a weapon in prison. In 1997, he founded Jamiyyat Ul Islam Is-Saheeh. He recruited several inmates, including Washington, who was paroled and sent to Los Angeles with orders to recruit more followers with clean records, then acquire firearms and explosives. Washington began the robberies in late May with Patterson and Hammad Riaz Samana, both former college students who had attended the same suburban mosque. Meanwhile, Patterson searched the Internet for mentions of the offices of El Al at LAX and the Yom Kippur events in Los Angeles in the fall; Samana researched the Israeli consulate and military recruiting offices.

On September 6, Samana pleaded not guilty to terrorism charges.

On September 12, Patterson and Washington pleaded not guilty in Santa Ana to federal terrorism charges.

James was arraigned on September 26; a federal judge entered a plea of not guilty on his behalf. He was held without bail on charges of conspiracy to levy war against the United States through terrorism and conspiracy to possess and discharge firearms in furtherance of crimes of violence. He faced 20 years in prison. James was represented by attorney Robert Carlin. The trial was set for November 22, a rescheduling from the original November 8 date.

On December 14, 2007, Kevin James and Levar Washington pleaded guilty to seditious conspiracy charges—conspiring to levy war against the United States—in a Santa Ana, California court. Washington pleaded guilty to using a firearm to further the conspiracy. He faced 25 years in prison. James was scheduled to be sentenced on March 31, 2008. Washington was scheduled to be sentenced on April 28, 2008.

Patterson was expected to plead guilty on December 17, 2007.

July 2005. *France.* Police arrested three men on charges of armed robbery and racketeering. The trio were affiliated with the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat.

In September, Algerian police arrested a senior member of the group, who told them that there was a cell in France that planned to attack the Paris subway, Orly Airport, and the headquarters of the French intelligence service. Paris police arrested 16 people by mid-October, although seven were released. The other nine were held on charges of associating with a terrorist organization and funding terrorism. The group apparently did not plan specific attacks, but were ready to hit high-value targets of opportunity. The group purportedly was led by Safe Bourrada, 35, who was convicted in 1998 of taking part in a series of bomb attacks in 1995, including one on a Paris subway that killed seven people. He was freed from prison in 2003 after serving half of his 10-year sentence.

July 2005. *Afghanistan.* A Lebanese engineer building a road in southern Afghanistan was kidnapped and freed unhurt days later. 05079901

July 1, 2005. *Turkey.* A suicide bomber was shot to death by police when a metal detector went off and he tried to run into the Justice Ministry in Ankara. When the detector went off, security officers went to search him, but he pressed the detonator while being handcuffed. The bomb did not go off. While lying on the ground wounded, he tried to set off his explosives again, to no avail. He was a member of a banned Marxist group, the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

July 1, 2005. *Russia.* A bomb went off in Makchachkala, Dagestan, killing 11 Russian troops and wounding another 28 people, 14

severely, as three military vehicles were arriving at a public bathhouse. The bomb was packed with metal rods. The soldiers belonged to the 8th Squadron of the Interior Ministry's special forces. The Islamic Jamaat of Dagestan Shariat claimed credit and said it would continue to attack "Russian occupiers."

July 2, 2005. *Serbia and Montenegro.* Three bombs exploded in central Pristina; one was targeted against the UN mission headquarters. There were no reports of injuries. 05070201

July 2, 2005. *Iraq.* Terrorists apparently kidnapped Ihab Sherif, 51, who was slated to become Egypt's Ambassador to Iraq. He was grabbed by two carloads of gunmen as he was driving in Baghdad during the evening. The gunmen said he was an American spy, pistol whipped him, and threw him into a car. He had been running the embassy since June 1. His SUV was found the next day. On July 4, the Egyptian government said it had not received a ransom demand or claims of responsibility. On July 6, al Qaeda in Iraq said it would executive Sherif, calling him a traitor to Islam and a representative of a country "allied to Jews and Christians." An Internet posting said an al Qaeda Islamic law court would hand him over to guerrillas to "carry out the punishment of the apostate. . .and to kill him." Another Internet posting including his ID cards, calling him "the devil's ambassador." On July 7, the group claimed it had killed Sherif, which the Egyptian government confirmed. The group had released a video in which Sherif was shown blindfolded and saying that he held "an ambassador's rank in the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I worked as an assistant to the deputy foreign minister for Arab Middle East affairs from 1999 to 2003, including a year as a deputy ambassador in Israel." The video did not show him being killed. The group said he was chosen because Egypt was "the first to obey the crusaders and disobey God by sending the first ambassador to the government of the traitors. It was the first regime that agreed to train the pro-crusaders police and army personnel. But your brothers in the Qaeda organization are continuing killing and fighting all those who collaborate with the Jews and Christians, those who stood by their ranks, and fought against God."

On July 9, the U.S. military in Ramadi detained Khamis Farhan Khalaf Abdul Fahdawi, Abu Seba, a leader of al Qaeda in Iraq who was involved in the kidnap and murder of Sherif and in the attacks on Bahraini and Pakistani diplomats on July 5. 05070202

July 2, 2005. *Turkey.* Kurdish terrorists set off bombs in the east, killing six railway security guards, injuring 12 passengers and crew, and derailing two trains. The second train was in the process of rescuing people from the first train in Bingol Province, 560 miles southeast of Ankara. A third bomb was found and detonated by Turkish troops.

Meanwhile, rebels set off a bomb in Kulp as police approached to check a suspicious package in the street. Three Turkish police officers were injured.

July 3, 2005. *Jordan.* A military court upheld the conviction of eight Jordanians for possession of explosives.

July 3, 2005. *Saudi Arabia.* In a 90-minute gun battle at dawn in the Rawdah district of Riyadh, authorities killed Younis Mohammed Ibrahim Hayari, the Moroccan head of al Qaeda in Saudi Arabia. Three suspects were arrested. He and the trio were on a list of Saudi Arabia's 36 most wanted terrorists that had been issued on June 28. Hayari was linked to Abdul Karim Majati, an al Qaeda terrorist leader who was killed in April.

July 5, 2005. *Iraq.* Gunmen in two cars fired on the convoy of Pakistani Ambassador Mohammed Younis Khan. He was unhurt. Pakistan ordered him to withdraw to Jordan. 05070501

July 5, 2005. *Iraq.* Gunmen in a pickup truck fired on the unarmored convoy of Bahrain's

chargé d'affaires, Hassan Malallah Ansari, in Baghdad's Mansour district. Ansari suffered a minor gunshot wound in the apparent kidnapping attempt. The next day, Bahrain's King Hamad bin Isa Khalifa promoted Ansari to Ambassador. 05070502

July 5, 2005. *Iraq.* Russia announced that two cars belonging to its embassy were fired on between the airport and the capital. 05070503

July 5, 2005. *Bosnia.* Bosnian Serb police found two large bombs near a memorial for the 8,000 Muslim men and boys killed in Srebrenica in 1995. Thousands of people, including family members, foreign dignitaries, and guests, were scheduled to attend a July 11 memorial ceremony. Police said the bomb contained 77 pounds of explosives. They were tipped off by European Union peacekeepers. 05070504

July 5, 2005. *India.* At 9:15 a.m., six Islamic radicals drove up to the disputed 80-acre Ram Janmabhoomi temple complex in Ayodhya, 345 miles east of New Delhi. One man set off explosives in a jeep, killing himself and opening a hole in the iron fence. The other five terrorists ran through the hole and began firing at police. All five died in a two-hour gun battle with police.

July 6, 2005. *Jordan.* The spiritual mentor of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, Isam Mohammad Taher Barqawi, alias Sheik Abu-Mohammed Maqdisi, was arrested on charges of making contacts with a terrorist group outside Jordan during the week since his release from prison.

July 7, 2005. *United Kingdom.* Bombs exploded in three train stations and on a nearby double-decker bus, killing at least 49 people and wounding more than 700. (By July 17, the total dead had risen to 55.) At least 350 people were hospitalized; 100 remained in hospitals overnight. At least 22 people had serious injuries; one died overnight. Several al Qaeda–affiliated groups, including the Abu Hafs al-Masri Brigade, the Group of al Qaeda of Jihad Organization in Europe, and the Secret Organization of al Qaeda in Europe, claimed credit. Police said the casualty figures were likely to rise because there were several unidentified bodies inside the tunnels. Each device contained less than 10 pounds of explosives, enough to hide in a backpack. Timing devices apparently were used. Police worked with Spanish officials to determine whether there were links with the 3/11/04 Madrid train bombings.

The bombs were apparently to form a cross radiating from King's Cross, but the plan was foiled when one terrorist could not get on a train and had to settle for a bus. The Secret Organization of al Qaeda in Europe said on a Web posting that "Britain is now burning with fear, terror and panic in its northern, southern, eastern and western quarters."

The bombings came a day after London was announced as the host for the 2012 summer Olympics. They also came while during the G-8 summit in Gleaneagles, Scotland, where world leaders were was discussing increasing aid to Africa.

Reports initially suggested that the bombs exploded at different times; police said after a few days that the bombs were nearly simultaneous. First reports indicated that at 8:51 a.m., a bomb placed on the floor of the third carriage of a Circle Line subway train 204 carrying 700 passengers went off 100 yards from the Liverpool Street Station, killing seven and wounding 100. The train was arriving from Aldgate Station. The bomber was Shehzad Tanweer, 22, son of the Pakistani owner of a Leeds fish-and-chips shop, and a good friend of fellow bomber Hasib Hussain. Tanweer was a student of physical education at Leeds Metropolitan University, and lived in Leeds' Beeston district. Pakistani authorities said Tanweer visited Pakistan in 2004 and met with Osama Nazir, who was later arrested and charged with a 2002 grenade attack on an Islamabad church in which five people, including two Americans, were killed. Tanweer also spent several days at a madrassa near Lahore that had ties to Lashkar-e-Taiba.

At 8:56 a.m., a device placed on the floor of the first carriage, near the first set of double doors where passengers stand, went off three minutes out of the Russell Square Station en route to King's Cross Station, killing at least 21 people, including Helen Jones, on the Piccadilly Line train 311. At least 900 passengers were on board. The bomber was identified as Germaine Lindsay, aka Abdullah Shaheed Jamal, 33, a Jamaica-born British national who grew up in a single-parent household in southern England. He converted to Islam at the urging of his mother, who also converted. She had remarried and moved to Cleveland three years earlier. Meanwhile, Lindsay moved in with Samantha Lewthwaite, a British woman, and lived in public housing in Huddesfield, 15 miles southwest of Leeds, where the other suspects lived. He was a carpet layer and sold cell phone covers on the weekends. He became a father 15 months before the bombings. The couple moved to Aylesbury, an hour away from London. Lewthwaite, 22, was pregnant at the time of the bombings.

According to intitial reports, at 9:17 a.m., a bomb placed on the floor of the second carriage of Circle Line train 216 leaving Edgware Road Station for Paddington Station exploded, killing seven people. The explosion ripped through a wall and damaged two other trains. The government later said that all of the train bombs went off at 8:50 a.m. The bomber in this explosion was Mohammed Sidique Khan, 30, a teaching assistant at a Leeds public school. He was born in the United Kingdom to Pakistani parents. He was married and the father of an 8-month-old girl. He had recently moved to Dewsbury. He earned a degree in education from Leeds University. He traveled to Karachi, Pakistan, with Shehzad Tanweer on November 16, 2004 on a Turkish Airlines flight and flew home with him on February 7, 2005. They had stayed at separate addresses near Lahore. Khan was in Israel for a day in the spring of 2003. The Sunday Telegraph said that Khan, the leader of the team, met in Pakistan in fall 2004 with Mohammed Yasin, alias Ustad Osama, an explosives expert in his 30s who manufactures "suicide jackets" for Harkat-e-Jihad.

At 9:47 a.m., a bomb exploded on Bus No. 30 at Tavistock Square, killing 13 people. The bomb had been placed at the rear of the upper deck of the bus, which had been detoured because of the King's Cross/Russell Square bombing. Police said there was no evidence of a suicide bomber; although they later said that there were four suicide bombers. Some theorized that the bomber had intended to hit another train, but was prevented from entering a train station when all of them were closed. According to this theory, Hasib Hussain, 18, an unemployed Muslim, then hopped on a bus and was attempting to reset the timer when the bomb went off. Hussain, who was of Pakistani origin, lived in Leeds and had completed vocational business studies at Matthew Murray High School. He had become more religious two years earlier. He flew to Karachi, Pakistan on a Saudi Arabian Airlines flight from Riyadh on July 15, 2004. All three Pakistani-descended British nationals converged on Lahore.

Two bombers were initially identified, apparently incorrectly, as Rashid Facha, a British-born Pakistani in his twenties; and Jacksey Fiaz, 35.

Among the 25 missing and feared dead were Miriam Hyman; Anthony Fatayi-Williams, 26, a Nigerian oil executive born of a Christian mother and Muslim father (his body was found later and he was buried following a funeral at Westminster Cathedral); bank employee Shahara Islam, 20; Philip Russell, a JP Morgan employee who might have been on the bus; Karolina Gluck, 29, a Polish office worker; Monika Suchocka, a Pole; Christian Small; Jamie Gordon, a worker in the financial district; Laura Webb, 29; Vietnamese immigrant and American citizen Minh (Mike) Matsushita, 37, who had worked for the Australia-based Intrepid Travel; dental technician Mihaela Otto; Shaynuja Parathasangary, 30; hair stylist Phil Beer, 22; Shahara Akther Islam, 20, a British-born Muslim daughter of Bangladeshi immigrants; Neetu Jain; and

Richard Ellery. Others were named Outoo, Gunoral, Ikeagwu, and Yuen.

The injured included Bruce Lait; Rachel North; marketing director Martine Wright, 32, who was in intensive care; Michael Henning, 39; Caroline Chrobok, 31, an office manager from Finchley, who suffered perforated eardrums; and John Simpson, a Gloucester banker. Initial reports said four Americans were injured. Knoxville, Tennessee sisters Emily Benton, 20, and Kathleen Benton, 21 returned to the United States for hospital care at the Duke University Medical Center. Emily had broken bones and lost skin on her left foot. Katie sustained shrapnel wounds in her right foot. Each sister's right eardrum was blown out. Katie was a rising senior at the University of Tennessee. Emily was a student at Pellissippi State Technical Community College in Knoxville. The other two Americans were treated at a London hospital and released.

Those killed and injured included citizens from Australia, China, Portugal, Poland, and Sierra Leone. They included Susan Levy, 52, a mother of two who worked in a law firm. She was the first officially identified as dead. Also dead was Gladys Wundowa, 50, a cleaner from Ghana, who worked at the University College London.

The *BBC* reported on July 9 that casualties were taken to

–University College Hospital: 58 seen; 15 remained; five in intensive care

–Great Ormond Street: 22 brought in; two remained

–Royal London: 208 seen; 17 remained; seven in intensive care

–Guy's and St. Thomas': 22 brought in; 13 remained

–St Mary's: 38 seen; five remained; two critical

–Royal Free: 61 brought in; eight remained, five of whom had surgery

–Chelsea and Westminster: six in burns unit.

On July 9, Moroccan citizen Mohammed Guerbouzi told *al Jazeera* that he was keeping a low profile in the United Kingdom. Moroccan authorities said he was a leader of the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group. He said Scotland Yard knew where he was.

On July 12, British police and army units raided six houses around Leeds, arresting a relative of one of the four suspected bombers and conducting a controlled detonation at one of the sites. Police said they found quantities of triacetone triperoxide (TATP), a highly volatile substance, at one of the houses.

On July 15, Cairo police arrested Magdy Mahmoud Nashar, a biochemist who had studied at North Carolina State University for a semester in 2000. He allegedly helped rent the terrorists' Leeds townhouse. He was freed on August 9 after being in custody for questioning for three weeks. He said he knew Germaine Lindsay and Hasib Hussain casually.

Authorities also were searching for a Pakistani man who was suspected of helping the terrorists and who subsequently left the country on July 6. They were also searching for Mustafa Setmariam Naser, a Syrian-Spanish dual national who organized terrorist camps in Afghanistan and who was believed to be the 3/11/04 Madrid train mastermind. Also wanted was Zeeshan Hyder Siddiqui, 25, a Briton trained in bomb making in an al Qaeda camp, who was arrested in Pakistan in May. He claimed to have lived in west London and studied economics at London University.

On July 16, London police released a security camera photo of the foursome entering the Luton rail station north of London at 7:21:54 a.m. on July 7. Police were searching for a man seen talking to them. The bombers apparently drove to Luton, then boarded a train to King's Cross station, where they were recorded on security cameras just before 8:30 a.m.

Two of the bombers had visited Pakistan separately within the previous year and had met with members of radical Islamic networks. Friends said a third bomber had also visited Pakistan.

In response to reports of Pakistani links of three of the bombers, Pakistani authorities detained two dozen suspected Islamic extremists on July 19.

The death toll climbed to 56 after a fortnight.

Police were searching for Haroon Rashid Aswat, 31, a Pakistani (or an Indian) who was raised in Batley, United Kingdom and was an aide to Abu Hamza al-Masri, the radical Muslim preacher in London. Aswat had traveled to the United States and was involved in a plot to set up a terrorist training camp in Oregon. He had also been in Pakistan, India, and other countries. His cell phone had received 20 calls from several of the London bombers. The last call was made the night of July 6 from London. He comes from the same general area of West Yorkshire as three of the bombers; Mohammed Sidique Khan lived closest to him. Aswat attended schools in Batley and Dewsbury and went to a technical college in Bradford. Zambian police arrested Aswat on July 20 as he was crossing into the country from Zimbabwe. He was deported to the United Kingdom on August 7 and arrested on U.S. warrants that he helped plan the terrorist training camp in Oregon. The United States requested his extradition from the United Kingdom.

South London Police announced the arrest of a terrorist suspect on July 22.

On July 23, a 17-year-old male was remanded in custody and charged with an arson attack on the home of Germaine Lindsay, one of the bombers.

On July 31, Brighton police arrested six men and one woman. Another two men were arrested on August 2.

British police were investigating a Saudi connection; several of the cell phones used by the terrorists were connected to numbers associated with Saudi terrorists.

On August 8, Syrian-born radical Sheik Omar Bakri Mohammed flew to Lebanon, saying the United Kingdom had declared war against Muslims. He was detained by Lebanese authorities, but later released. Bakri had publicly said that he would not tell police if he knew of an Islamist bomb plot. A *Sunday Times* reporter heard him refer to the 7/7 bombers as the Fantastic Four. On August 12, the British government barred his return to the country for medical treatment.

James McLintock, 41, alias Mohammed Yacoub, alias the Tartan Taliban, was a Scots-born Muslim convert suspected of being an al Qaeda terrorist. In 2000, he presided over Islamic study groups at the Iqra bookshop in Leeds, in which the Leeds bombers Khan, Hussain, and Tanweer spent time. He was arrested by Pakistani authorities in December 2001 at a checkpoint near the Afghan border. He was again arrested while visiting Manchester in 2003, but was released without charge.

On August 24, Bangkok police arrested Atamnia Yacine, 33, an Algerian, on charges of possessing 180 fake French and Spanish passports and overstaying his visa. Thai police believe he supplied the fake IDs used in the 7/7 attacks.

On September 1, *al Jazeera* aired footage by Mohammed Sidique Khan, one of the bombers, who complained of "atrocities" against Muslims. "Until you will stop the bombing, gassing, imprisonment and torture of my people, we will not stop this fight. . .We are at war, and I am a soldier and now you too will taste the reality of this situation." He expressed admiration of Osama bin Laden. *Al Jazeera* also ran a tape from Ayman Zawahiri, al Qaeda's deputy, calling the "glorious raid" an attack that "has moved our battle right to the enemy's doorstep." He said the bombings were "a slap in the face of the arrogant, crusader British rulers" and "a sip from the glass that the Muslims have been drinking from. . . We have repeated again and again, and here we are warning one more time: All those who took part in the aggression on Iraq, Afghanistan and Palestine, we will respond in kind."

In August 2005, a man captured north of Qaim, in western Iraq near the Syrian border, had a computer thumb drive that contained planning information about the 7/7 bombings. He was connected to al Qaeda.

On September 19, in a video broadcast by *al Jazeera,* Ayman al-Zawahiri said "the blessed London attack was one which al Qaeda was honored to launch against the British Crusader's arrogance and against the American Crusader aggression on the Islamic nation for 100 years."

He also questioned the Afghan elections and condemned the United Kingdom's plan to deport Abu Qatada, an Islamic radical cleric.

On May 11, 2006, two official reports by the Home Office and a Parliamentary committee indicated that while two of the suicide bombers probably had contact with al Qaeda operatives during visits to Pakistan, there was no proof that the organization planned or directed the attacks. The reports said they acted on their own, because of "fierce antagonism to perceived injustices by the West against Muslims." The government also said it had failed to follow up on leads on two of the bombers, Mohammed Sidique Khan and Shehzad Tanweer.

On June 5, 2006, an official inquiry concluded that flawed emergency planning, jammed cell phone networks, and radio failures hampered emergency responders after the attack.

On July 5, 2006, Peter Clarke, deputy assistant commissioner of Scotland Yard in charge of anti-terrorist operations, said that in the previous year authorities had "disrupted three, and probably four, attack plans in the UK."

On July 6, 2006, *al Jazeera* ran a video of one of the bombers—Shehzad Tanweer, who said "What you have witnessed now is only the beginning of a string of attacks that will continue and become stronger until you pull your forces out of Afghanistan and Iraq and until you stop your financial and military support for America and Israel." The tape included the presence of Adam Gadahn, a native Californian who works with al Qaeda.

During the British commemoration of the first anniversary of the bombing, an audiotape by Ayman al-Zawahiri indicated that two of the bombers—Shehzad Tanweer and Mohammed Sidique Khan—were trained in al Qaeda camps. "Shehzad's motivation for going to the bases of Qaeda al-Jihad was the repression which the British are perpetrating in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Palestine."

On March 22, 2007, British police arrested three men "on suspicion of the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism" in the attack. Mohammed Shakil, 30, a Gee Gee cab driver, told his office that he was quitting his job to take leave for family reasons; he was due to fly to Pakistan from Manchester Airport, where he was arrested, as was his traveling companion, Shipon Ullah, 23. The third man, Sadeer Saleem, 26, was arrested in his Leeds house. Police were searching five homes in the Beeston neighborhood of Leeds and two in east London. On July 5, 2007, British authorities charged the trio with conspiring with the bombers between November 1, 2004 and June 29, 2005, saying they handled reconnaissance and planning. On August 10, 2007, Mohammed Shakil, Sadeer Saleem, and Waheed Ali, 24, pleaded not guilty of conspiracy to cause explosions "of a nature likely to endanger life or cause serious injury."

On May 9, 2007, British police arrested three men and Hasina Patel Khan, 29, the widow of one of the bombers, on suspicion of commissioning, preparing, or instigating acts of terrorism, i.e., assisting the suicide bombers. Three people were picked up in the West Yorkshire region: Dewsbury, and Beeston, an area near Leeds; the other in Birmingham, West Midlands. The other detainees were identified as Khalid Khaliq, 34, who lived on the same street as bomber Tanweer; Arshad Patel, 30; and Imran Motala, 22. She was represented by attorney Suresh Grover. 05070501-04

July 8, 2005. *United Kingdom.* A mosque in Leeds was firebombed.

July 8, 2005. *Georgia.* Soso Kakushadze, head of the Nuclear and Radiation Safety Department of the Ministry of Environment, said that "there were four attempts at smuggling highly enriched uranium via Georgia during the last two years."

July 9, 2005. *Congo.* Gunmen forced villagers in Ntulumamba in eastern Congo into their huts and set them on fire, killing 39 and injuring 17. Survivors blamed Hutu rebels.

July 9–10, 2005. *Italy.* Police in the Lombardy region arrested 142 suspected terrorists. Raids continued on July 13, with the homes of hundreds of suspected Islamic radicals and illegal immigrants being searched by police in Naples, Milan, and other major cities. No arrests were announced.

July 10, 2005. *Turkey.* The Kurdistan Freedom Falcons Organization claimed credit for setting off a bomb in the Cesme resort on the Aegean coast, wounding 21, including three foreign tourists. The Kurdistan Liberation Hawks also claimed credit. 05071001

July 10, 2005. *United Kingdom.* Nine black youths were arrested after they beat to death Kamal Raza Butt, 48, a Pakistani man, in Nottingham. The youths demanded that he give them his cigarettes, then called him a Taliban before attacking him. By July 13, there had been more than 100 threats and attacks against Muslims following the 7/7/05 London train and bus bombings. 05071001

July 12, 2005. *Lebanon.* A car bomb exploded under the motorcade of Elias Murr, 43, the pro-Syrian Defense Minister, at mid-morning, wounding him and a dozen others, including the wife of the Mexican Ambassador, and killing one person. The bomb contained 90 to 150 pounds of TNT. 05071201

July 12, 2005. *Jordan.* Five Jordanians were indicted for conspiracy to attack intelligence agents, tourists, and hotels in Amman.

July 12, 2005. *Israel.* At 6:30 p.m., a Palestinian man set off 22 pounds of explosives strapped to his body outside the HaSharon Mall in Netanya, killing himself and three Israeli women, including two 16-year-old girls. Islamic Jihad claimed credit. On July 14, a soldier died of his wounds from the attack. More than four dozen people were wounded, including Betty Levi, 16.

The bomber was Ahmed Abu Khalil, 18, a student from Atil, a west Bank village 15 miles east of Netanya. He had left his home at 7:00 a.m., telling his family he was going to check his test scores.

On July 25, Israel demanded that the Vatican explain why Pope Benedict XVI did not mention the attack in a sermon deploring the "death, destruction, and suffering in countries including Egypt, Turkey, Iraq, and Britain."

July 13, 2005. *Italy.* A judge in Brescia sentenced Moroccan imam Mohamed Rafik, who preached at a mosque in Cremona, outside Milan, to four years and eight months for membership in a cell that planned attacks, including one against Milan's subway system. Najib Rouass, a Tunisian, was sentenced to 14 months for inciting violence. Another defendant was acquitted.

July 14, 2005. *Thailand.* Islamic separatists conducted a gun battle with police and set off five bombs in the south, killing a police officer and wounding 19 other people.

July 14, 2005. *Israel.* A rocket fired from the Gaza Strip struck a home in Israel, killing an Israeli woman, 22, and seriously injuring her boyfriend. Hamas and the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claimed credit.

July 16, 2005. *Iraq.* A suicide bomber set off his explosive belt at 8:00 p.m. near a Shi'ite mosque in Musayyib, 35 miles south of Baghdad, initially killing 54 people and wounding 82 others. The explosion set off a fire in a tanker of cooking gas parked outside. The fireball damaged or destroyed homes more than a half-mile away. More than 150 shops, 24 cars, and 3 police vehicles and fire trucks were destroyed. By July 17, the death toll had reached 100 with another 150 wounded.

July 16, 2005. *Turkey.* A female suicide bomber reportedly set off a bomb in her lap, destroying a tourist minibus in the Kusadasi resort town, killing five people, including an Irish woman student, a British woman, and three Turks, including a couple who were planning to get married, and injuring 16, including five British nationals.

Five people were in serious condition. Later reports said that the explosives were hidden in a small bag under a seat, and were detonated by remote control or a timer, not a suicide bomber. The Kurdistan Freedom Falcons Organization and the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) were suspected. The PKK condemned the attack. The Kurdistan Liberation Hawks claimed credit. 05071601

July 16, 2005. *Kenya.* Authorities arrested five Pakistani men on suspicion of terrorist planning after they were seen taking photos from a ferry off Mombasa. In June, authorities had arrested three Kenyans and a man from the United Arab Emirates who were filming classrooms built under a U.S. military community aid program. They were later released.

July 19, 2005. *Russia.* Chechen rebels ambushed a police vehicle outside a school in Znamenskoye, Chechnya, firing at it and blowing up the vehicle when more security forces arrived. At least 15 people died; most of them were police officers but three civilians, including two children, were among the dead. Another 20 people were wounded. An insurgent Web site said the firefight was designed to lure more policemen to the scene to maximize casualties with the explosion. The site said "There were no losses on the Chechen side. The resistance fighters turned to their base without any particular problems."

July 19, 2005. *Israel.* Authorities shot to death two Palestinian gunmen in the West Bank city of Yamoun near Jenin. Soldiers had encircled a house, looking for two Islamic Jihad members. The duo refused to surrender, and an Israeli military bulldozer moved toward the house. The men fired rifles and threw grenades. Israeli authorities said the duo had helped plan several suicide bomb attacks and attempts. They were killed by return fire. They were identified as Ibrahim Abhara, 28, and Warad Abhara, 27. The al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade condemned the raid.

July 21, 2005. *Iraq.* Three masked gunmen kidnapped Ali Belaroussi, Algeria's chargé d'affaires, about 100 yards from the embassy in west Baghdad's Mansour neighborhood. He was forced into the back of a white, late-model Land Cruiser, which sped off with him and a bodyguard. Algerian diplomat Azzedine Belkadi was kidnapped at the same time. On July 23, the terrorists posted on a Web site a video of Belaroussi and Belkadi reciting their names and addresses. On July 27, al Qaeda in Mesopotamia, led by Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, said on a Web site that their religious court had sentenced the duo to death and the sentence had been carried out. The group said Algeria "is governing against God's law" and was supporting "Jews and Christians in Mesopotamia." 05072101, 05079901

July 21, 2005. *Turkey.* Troops killed five Kurdish rebels, including a woman, when soldiers discovered a group of rebels and called for them to surrender. The rebels fired on the troops.

July 21, 2005. *United Kingdom.* Bombs exploded incompletely on three subway trains and a bus in London, causing one injury. The bombs went off in Shepherd's Bush station, Oval station, and Warren Street station. A fifth bomb was found in a park near a subway station, in the same plastic food container as used with the other bombs.

Police issued photos from security cameras of four suspects taken minutes before and after the bombings, and asked the public for assistance in developing leads. The suspects appeared to be black or South Asian. At least one is North African.

–One man wore a dark baseball cap and was lugging a backpack at the Westbourne Park subway station at 12:21 p.m. He boarded a Hammersmith and City Line train and tried to set off a bomb in his bag as the subway entered Shepherd's Bush station.

–Another man wearing khakis and a dark short-sleeved pullover with New York on the front was running from Oval station at 12:34 p.m.

–Another bearded man in a dark blue shirt was running from the Warren Street station minutes later. He was identified as Yasin Hassan Omar, 24, a Somali who immigrated to the United Kingdom in 1992. He had been collecting $500 monthly welfare payments.

–At 12:53 p.m., a photo was taken of a middle-aged mustached man wearing a white baseball cap and a T-shirt with a palm tree on the front in the upper deck of the number 26 bus on Hackney Road minutes before a backpack detonated. He was identified as Muktar Said Ibrahim, 27, alias Muktar Mohammed Said, a Somali (other reports said he was from Eritrea). He had immigrated to the United Kingdom in 1990. He had been sentenced to five years in prison in 1996 for a series of gang muggings. He became devout in prison. He obtained early release in 1998, and may have spent time at the Finsbury Park mosque in London. He became a U.K. citizen in September 2004.

The bombs failed to properly detonate. Some observers noted that the bombs were made of the same material—triacetone triperoxide—as the 7/7 bombs, but may have degraded over time. Forensic scientists were examining the remaining bomb material for clues. At least one of the bombs contained nails and other shrapnel, unlike the 7/7 bombs.

Passengers chased after a man suspected to have tried to set off a bomb, but he got away. Police arrested two suspects, but soon released them.

The Abu Hafs al-Masri Brigade, an al Qaeda affiliate, claimed credit on a Web site.

Police arrested two men in the Stockwell area the next day; Stockwell is one stop south from the Oval station, site of a failed attack.

Police linked the would-be bombers to the 7/7 suicide bombers, noting that a brochure for a white-water rafting company found in the upper deck of the bus was the same as the firm that sponsored a white-water trip by suicide bombers Mohammed Sidique Khan and Shehzad Tanweer.

On July 25, police raided Ibrahim's apartment, but he had left two or three weeks earlier with one of his roommates.

On July 27, Birmingham police arrested suspected bomber Yasin Hassan Omar, 24, a Somali.

ABC News ran a photo of one of the 16 bombs found in a rental car abandoned by the terrorists at a rail station north of London. The bomb was ringed with nails. Police also found an abandoned backpack bomb in Little Wormwood Scrubs Park, a few hundred yards from the North Kensington residence of Ramzi Mohammed. Police believe Wahbi Mohammed abandoned it.

On July 28, police arrested nine more suspects in south London's Tooting neighborhood, bringing the tally to 20.

On July 29, in a raid televised around the world, police conducted a 20-minute siege before firing tear gas and stun grenades, raiding an apartment in West London, and arresting two terrorist suspects, Ramzi Mohammed and Ibrahim Muktar Said, 27. Police later arrested another man in Notting Hill; he was identified as Ramzi's brother, Wahbi Mohammed.

Meanwhile, Rome police arrested Osman Hussein, variant Hussein Osman, alias Isaac Hamdi, 27, at his brother-in-law's home. Osman is a Briton of Somali origin (other reports said Ethiopian origin) who was suspected in the Shepherd's Bush attack in West London. Police tracked his cell phone. He had been in London, Paris, Milan, and Rome. His brother (or brother-in-law), Ramzi Hamdi, 34, who runs a jewelry store near the central train station, was also detained. Another brother was detained later; the brothers were held for possession of false documents and other charges. Hamdi had lived in Italy from 1991 to 1996. He obtained false Somali documents and used the name Osman Hussein to obtain U.K. citizenship.

On July 31, Isaac Hamdi told Italian police that the attacks were not intended to harm anyone (not mentioning the photo of nails attached to a bomb that ran in the world's media), but to draw attention to the war in Iraq. He claimed the group was not linked to al Qaeda. He had the assistance of other Ethiopians throughout Europe in escaping. He grew up in Italy, and speaks fluent Italian. He was represented by attorney

Antoinetta Sonessa. Italian police said that he was probably a member of a group of amateurs rather than part of an Islamist cell. The United Kingdom requested extradition. On August 17, an Italian court approved his extradition to the United Kingdom. He appealed the ruling on August 26. On September 13, a lawyer for the British government said that Isaac Hamdi was to be extradited to the United Kingdom within 10 days after an Italian court rejected his appeal. On September 22, British police arrested him after he was extradited to the United Kingdom from Italy. He was charged with attempted murder, conspiracy to murder, and explosives offenses.

On August 4, Ismael Abdurahman, 23, was charged with withholding information from police about one of the 7/21 suspects and ordered held in custody until an August 11 hearing. Police charged two London sisters with similar offences.

On August 6, Yasin Hassan Omar was charged with conspiracy to murder and possession of explosives.

On August 8, a London court charged Muktar Said Ibrahim, Ramzi Mohammed, and Yasin Hassin Omar with attempted murder. They were ordered held until a November 14 hearing, when they would enter pleas on conspiracy and explosives offenses. The court also charged Ghanaian citizen Manfo Kwaku Asiedu, 32, with conspiracy to commit murder and explosives offenses. Police believe he was the fifth bomber who left a backpack with an unexploded bomb in a West London park. Another trio were charged with helping the suspected bombers or failing to help police.

By August 15, central London department stores and other retailers reported losses of $1.4 billion in sales. Hotels, restaurants, and other firms also had huge losses. Retail sales dropped 9 percent in July.

On December 8, a London judge set a September 2006 trial date for seven men charged of plotting to murder passengers in the attempting bombings.

On December 20, 2005, British police arrested Adel Yahya, 23, a north Londoner from the Tottenham area, at 5:00 a.m. as he arrived at Gatwick Airport on a flight from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in connection with the plot. He had been out of the country since June. He was held on suspicion of the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism.

On January 17, 2006, London antiterrorist police arrested a 27-year-old man for helping the suspects. He was the 44th person to be arrested in the case.

On May 5, 2006, five men pleaded not guilty to murder conspiracy and other charges in the case.

On January 15, 2007, the trial began of Manfo Asiedu, 33; Muktar Said Ibrahim, 28; Ramzi Mohammed, 25; Yassin Hassan Omar, 26; Hussain Osman, 28; and Adel Yahya, 24. They were all charged with conspiracy to murder, to which they pleaded not guilty. Yayha was represented by attorneys Imran Khan and Peter Thornton at Woolwich Crown Court in southeast London. Five of the defendants had been under police surveillance during a camping trip 15 months before the attacks. Another 11 people charged with assisting them or failing to notify police of their intentions were to be tried later in 2007. The prosecution said that the plotters had purchased bomb components in April 2005. Ibrahim allegedly had practiced firing rocket-propelled grenades in Sudan in 2003, and trained for jihad in Pakistan in 2004. Omar, Yahya, and Ibrahim attended the Finsbury Park mosque to hear jihadist sermons by Abu Hamza al-Masri, who was convicted in 2006 for soliciting murder and inciting racial hatred.

On March 19, 2007, Muktar Said Ibrahim told the court that he intentionally made fake bombs out of hydrogen peroxide that would not explode. He learned the technique off the Internet. He was represented by attorney George Carter-Stephenson.

Stephen Kamlish, attorney for Manfo Kwaku Asiedu, noted that his client had "broken ranks" with the other defendants and was sitting apart from them in court.

Just before the case was given to the jury, the prosecution dropped the charge of conspiracy to cause explosions, simplifying the jurors' decision.

On July 9, 2007, the jury convicted three of the defendants of conspiracy to murder by plotting to bomb London's public transport system. They were Muktar Said Ibrahim, 29; Yassin Omar, 26; and Ramzi Mohammed, 25. Hussain Osman, 28, was later found guilty of conspiracy to murder. The four were sentenced to life in prison on July 11. They would be eligible for parole after 40 years.

The jury was sent home, still deliberating on the fate of defendants Manfo Kwaku Asiedu, 33 and Adel Yahya, 24. Judge Adrian Fulford told the jury of nine women and three men he would accept a 10-2 majority. Three of the defendants had attended sermons by Islamic preacher Abu Hamza al-Masri at London's Finsbury Park Mosque, one had received military training in Sudan, and four had camped in Scotland in 2004 to "get fit for Jihad," according to the prosecutor.

On July 10, 2007, the jury was unable to reach a verdict on Asiedu and Yahya and was dismissed. The judge gave prosecutors until the next morning to seek a retrial. Retrials were scheduled. On November 20, 2007, a British court sentenced Asiedu to 33 years in prison. He had admitted to a charge of conspiracy to cause explosions. Muktar Said Ibrahim had been given U.K. citizenship even though he had sexually assaulted a 15-year-old girl and had spent time in juvenile detention for two gang-related robberies. Prime Minister Brown said he would have been deported under current U.K. laws. 05072102-05

July 21, 2005. *Somali.* Pirates attacked the *Jolly Marrone,* an Italian cargo ship, in Somali waters, the scene to date of 25 hijacking incidents.

July 22, 2005. *United Kingdom.* British police shot to death a man who had emerged from a London house that had been under surveillance as a possible Islamist terrorist safe house. He entered the Stockwell subway station in south London at 10:00 a.m., jumped the turnstiles, then ran when police called upon him to stop. He was wearing a padded, blue-fleeced jacket despite the hot weather, with a dark baseball cap hiding his features. He was cornered in a subway car, and died when police fired five bullets to his head. Observers said police had previously been under orders to shoot to disable—fire at the torso—but in the wake of the 7/7 bombings, were to shoot to kill suspected suicide bombers before they could set off their explosives. Police believed the man was a south Asian who was linked to the bombings the previous day.

The next day, police announced that the dead man was Jean Charles de Menezes, 27, a Brazilian electrician, who was mistaken for a suspect.

Various groups charged that the police had acted precipitously. On August 22, Scotland Yard acknowledged that de Menezes had not done anything unusual before he was shot. On July 17, 2006, British prosecutors announced that they would not seek criminal charges against the police officers, saying there was insufficient evidence. However, they would charge the Metropolitan Police as an organization for not safeguarding his "health, safety and welfare." The department faced a potential fine, but no suspensions of officers. On November 1, 2007, London's police force was declared guilty of endangering the public in the shooting. The London Metropolitan Police Service was fined $364,000 and ordered to pay legal costs of $798,000 after the jury convicted the force of a single count of breaching health and safety rules that require it to protect the public. No individual officers were punished.

July 23, 2005. *Turkey.* A bomb exploded at an Istanbul café popular with Turkish and foreign tourists, injuring two people. Police said the explosion was caused by either a remotely detonated device or via a timer at the café at the bottom of the Galata Bridge.

July 23, 2005. *Spain.* A bomb exploded in the pilgrimage center of Santiago de Compostela, causing minor damage but no injuries. Galician independence rebels were suspected. Police arrested two people suspected of planting the

bomb outside the main office of regional savings bank Caixa Galicia.

July 23, 2005. *Egypt.* Shortly after 1:00 a.m., three bombs in two small green Isuzu pickups (the third bomb had been carried by an individual who remained at large; he had left it in a suitcase in a parking lot) exploded in the resort town of Sharm el-Sheikh on the Red Sea, killing at least 88 people and injuring 119. Early reports suggested that there might have been seven explosions. Most of the dead were Egyptians, but seven foreigners died, including a Czech, an Italian, and Kristina Miller, 27, an American from Las Vegas celebrating her birthday on a beach vacation with her boyfriend, Kerry Davies, a Briton, who also died. A second Briton also died. The wounded included nine Italians, five Saudis, seven Britons, a Russian, a Ukrainian, and an Israeli Arab.

The first bomb went off at 1:00 a.m. in the resort's Old Market, bustling with shops and tourist attractions. At least 17 Egyptians were killed.

The second bomb went off a few minutes afterward, at the Ghazala Gardens Hotel, a 176-room resort in Naama Bay. The hotel had been the site of several high-level diplomatic meetings. The driver of the car bomb crashed through a barrier along the hotel's driveway, hit two cars, and drove into the hotel's domed entrance near the reception area.

The third bomb exploded in a parking lot of the Moevenpick Hotel in Naama Bay. Police were investigating whether it was a car bomb or a bomb hidden in a suitcase.

Observers suggested that the bombings, along with the recent London subway bombings, had the hallmark of al Qaeda, and might have been ordered by its leadership.

The Abdullah Azzam Brigades, al Qaeda in Syria and Egypt, said on a Web site "Your brother succeeded in launching a crushing blow on the Crusaders, Zionists, and the infidel Egyptian regime in Sharm el-Sheikh. We reaffirm that this operation was in response to the crimes committed by the forces of international evil, which are spilling the blood of Muslims in Iraq, Afghanistan, Palestine and Chechnya." The group had claimed credit for the earlier Taba bombings on October 7, 2004 and an April 2005 bombing in Cairo. The previously unknown Holy Warriors of Egypt, aka Mujaheddin of Egypt, sent a fax to the Associated Press claiming credit and listing the names of five bombers.

Police were searching for five Pakistanis who were part of a group of nine Pakistanis who arrived in Sharm el-Sheikh from Cairo on July 5. They were identified as Mohammed Anwar, 30; Mohammed Aref, 26; Mohammed Akhtar, 30; Musaddeq Hussein, 18; and Rashid Ali, 26. Police ran DNA tests of the remains of an Egyptian and a foreigner suspected of being bombers. They identified the Egyptian as Moussa Badran, a resident of northern Sinai with links to Islamists. By July 26, they had detained 140 people.

A senior police official said that the terrorists intended to bomb the 292-room Iberotel Grand Sharm, but were stopped at a checkpoint, and set off their bombs in an arcade of shops. Police apparently had a tip on a planned attack against casinos several days before the hotel bombings. On July 27, police said they were searching for 15 Islamic militants, and believed that the hotel attacks were tied to the resort attack in the fall of 2004.

On August 1, police surrounded Mohammed Saleh Flayfil, 30, a Bedouin wanted for this bombing and the 2004 Taba attacks, in a quarry in Mount Ataqaa, 17 miles east of the Cairo-Suez highway. In a gun battle with police, Flayfil and his wife were killed and his daughter, 4, was wounded.

On August 12, Egyptian security forces separately arrested a man and a woman following a gun battle in which two police officers were wounded during a raid on the suspects' Sinai hideout, 15 miles east of Ismailia.

On September 29, 2005, Egyptian police in the Sinai Peninsula shot to death Khaled Musaid and Tulub Murdi Suleiman in a gun battle in the

Mount Halal area, near where fellow Sharm el-Sheik bombing suspect Moussa Badran had been shot earlier that day. The duo were suspected of having organized the bombing. 05072301-03

July 24, 2005. *Egypt. CNN* reported that a bomb a man was carrying in a bag exploded at the Pyramids.

July 24, 2005. *Iraq.* A 500-pound car bomb exploded outside the al-Rashid police station in Baghdad, killing 40 people and injuring 33.

July 25, 2005. *United States.* The FBI and Homeland Security raided the 360 S. Washington Street, Falls Church, Virginia, offices of the Muslim World League, a Saudi-based charity suspected of terrorist financing. The agents confiscated computers, photographs, and immigration documents. They had arrested on immigration charges Abdullah Alnoshan, 44, a Saudi employee of the charity, at his Alexandria, Virginia, home on July 22. They also charged Khalid Fadlalla, a Sudanese employee of the group. Alnoshan was represented by attorney Ashraf Nubani.

July 26, 2005. *Northern Ireland.* Senior Sinn Fein leaders Gerry Adams and Martin McGuinness and Irish lawmaker Martin Ferris stepped down from their membership in the Irish Republican Army's seven-member command. The next day, Irish Prime Minister Bertie Ahern predicted "an enormous change...within a few days" in the peace process. He was right—on July 28, the IRA formally declared an end to armed struggle against British rule in Northern Ireland. During the Troubles since 1969, more than 3,600 Catholics and Protestants died.

The IRA declaration said "all IRA units have been ordered to dump arms" effective at 4:00 p.m. "All Volunteers have been instructed to assist the development of purely political and democratic programs through exclusively peaceful means. Volunteers must not engage in any other activities whatsoever."

July 26, 2005. *Philippines.* Police were searching for 10 would-be suicide bombers. Norberto Gonzales, President Arroyo's national security advisor, told reporters that police had foiled a plot for a major attack.

July 26, 2005. *Somalia.* Pirates in two speed boats fired rocket propelled grenades and machine guns during an attempted hijacking of a petroleum-product tanker.

July 28, 2005. *United States.* The 18-member Fiqh Council of North America issued a fatwa that condemned anyone who attacks civilians "through suicide bombs or any other method" as "criminals, not 'martyrs'" and said that "there is no justification in Islam for extremism or terrorism." Muslims were forbidden to "cooperate with any individual or group...involved in any act or terrorism or violence." The group said it was "the civic and religious duty of Muslims to cooperate with law-enforcement authorities to protect the lives of all civilians."

July 30, 2005. *Iraq. CNN* reported that a bomb exploded near a British consulate.

August 2005. *United States.* Authorities unsealed a warrant against Tarik Hamdi, 43, a naturalized U.S. citizen and immigrant from Iraq who had lived in Herndon, Virginia, but who was believed to be out of the country. He had delivered a satellite-phone battery to Afghanistan for Osama bin Laden in 1998. He was charged with immigration and mortgage loan fraud. Bin Laden had used the phone during the U.S. embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania in August 1998. A grand jury had charged him in the sealed indictment in May 2005. He had been employed by the International Institute of Islamic Thought in Herndon. Police had searched his home in March 2002. In 1994, he was the U.S. representative for the Committee for the Defense of Legitimate Rights in Saudi Arabia, a U.K.-based organization that supports many of bin Laden's views. Hamdi immigrated from Iraq

to the United States in 1983 on a student visa, and later married an American. He faced 20 years in jail.

August 2005. *Indonesia.* In early August, Indonesian authorities detained Parlindungan Siregar, 38, a senior al Qaeda and Jemaah Islamiyah member wanted by Spain for arranging military training in Sulawesi, Indonesia for European Islamists. Siregar left Indonesia in early 1989 to study aeronautical engineering at Madrid Polytechnic. He was connected with Imad Edin Barakat Yarkas, who was indicted with Siregar in September 2003 by a Spanish judge for providing logistic support to al Qaeda in Europe, providing false documents, stolen credit cards, and bank transfers. The United States listed him as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist along with nine other JI members.

Indonesian authorities had arrested another 14 JI terrorists in the past six weeks. Among them were two Malaysians who had key roles in three terrorist attacks, including the October 2002 Bali bombings that killed 202 people. They were identified as Azahari Husin and Noordin Mohammed Top, key JI leaders. Azahari Husin, a former university lecturer, helped design the Bali bombs and the bombs used in the attacks in Jakarta on the JW Marriott Hotel in 2003 and the Australian embassy in 2004.

August 2005. *Iraq.* After four months of captivity, a Cypriot hostage was freed on January 1, 2006, after his family paid a $200,000 ransom. 06089901

August 1, 2005. *Colombia.* A bomb exploded under a police convoy on a northern rural highway, killing 11 officers.

August 2, 2005. *Iraq.* American freelance journalist Steve Vincent, 49, and his female interpreter, Nuriya Tiays (variant Nour Weidi), were kidnapped around 12:30 a.m. by gunmen in the Ashar area of central Basra. The kidnappers were in a vehicle and grabbed the duo outside a currency exchange. His body was found later in the day, a 10-minute drive away from the scene of the original crime. She was shot in the chest and was hospitalized. He had multiple gunshot wounds. He had written exposes on the role of Shi'ite religious groups in Basra's police force and about Moqtada al-Sadr. He was writing a book about the history of the city. He had earlier published *In the Red Zone: A Journey Into the Soul of Iraq.* 05080201

August 4, 2005. *Israel.* At 5:30 p.m., AWOL Israeli Army Jewish settler Eden Natan Zada, 19, in Army uniform and wearing a skullcap and thick beard, boarded Egged Bus No. 165 from Haifa traveling to Shfaram, an Arab town, and opened fire with his M-16, killing four Palestinians and wounding 10. Passengers detained him before he could escape. The dead Israeli Arabs included bus driver Michel Bahoud, 55, an Arab Christian from the Lower Galilee; a Christian woman; a Muslim woman; and a Muslim man, Nader Hayak. They were two sisters—Hazar Turki, 24, and Dina Turki, 22—studying to be teachers, an unmarried grocer, and a bus driver who tinkered with VW Beetles. Zada was a member of the Kach terrorist group. He had left his post on June 14, and moved to the West Bank settlement of Tapuah, a stronghold of Jewish radicals. Prime Minister Ariel Sharon called it an "act of Jewish terrorism." Zada was jailed for life. He committed suicide on December 22, 2006.

August 4, 2005. *United Kingdom.* A video by Ayman Zawahiri, al Qaeda's deputy leader, claimed that the London bombings of 7/7 and 7/21 were retribution for U.K. military intervention in Muslim countries. He warned of additional attacks if the United Kingdom did not withdraw and threatened more anti-U.S. attacks. He said Prime Minister Blair "has brought you destruction in central London and, God willing, will bring more destruction...Our message to you is crystal clear: Your salvation will only come in your withdrawal from our land, in stopping

the robbing of our oil and resources, and in stopping your support for the corrupt and corrupting leaders." He said the United Kingdom had "shed rivers of blood in our land. We exploded volcanoes of anger in your land." He said "there is no exit from Iraq except in immediate withdrawal" and deemed 9/11 "merely the losses from the initial clashes."

August 5, 2005. *United States.* A passenger found a note in a seat pocket on a Southwest Airlines plane flying from Dallas to Corpus Christi, saying that there was a bomb on board. The plane landed in Houston and the 136 passengers were evacuated, but no bomb was found.

August 6, 2005. *Turkey.* Turkish police detained two Syrians—Louai Ben Mohammed al-Sakka, alias Louai al-Turki, and Hamed Obysi, 21—for links to al Qaeda. Al-Sakka was a liaison between al Qaeda and a Turkish cell that carried out bombings in Istanbul in November 2003, financing the attack. Police put out an alert after a suspicious fire in an apartment in Antalya on August 4 at 3:00 a.m., where they discovered a large quantity of explosives, two fake passports, and other documents. Al-Sakka had been fabricating a bomb, which exploded prematurely. Police grabbed Obysi at a Turkish border post when he tried to bribe police. Al-Sakka was stopped while trying to board a flight to Istanbul from Diyarbakir, using a fake name. Al-Sakka was represented by attorney Ilhami Sayan.

On August 11, a Turkish court charged Louai Ben Mohammed al-Sakka in connection with a plot to attack Israeli cruise ships by hitting one carrying U.S. soldiers with an explosives-laden yacht. More than 5,000 Israelis on five ships were diverted from Turkish ports to Cyprus after the threat was received. He yelled to reporters "I have prepared one ton of explosives. I was going to hit the Israeli ships. No Turks were going to be hurt, only Israelis." The press said he was a senior al Qaeda operative involved in major terrorist plots in Turkey, Jordan, and Iraq, and that he had worked with Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. Al-Sakka had also been involved in the millennium plot to attack hotels in Amman on December 31, 1999, and a Jordanian court had earlier convicted him in absentia for the millennium plot. In addition, he planned the 2003 truck bombing in Istanbul that killed 57 people. That plot was financed with $160,000 in al Qaeda money. He also provided false passports to jihadis and was involved in attacks on U.S. bases and commanded forces in Fallujah, Iraq, and was involved in the murder of a Turkish truck driver. He was represented by attorney Osman Karahan.

August 7, 2005. *Pakistan.* Two U.K. diplomats, one male, one female, were assaulted by several men as they were walking home in the early morning in Islamabad. The duo were hospitalized. Police announced that they had detained Saad Ali Khan, the son-in-law of nuclear scientist/weapons proliferator A.Q. Khan.

August 7, 2005. *United States.* At 10:45 .m., Baltimore County police arrested Muhammad Asif Haider, alias Asif Iqbal, 27, of New York, who was on a terrorist watch list. He was held after a traffic stop and detained in an indictment issued against him in the Southern District of New York that accused him and others of trafficking in faked immigration documents. He was in the country illegally.

August 8, 2005. *Turkey.* A bomb exploded in an Istanbul apartment building, killing two members of the Kurdistan Workers Party and injuring six others. Police believe the duo were manufacturing a bomb.

August 8, 2005. *Afghanistan.* Two Japanese tourists, Jun Fukusho, 44, and Shinobu Hasegawa, 30, both junior high school teachers, were reported missing. On September 3, dental records were used to identify their bodies, which were found between Kandahar and the Pakistani border. Both had been shot in the head several weeks earlier. It was not clear who was responsible for the murders. 05080801

August 9, 2005. *United States.* A San Francisco judge refused bail for Shabbir Ahmed, 39, a Pakistani Muslim cleric who faced deportation for overstaying his visa while leading a mosque in Lodi and setting up a camp to train terrorists to kill Americans. Ahmed agreed on August 15 to be deported. Pakistani imam Mohammad Adil Khan, 47, who served as the imam at the Lodi mosque, and his son, Mohammad Hasan Adil, 19, had agreed to deportation the previous month, and were returned to Pakistan on August 16.

August 10, 2005. *Philippines.* Two bombs exploded in Zamboanga, wounding 26 people and knocking out power. The first bomb went off at 7:15 p.m. beneath a van, wounding five people. The second bomb went off while police were examining the scene.

August 11, 2005. *United Kingdom.* The British government announced a crackdown against Islamist radicals, detaining 10 foreigners, including Abu Qatada, alias Omar Uthman Abu Omar, a cleric tied to al Qaeda who had preached to 9/11 suspect Zacarias Moussaoui and shoe bomber Richard Reid. He was expected to be deported to Jordan.

August 12, 2005. *Sri Lanka.* At 11:00 p.m., two snipers shot to death Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar, 73, as he was returning home from a swim. He died of wounds to the head and chest at the National Hospital hours after he addressed a group of students on international relations. The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (Tamil Tigers; LTTE) were suspected in the murder of the Tamil Christian, who had worked against the terrorists. Police arrested two suspects at a nearby house. The next day, the president declared a state of emergency. LTTE political chief S.P. Tamilselvan said the group was not involved. On August 14, the government arrested 12 Tamils, including one woman, in overnight raids.

August 14, 2005. *Gaza Strip.* Mohamed Ouathi, 46, a French television journalist, was kidnapped by three gunmen who forced him into a car as he walked to his hotel. He was freed on August 22 and walked into a police station in Gaza City. There was no apparent motive and no claim of responsibility.

August 17, 2005. *Bangladesh.* Islamic terrorists were suspected when 459 small homemade bombs went off on streets, at courts, and near government buildings in 60 cities across Bangladesh, killing three people, including a 10-year-old boy in Savar and a rickshaw driver in Chapainawabganj, and injuring 125. Police arrested more than 300 people. Leaflets were found at several of the scenes from the banned Islamic group Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen (variant Jamatul Mujaheddin Bangladesh) Bangladesh, although no group claimed credit. The group called for the imposition of sharia Islamic law.

On September 25, 2006, five Jamatul Mujaheddin Bangladesh militants were sentenced to 10 years in jail for bombings outside Dhaka's airport.

August 19, 2005. *Jordan.* Three mortar shells were fired at two U.S. Navy vessels—the *USS Kearsarge* and the *USS Ashland*—docked at the Red Sea resort of Aqaba. The shells missed their target, but killed a Jordanian soldier. One shell landed close to an airport in neighboring Israel and injured Meir Farhan, 40, an Israeli cab driver. No Americans were injured. Jordanian forces put out an alert for six Egyptian, Syrian, and Iraqi suspects who escaped in a vehicle with Kuwaiti license plates. The Abdullah Azzam Brigades, an al Qaeda-linked group that had claimed credit for the July attack at Sharm el-Sheikh and October attacks on Egyptian targets, said "a group of our holy warriors...targeted a gathering of American military ships docking in Aqaba port." The group also threatened to overthrow King Abdullah of Jordan. On August 23, al Qaeda in Iraq claimed credit

via an Internet statement signed by Abu Maysara al-Iraqi, the group's spokesman.

Two of the rockets were inaccurate Katyushas, often used by Hizballah against northern Israel. The third rocket slammed into the backyard wall of Jordan's Princess Haya military hospital.

The next day, police found the launcher, four more defused rockets, and the warehouse from which the missiles had been fired and detained several suspects, including Iraqis, Syrians, Egyptians, and Jordanians. The warehouse, in an industrial park, had been rented days before by four men with Iraqi and Egyptian IDs.

On August 22, 2005, Jordan arrested a Syrian. State television said that three of the attackers had escaped over the border into Iraq using fake Iraqi passports.

On August 3, 2006, a Jordanian military prosecutor demanded the death penalty for seven militants charged in the four-month-long trial. 05081901

August 20, 2005. *Russia.* A remotely detonated bomb killed three police officers in Dagestan as a four-man patrol walked past a grove of trees in downtown Makhachkala. The fourth officer was hospitalized in serious condition.

August 21, 2005. *United Kingdom.* The *Sunday Times* reported that Scotland Yard had stopped a 2004 plot by al Qaeda to conduct a sarin gas attack against ministers and members of Parliament in the House of Commons building. The police found the plot in coded e-mails on computers seized from terrorists in the United Kingdom and Pakistan and an al Qaeda informer. The terrorists had also considered using a dirty bomb or other chemicals against Parliament and the Tube subway system.

August 25, 2005. *Uganda.* Lord's Resistance Army rebels attacked a truckload of civilians near Kalongo, 235 miles north of Kampala, killing seven people, including three children.

August 25, 2005. *Russia.* Two bombs went off as the convoy of Ingushetia Prime Minister Ibrahim Malsagov, 43, was passing a market in Nazran, the regional capital. He was wounded by shell fragments in his right wrist and lower leg. A bodyguard was killed by the explosions, which came within ten seconds of each other.

August 27, 2005. *Russia.* A bomb derailed a passenger train in Dagestan. Gunmen fired on authorities going to the crash scene, injuring one.

August 28, 2005. *Israel.* At 8:30 a.m., a suicide bomber attempted to board a bus at a bus station in Beersheba, and injured 10 people, two seriously. Two dozen others were treated for shock. The most seriously injured were the two security guards who came over to investigate him after the bus driver sounded an alert. No one claimed credit, but a spokesman for Islamic Jihad said on the radio that the attacks brought pride to the Palestinian people.

August 28, 2005. *Philippines.* At 7:30 a.m., a bomb hidden in a trash can exploded on the *M.V. Dona Ramona,* a ferry that was loading passengers at a dock in Lamitan on the island of Basilan in the southern Philippines, injuring 30 people, including nine children. Six people, including a soldier, were badly burned. Abu Sayyaf claimed credit.

August 28, 2005. *Peru. La Republica* ran an interview conducted in the jungle the previous week with Comrade Artemio, the self-proclaimed leader of Shining Path, who said that his group had killed nine people and would continue "selective annihilation." One of the attacks was on a police helicopter supporting coca eradication. He said "we don't defend drugs trafficking, only the coca producer."

August 31, 2005. *Afghanistan.* David Addison, a British engineer, and his interpreter were kidnapped from their convoy in Farah province in western Afghanistan. The nighttime attackers

killed three police escorts on the road between Kandahar and Herat. One gunman was arrested. The engineer was working for a foreign firm refurbishing the road. Abdul Latif Hakimi, a Taliban spokesman, claimed credit, saying that Addison had been slightly injured in the hand. He said a Taliban shura (council) would decide his fate. The Interior Ministry blamed local criminals. Addison's body was found on September 3; the fate of his Afghan interpreter was unknown. 05083101

August 31, 2005. *Ivory Coast.* A United Nations peacekeeper died in a knife attack in a northern rebel stronghold. 05083102

September 2005. *Pakistan.* Bombs exploded in Karachi outlets of Kentucky Fried Chicken and McDonald's, injuring three people. An anti-Musharraf Islamist coalition was suspected. 01099901-02

September 2, 2005. *Somalia.* Pirates took hostage dozens of Asian fishermen and their three vessels, demanding $1.5 million ransom. The gunmen said they would kill one hostage per day until their demands were met. The hostages included Taiwanese citizens.

September 6, 2005. *Italy.* The government expelled Bourki Bouchta, a Moroccan-born imam, who had taken radical positions, for representing a danger to public security. He was picked up from Turin and put on a plane to Morocco at Milan's Malpensa Airport.

September 6, 2005. *Saudi Arabia.* Security forces ended a three-day siege at a seaside villa in Damman's Almubarakia neighborhood, killing six of the country's most wanted terrorists, including Zaid Saad Zaid al-Samari, number 3 on their list, along with Saleh Harbi, Sultan Hasiri, Nayef Shamri, and Mohammad Suwailimi, all Saudis aged 22 to 31. Four policemen were killed and 10 wounded.

September 11, 2005. *United States/Pakistan. ABC News* reported that it had received an 11-minute al Qaeda videotape apparently voiced by Adam Yahiye Gadahn, 27, a southern Californian wanted by the FBI who was suspected of delivering a similar communique for the group in 2004. He said "Yesterday, London and Madrid. Tomorrow, Los Angeles and Melbourne, Allah willing. And this time, don't count on us demonstrating restraint and compassion. We are Muslims. We love peace, but peace on our terms, peace as laid down by Islam, not the so-called peace of occupiers and dictators. . . Don't believe the lies of the liars at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue and 10 Downing Street. They have dispatched your sons and daughters to die lonely deaths in the burning deserts of Iraq and the unforgiving mountains of Afghanistan. . . We love peace, but when the enemy violates that peace or prevents us from achieving it, then we love nothing better than the heat of battle, the echo of explosion and the slitting of the throats of the infidels. . . Every one of us is Mohamed Atta." Gadahn complained about the foreign policies of the United States and the United Kingdom and called for the United States to stop its military activities in Iraq and Afghanistan.

September 12, 2005. *Iraq.* Rockets were fired at the U.S. embassy annex in Basra; no injuries were reported. 05091201

September 15, 2005. *United Kingdom.* Authorities in London and Manchester arrested seven foreign men for deportation as threats to national security. Some of the seven were suspects in a 2003 plot to make ricin, but had been acquitted or their charges had been dropped. They had five working days to appeal.

September 17, 2005. *Lebanon.* Just before midnight, a bomb exploded in a Christian neighborhood in eastern Beirut, killing one person, injuring 23, destroying two cars, and damaging the balconies and facades of several buildings.

The time bomb had been hidden in a bag placed between two cars.

September 19, 2005. *Iraq.* Three U.S. civilian security contractors and Stephen Eric Sullivan, an assistant Regional Security Office with the Department of State, were killed when a terrorist drove his red sedan into a convoy of three SUVs in Mosul and set off his bomb. 05091901

September 23, 2005. *Puerto Rico.* The FBI shot to death Filiberto Ojeda Rios, 72, founder of the Macheteros (Boricua Popular Army, an independence group), after he fired on them while they were trying to arrest him at a farm house in the Hormigueros area of western Puerto Rico. An FBI agent was severely wounded from a gunshot to the stomach. Ojeda Rios and several others were indicted in the Wells Fargo $7 million armored car robbery in West Hartford, Connecticut in 1983. He had jumped bail while awaiting trial, and was convicted and sentenced absentia in 1992, to 55 years.

September 23–24, 2005. *Somaliland.* Police in the breakaway republic announced they had detained five suspected al Qaeda members in Hargeisa on September 23, and another two on September 24. Dahir Rayale Kahin, president of the unrecognized country, said two other militants were at large.

September 25, 2005. *Northern Ireland.* The Irish Republican Army had scrapped its arsenal of guns and explosives as part of the peace deal made on July 28, according to the independent weapons inspection commission.

October 2005. *United States.* Rodney Curtis Hamrick, 40, mailed a letter bomb while an inmate at the U.S. Penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kansas to the clerk of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit in Richmond, Virginia. The letter was diverted to the basement mailroom and detonated by police, causing no injuries. A few days later, he sent a letter that contained a powdery substance labeled "anthrax." Tests showed the substance was not anthrax. On December 18, 2006, federal prosecutors charged him with seven counts; he faced life in prison if convicted. He had a history of making threats against officials, including sending letters in 1987 from a state prison in which he threatened to kill President Ronald Reagan. While in prison for that offense, he threatened to blow up a United Airlines flight, a West Virginia courthouse, and NAACP headquarters. He later made a bomb while an inmate at a county prison in West Virginia. He mailed the bomb to William A. Kolibash, the U.S. Attorney in West Virginia. That bomb was disarmed.

October 1, 2005. *Indonesia.* At 7:45 p.m., three suicide bombs filled with ball bearings exploded in Bali restaurants during the dinner rush period, killing 25 people, most of them Indonesians but including a Japanese citizen, an Australian, a Korean, and two other foreigners with no nationality given, and wounding more than 100, including six Americans, eight Koreans, and an Australian. Two bombs hit a long row of seafood eateries along the Jimbaran white sand beach. The third bomb went off in the main tourist hub of Kuta, 20 miles away, destroying the second floor of a steak house and bar frequented by foreign tourists.

Among the injured was Jeremy Ly, 6, a San Francisco resident who suffered gashes to his head and arm. He was about to eat steak and French fries with his father, Duke Ly, 47, a mechanic from San Francisco, at the Raja restaurant. Jeremy Ly's mother Soviana Suprato, 38, an American citizen born in Indonesia, and another son, Sean Ly, 16, were lightly wounded. Suprato's father, Jusof Suprato, 70, and her brother were also injured; the six were the only Americans injured. They had come to Indonesia for a family reunion. Suprato's brother, Richard Chen, believes he saw the slim bomber, dressed in black and carrying a backpack, walk in. Suprato's Indonesian uncle, Rivai Pandiangan, was admitted to intensive car with injuries in the back, sides, and legs. A waiter

and the suicide bomber were killed. An amateur videographer captured the terrorist on tape.

Waiter Suartana Katut, 33, was injured at Jimbaran's Menaga Café. Customers included tourists from Taiwan, Japan, and Korea.

Jemaah Islamiyah was suspected, particularly group members associated with Malaysian bomb makers Noordin Mohammed Top and Azahari Husin, leaders of the Thoifah Muqatilah (Combat Unit), which might be an armed unit of JI. Police were also searching for Zulkarnaen, 45, a member of JI's central committee who trained in Pakistan in the mid-1980s and created the group's special operations unit.

Police said the heads of the bombers were found virtually intact and ran photos of them on television, asking for viewers to identify the perpetrators. One informant said a dead terrorist was Gareng, a clothing vendor who was on a terrorism watch list. He had last been seen in June 2004 in Solo in the Red Zone, frequented by militants, including those taught by cleric Baasyir.

On October 4, Bali port police were searching for three men who fled from the scene. The trio were identified as Abdullah, Abdul Ghani, and Dedy Mizwar, who drove off separately in a silver Suzuki minivan, a green Toyota minivan, and a white Suzuki minivan. Police helicopters scattered photos of two fugitives on a nearby island where one of the duo was thought to be hiding.

Just before dawn on October 7, police raided a central Java house of Noordin Mohammed Top, but he had fled three hours earlier.

On October 9, officials arrested Hasan, a construction worker who shared a rented house with one of the three bombers. He had left Bali three days before the bombings, returning to his village in Java.

On November 9, police confirmed that they had killed Malaysian fugitive Azahari Husin, alias Demolition Man, a JI leader who had escaped capture half a dozen times earlier. He died in a gun battle at his Java hideout during which the terrorists set off a dozen explosions that blew the roof off the building. The three bodies included that of Husin. He was wanted for several bombings, including the Bali attacks in 2002 and 2005, the bombings of the Australian embassy in 2004, and of the JW Marriott Hotel in 2003. Police found 30 bombs inside his hideout, along with a recruitment video. Noordin Mohammed Top narrowly escaped. 05100101-03

October 3, 2005. *France.* Police in Clermont-Ferrand arrested three suspected ETA members, including Harriet Aguirre, second in command of its military wing and one of the most wanted terrorists in France and Spain.

October 6, 2005. *United States.* The New York City transit system was the subject of a "specific threat" according to New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg. A bulletin from the FBI and Homeland Security Department said that "terrorist operatives" were planning to attack the subway on October 9 with remotely detonated bombs hidden in briefcases or baby strollers. Some federal authorities questioned the credibility of the information, which apparently came from an Iraqi informant who had approached U.S. authorities within the fortnight. Based on the informant's information, authorities arrested three pharmacists in Iraq who were allegedly involved in the plot, and were searching for a fourth man who may have traveled to the United States. None of the detainees corroborated the story.

October 6, 2005. *United States.* President Bush announced that the United States and its allies had foiled 10 al Qaeda terrorist plots since 9/11. The government also stopped five al Qaeda surveillance and/or infiltration attempts, including those by Ayman Faris (variant Iyman Faris), who was looking at destroying the Brooklyn Bridge, and Majid Khan, who was exploring bombing gas stations. They were:

–2002 plot to attack ships in the Straits of Hormuz

–May 2002 plot to blow up apartment buildings in the United States, including the consideration by Jose Padilla to set off a dirty bomb

–Mid-2002 plot to attack targets on the West Coast of the United States, including the Library Tower/USBank Tower in Los Angeles, using hijacked airplanes. The plotters included one major planner involved in 9/11, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, and Malaysian militants.

–Late 2002 and 2003 plot to attack ships in the Persian Gulf.

–2003 Plot to attack London's Heathrow Airport using hijacking commercial airliners. The planners included a 9/11 figure.

–2003 plot to attack a tourist site outside the United States.

–Spring 2003 plot to attack Westerners at several targets in Karachi, Pakistan

–Mid-2003 plot to attack targets on the U.S. East Coast using hijacking commercial planes.

–Spring 2004 plot to conduct bombings in the United Kingdom.

–Mid-2004 plot to set off bombs in U.K. cities

October 6, 2005. *Iraq.* The United States obtained a 13-page letter dated July from Ayman al-Zawahiri to Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, outlining a long-term strategic plan for global jihad, with the next phase to take place in Egypt, Syria, and Lebanon. The phases would include expelling the United States from Iraq, setting up a Caliphate in Iraq, extending the jihad to those three countries, and war against Israel. Zawahiri also called for attention to be paid to popular support, which can erode from revulsion over beheadings.

October 8, 2005. *Sudan.* Janjaweed gunmen were suspected in the ambush of African Union peacekeepers in which two Nigerian soldiers were killed in the Darfur region. Two civilian contractors were also killed in the attack near Kourabishi. Three African Union soldiers were wounded; one Nigerian later died of neck wounds. 05100801

October 9, 2005. *Afghanistan.* A suspected Taliban suicide bomber drove his car bomb into an armored Land Cruiser carrying U.K. government officials in Kandahar, wounding four London customs officials during a tour of the region. 05100901

October 9, 2005. *Sudan.* Rebels kidnapped 18 members of an African Union team in Darfur, but released 16 of them after negotiations with the African Union. The hostages had been held near the border with Chad. Those taken included a rebel representative and possibly a U.S. observer. 05100902

October 9, 2005. *Qatar.* Ayman al-Zawahiri released an online screed in which he said "Now, I am calling on the Muslims. . . and Islamic charitable organizations. . . to give help to the Pakistani brothers. Whatever difficulties they may encounter because all of us know about the American war on the Islamic charitable work, and all of us know that the government of Musharraf is a branch of the American intelligence." He referred to the earthquake in Pakistan and Afghanistan as happening "yesterday."

October 12, 2005. *Gaza.* Palestinian gunmen kidnapped Dion Nissenbaum, a U.S. reported for *Knight Ridder*, and U.K. photographer Adam Pletts, who was working on contract. The duo were driving through Khan Younis, in central Gaza Strip. They were freed unharmed several hours later by a renegade Fatah faction. Fatah and Palestinian security officials negotiated the release. 05101201

October 12, 2005. *United States.* The U.S. Department of Justice indicted Irish Worker's Party (the political arm of the banned Official IRA splinter group) leader Sean Garland, 71, and six accomplices on charges of conspiring with North Korea to put millions of dollars of counterfeit "supernote" U.S. $100 bills into circulation into the United Kingdom and Eastern Europe. Garland was arrested in a Belfast hotel lobby on October 7. His attorney entered a plea of not guilty.

October 13, 2005. *Russia.* Some 150 rebels engaged in a gun battle with troops in Nalchik that led to 139 deaths. The next day, special forces stormed a police station at which eight guerrillas were holding five hostages, all of whom were freed. The eight terrorists were killed while trying to escape in a van. Another trio were killed in a souvenir store in which they were holding two hostages, who were wounded but freed. At least 103 fighters were killed or captured; many of them were locals, not from Chechnya. The Kremlin said 72 attackers were killed and 31 captured. Two dozen security and police officers were killed, along with a dozen civilians. On October 17, Shamil Basayev confirmed reports on the Kavkaz Center Web site that his Chechen rebel group was responsible.

October 14, 2005. *United States.* Ryan Daniel Lewis, 22, pleaded guilty in a Sacramento, California, courtroom to attempted arson and arson in ecoterrorist firebombing incidents. Eva Rose Holland, 26, and her sister, Lili Marie Holland, 21, each pleaded guilty to attempted arson.

October 14, 2005. *Netherlands.* Police arrested several people in three cities and stepped up security around Parliament and other government buildings to disrupt a plot to attack politicians and public buildings, including the headquarters of the Dutch General Intelligence and Security Service. One of the detainees was Samir Azzouz, 19, a Dutch-Moroccan who had been acquitted of terrorism charges earlier in the year.

October 15, 2005. *Iran.* Several bombs exploded outside a shopping mall in Ahvaz, killing six people and wounding 100. Tehran blamed the United Kingdom. By October 18, the government arrested more than 20 people.

October 16, 2005. *West Bank.* Palestinian gunmen shot to death three Israelis and wounded four others in drive-by shootings.

At 4:00 p.m., gunmen in a blue Subaru fired rifles at Israeli settlers hitchhiking at the Gush Etzion bus stop south from Jerusalem, killing two young women and a 13-year-old boy.

Soon after, gunmen drove a car near the settlement of Eli north of Ramallah, firing at a 14-year-old Israeli boy, seriously injuring him.

October 16, 2005. *Iraq. NBC News* reported that authorities had arrested Abu Dijana, a top propaganda agent for al Qaeda in Iraq, who had run the group's Web site that had included videos of suicide bombings.

October 18, 2005. *United States.* An informant in The Netherlands warned that terrorists planned to set off explosives in the Baltimore harbor tunnel. Authorities closed one of the two highway tunnels shortly before noon, snarling traffic for 90 minutes. Authorities closed the Harbor Tunnel and searched vehicles at the Fort McHenry Tunnel. Police had been informed that six Egyptian or other foreign terrorists were to obtain bomb-making materials from a ship, assemble them, load them onto vehicles, and drive them into the tunnels. Three local Egyptians and a Jordanian were detained on immigration violations. On October 20, a fifth man, Maged Hussein, who owns an east Baltimore convenience store, was arrested on a handgun charge.

October 18, 2005. *India.* Islamic terrorists shot to death Ghulam Nabi Lone, Education Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State, inside his home in the Tulsi Bagh neighborhood of Srinagar. Two terrorists threw a grenade at soldiers guarding the ministerial residential compound. They then killed a soldier and injured four others. They entered the home of lawmaker Yusuf Tarigami, firing wildly. They then climbed the wall of Lone's home, which was next door, killed Lone, and injured another four people. Soldiers killed one of the gunmen, but the second escaped after a three-hour shootout.

October 19, 2005. *Iraq.* Terrorists in Sadr City, Baghdad, kidnapped Rory Carroll, 33, an

Irishman who is the Iraq correspondent for the British newspaper *The Guardian,* as he was talking to Iraqis about the ongoing trial of Saddam Hussein. His Iraqi assistants were either released or escaped. Carroll had broadcast a report on the trial on the Romanian news channel *Realitatea TV,* which employs him as a freelancer. Carroll was Northern Ireland's young journalist of the year in 1997. He joined the paper's foreign staff in 1999, working for three years in Rome and another three in Johannesburg before moving to Baghdad nine months ago. He was freed the next day, and said "I'm absolutely fine, both physically and psychologically. I've been well treated, apart from a bit of initial roughness when they first took me... They took me in a car and after 20 minutes switched me to the boot of another one. They stripped me of all my own clothes and dressed me in old clothes." He said he was handcuffed and held in a dark basement for 36 hours, with only "a rug and a pillow. They allowed me out twice for food." The next night, "I heard a captor in the corridor answer his mobile. He laughed and sounded relieved, and opened the bolted door and said, 'I am going to let you go.' He put me in the boot of his car and drove me alone and dropped me in the middle of Baghdad." 05101901

October 19, 2005. *Bosnia.* Sarajevo police raided an apartment occupied by an underground group that was planning to bomb the U.K. embassy. Police confiscated explosives, rifles, other arms, and a video hailing "brothers" who were killed in Afghanistan and Iraq. Among those arrested were Cesur Abdulkadir, a Turk; Mirsad Bektasevic, 19, a Swedish citizen of Bosnian origin who ran a Web site on behalf of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi; and Bosnian citizens Barjo Ikanovic and Almir Bajric. Bektasevic had pictures of the White House on his computer. Using the code name Maximus, he kept in touch with three men in the United Kingdom who were arrested in early November. They were hiding explosives inside lemons and tennis balls and trying to set up terrorist training camps in the hills outside Sarajevo.

A week later, Copenhagen police detained four men aged 16–20 who were planning suicide bombings in Europe and were believed in phone and e-mail contact with Bektasevic.

On November 24, Bosnian police arrested a fifth suspect in Hadzici, near Sarajevo, and found 20 pounds of explosives hidden in woods near his home.

October 21, 2005. *United Kingdom.* On November 4, *Newsweek* reported that terrorists arrested in London in October may have been plotting to bomb the White House and U.S. Capitol. Police seized a hard drive belonging to Younis Tsouli, 22, that included photos of Washington locations and a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) vehicle. He was charged with possessing other computer slides showing how to make a car bomb, conspiring with fellow detainee Waseem Mughal, 22, to cause explosions in the United Kingdom, and with Tariq al-Daour, 19, to commit credit card fraud. Mughal was charged with having in his bedroom in Chatham, Kent, a DVD entitled Martyrdom Operations Vest, an Arabic document entitled "Welcome to Jihad," a piece of paper with the words "Hospital=attack," a recipe for rocket propellant and "guidance-containing explosion." Tsouli and Mughal were charged with conspiracy to murder and to cause an explosion. Al-Daour was charged with involvement in financial activity "for the purposes of terrorism." In January, he had been accused of attacking a Jewish man, 24, outside a North London parochial school in late 2004; the case was dismissed for lack of evidence. Two detainees were naturalized British nationals; none were U.K.-born.

October 26, 2005. *Germany.* Several men were convicted in Dusseldorf of plotting to attack Jewish sites and supporting a terrorist group. Djamel Mustafa was sentenced to five years in prison.

October 26, 2005. *Philippines.* Security forces conducted a gun battle in Zamboanga City against the Abu Sayyaf terrorist group's allies—a

group of militant Muslim converts, capturing Hilarion del Rosario Santos III, alias Ahmed Santos, a former Christian who converted to Islam and led the radical Rajah Solaiman Movement, along with his wife and five other suspected militants. Santos's group had been linked to a series of attacks, including the bombing of a ferry in Manila Bay in 2004 that killed 116 people. Police seized a rifle, antitank ammunition, and other weapons. Solaiman was a 16th century Muslim sultan in Manila. In 2000, Santos trained with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, then established a training camp for converts on his family farm in Pangasinan Province. In March 2005, Santos's brother was arrested in a raid in Manila in which police found 600 kilograms of explosives to be used in an attack against the U.S. embassy.

October 26, 2005. *Israel.* At 4:00 p.m., Hassan Abu Zayd, 20, an Islamic Jihad suicide bomber, set off explosives he was carrying in a bag outside the Falafel Barzalai restaurant amongst a row of market stalls in Hadera, a coastal city, killing at least five Israelis and wounding more than two dozen others. Islamic Jihad had threatened to retaliate for the killing of Luay Saadi, an IJ West Bank military leader by Israeli forces in Tulkarm on October 24. Abu Zayd came from Qabatiya on the northern West Bank. Israel charged that Iran pays $5,000 to the families of suicide bombers. Israeli jets retaliated the next day. An air strike on the Jabalya refugee camp in the northern Gaza Strip killed eight Palestinians, including Shadi Mahanna, IJ's commander in northern Gaza, and his deputy, Mohammed Qandeel. Police also arrested the bomber's father.

October 27, 2005. *Denmark.* Copenhagen police arrested four Danish Muslims, aged 16–20, on suspicion of belonging to a network planning a suicide attack in Europe. Three of the four were found guilty by a jury, but the verdicts of the three were overturned by a tribunal reviewing the case. The fourth was sentenced to seven years. Prosecutors planned to retry one of the others.

October 29, 2005. *India.* The Islamic Inquilab Mahaz (Front for Islamic Uprising), a little-known group with ties to Lashkar-e-Taiba Kashmiri separatists, set off bombs at two markets and a bus during the night in New Delhi, killing 59 people and wounding 210. Caller Ahmed Yaar Ghaznavi said the attacks were "meant as a rebuff to the claims of Indian security groups" that militants had been wiped out by security crackdowns and a recent earthquake. The markets of Paharganj and Sarojini Nagar were crowded with shoppers getting ready for major Hindu and Muslim festivals. The bus was in Govindpuri. Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh suggested a foreign link, usually a code word for Pakistan-based militants. Pakistan pledged full cooperation in investigating the attacks.

On November 13, Srinagar police announced the arrest the previous week of Tariq Ahmad Dar, a member of Lashkar-e-Taiba, who was believed to be the main financier and planner of the bombings. Dar was a representative for a pharmaceutical company. He was brought to New Delhi for questioning, and not formally charged. Seven other people were believed involved in the conspiracy.

November 2, 2005. *India.* A suicide bomber set off his car bomb near Srinagar, Kashmir, killing four people and injuring 15 others. The Pakistani-based Jaish-e-Mohammed claimed credit.

November 2, 2005. *Pakistan.* Authorities arrested two al-Qaeda suspects in a Quetta shop that serves as an office of an Islamic charity tied to a radical group (the *Washington Post* later reported that a third suspect died in a shootout). Authorities believed one of the detainees was Mustafa Setmariam Nasar, 47, alias Abu Musab al-Suri, a dual Syrian-Spanish national wanted in the 3/11/04 Madrid train bombings and the 7/7/05 London train bombings. The United States had offered a $5 million reward for information leading to his capture. The United States said he was a former trainer at Afghan training camps, specializing in using poisons and chemicals. He was indicted in Spain in September

2003 for terrorist activities of al Qaeda, and was linked to Imad Yarkas, a Syrian-born Spaniard who ran the group's Spanish cell.

November 2, 2005. *Netherlands.* A gunman fired on the office of Immigration Minister Rita Verdonk, who had threatened to expel radical Muslim clerics. No one was injured. Windows were broken.

November 4, 2005. *Indonesia.* The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade warned its citizens against traveling to Indonesia, saying it was receiving "a stream of credible reporting suggesting that terrorists are in the advanced stages of planning attacks against Western interests in Indonesia."

November 5, 2005. *Somalia.* Pirates in two 25-foot inflatable boats fired machine guns and three rocket-propelled grenades at the *Seabourn Spirit* cruise ship 100 miles off the coast of Somalia. Seabourn is a subsidiary of Carnival Corporation. The ship outran the gunmen, who tried to board the ship but could not get close enough. One member of the 161-person crew was hit by shrapnel. None of the vessel's 151 passengers, including Americans, Australians, and Europeans, were hurt. The Spirit was going to Mombasa, Kenya at the end of a 16-day voyage from Alexandria, Egypt. It changed course, and was to land in Seychelles, then on to Singapore.

November 5, 2005. *Pakistan.* A bomb exploded, possibly accidentally, in a militant compound in Mosaki, 12 miles east of Miran Shah, the key town in North Waziristan. The Army said the site was a bomb factory for Arab terrorists who had rented the compound months earlier.

November 7, 2005. *United States.* U.S. District Judge Sidney H. Stein ruled that Uzair Paracha, 25, a Pakistani-born businessman accused of trying to help an al Qaeda member obtain immigration documents to enter the United States and of managing $200,000 linked to the group, could present statements made by captive al Qaeda operatives Majid Khan and Ammar Baluchi in his defense. He had met the duo abroad. The judge ruled that he could not use information from Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or from Paracha's father, Saifullah Paracha, who was held in Guantanamo Bay prison. The trial began on November 8. On November 23, a federal jury in New York convicted Paracha on five counts of conspiracy, providing material and financial support to al Qaeda. He faced 75 years in prison. Sentencing was scheduled for March 3, 2006. Paracha had posed for Khan, a former Baltimore resident, in getting immigration documents to sneak into the United States. Khan planned a series of bombings at gas stations.

November 8, 2005. *Australia.* Approximately 400 members of the Australian Federal Police arrested 16 terrorism suspects, including seven men in Sydney and nine in Melbourne, in coordinated raids in which they seized weapons, computers, backpacks, and bomb-making materials. New South Wales Police Commissioner Ken Moroney said "I'm satisfied that we have disrupted what I would regard as the final stages of a large-scale terrorist attack." Police said the 2006 Commonwealth Games in Melbourne were not a target. One man under surveillance was shot and wounded in the raids. Melbourne defense attorney Rob Stary said some of his clients were charged with membership in a banned organization. They were scheduled to appear in courts later that day.

Among those arrested was Melbourne radical Muslim cleric Abdul Nacer Benbrika, alias Abu Bakr, an Algerian-Australian, who said it would be a violation of Islam for him to warn his students not to join the holy war in Iraq.

On November 14, a 20-page police report said the Islamists in Sydney stockpiled bomb-making materials, training at rural hunting camps, and were considering Australia's only nuclear reactor, used to make radioactive medicines and irradiated semiconductor parts, as a target. Eight men in Sydney were charged with conspiring to make

explosives for use in a terrorist attack. Ten held in Melbourne were charged with membership in a terrorist group. All eight faced life imprisonment.

By December 19, the arrest tally had risen to 18 Islamic radicals, including Australian-born Muslims, who were planning to assassinate Prime Minister John Howard.

November 9, 2005. *Jordan.* Three suicide bombers attacked Western hotels in Amman, killing 59 and wounding over 300 (Jordan later said it was 96 people) people at 9:00 p.m. The attacks took place at the Grand Hyatt, Radisson SAS, and Days Inn. On November 15, an American died from injuries.

A suicide bomber set off his explosive belt at a wedding party in the Radisson's Philadelphia banquet hall where 300 guests were celebrating. More than 20 people died, including 14 family members of groom Ashraf Daas, among them his father. The bride, Nadia Alami, lost her father and a brother. Both families had relatives in Northern Virginia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, France, and the Netherlands Antilles. Iman Hawail was injured. Allam Hawail, 37, lost an uncle, the father of the groom, 61, his second cousin, and his father's first cousin. His sister, Iman, 39, had facial wounds and a serious neck injury. Both families are Jordanians of Palestinian descent. Ibrahim Daas, 29, a cousin of the groom, reported that his older sister, Amira Abul-Rahman, 50, had bruised and bloodied legs and was injured in the head. Her daughters Rima, 30, and Riham, 15, were killed. On November 17, Hala Faroukah, the mother of the bride, died, bringing the death total to 62, including the three bombers.

A car bomber failed to breach the security perimeter at the Days Inn, but set off his explosives.

At least 20 people died when a bomb went off in a ground-floor bar at the Grand Hyatt.

At least 33 Jordanians, two senior Palestinian security officials, two Bahrainis, two Chinese, a Saudi, an Indonesian, and one or two Americans were among the dead at the three locations. The Palestinian Authority's Ambassador to Jordan said four senior Palestinian officials died, including the head of military intelligence in the West Bank, Lt. General Bashir Nafe, alias Abu Walid; Jihad Fatouh, commercial attaché of the Palestinian mission in Egypt; Abed Aloun, general director of the Palestinian Interior Ministry; and Musaab Khurma, an economist.

Jordan said 96 people were wounded, including 70 Jordanians and two Americans.

The injured were primarily Jordanian civilians, including Moustapha Akkad, the Syrian-born film director of "The Message" and "Lion of the Desert". His daughter, Reem, 30, died. A Frenchman was injured, as were several Americans.

Abu Musab al-Zarqawi's group al Qaeda in Iraq claimed credit, generating several anti-Zarqawi demonstrations in Amman. The group said "After studying and observing the targets, the places of execution were chosen to be some hotels which the tyrant of Jordan has turned into a back yard for the enemies of Islam, such as the Jews and Crusaders." The statement also noted that a wife had accompanied her husband as a fourth suicide bomber. Jordan blamed Iraqi suicide bombers.

The dead bombers were identified as Safaa Mohammed Ali, 23; Ali Hussein Ali al-Shamari, 35; and Rawad Jassem Mohammed, 23. The trio drove into Jordan on November 5. On November 14, the U.S. military in Baghdad announced that it had arrested and later released an Iraqi whose name matches one of the bombers, saying there was no "compelling evidence" to hold Safaa Mohammed Ali in November 2004.

On November 13, 2005, Sajida Mubarak Atrous al-Rishawi, 35, confessed on Jordanian television that she had walked into the hotel with her husband, Ali Hussein Ali al-Shamari, wearing an explosives belt that contained ball bearings. Her belt failed to detonate; his did not. She was picked up in a raid in Salt (earlier misidentified as Amman). She was wearing the suicide vest during the broadcast. Her brother, Thamer, was an al Qaeda member who was killed in a U.S. assault in Fallujah in April 2004. She had fled to a hotel that she and the three other bombers had rented

in Amman's suburbs. She then ran off to Salt. Some pundits speculated that she was turned in to authorities by her sister's relatives.

On November 15, security chief Saad Kheir, a former head of Jordan's intelligence department; Faisal Fayez, the Royal Court chief; and nine other senior Jordanian officials submitted their resignations.

On March 14, 2006, Jordan indicted Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, Sajida Mubarak Atrous al-Rishawi, and six others for the attacks. On July 9, 2006, a military prosecutor demanded the death penalty for al-Rishawi, the only defendant in custody. 05110901-03

November 9, 2005. *Iraq.* A Belgian woman failed in her attempted suicide bombing against a U.S. military patrol, killing only herself. Muriel Degauque, 38, was born into a Catholic family and grew up in Monceau-Sur-Sambre, near Charleroi. She had become involved with drugs and alcohol while a teen. Her first husband was an Algerian who persuaded her to turn to Islamic fundamentalism. Her second husband was a Moroccan who was believed to have died in Iraq before her death. She entered Iraq from Syria earlier in the month. She had strapped explosives to her body.

On November 30, in raids on homes in four cities, Belgian police detained 14 people—three Moroccans, two Tunisians, and nine Belgians—suspected of involvement in a terrorist network that sent fighters to Iraq, including Degauque. The next day, the police formally arrested five of the suspects—a Tunisian and four Belgians, three of whom had North African ties, and charged them with involvement in the terrorist recruiting cell. The other nine were freed. A 15th suspect—a Tunisian believed to have been in contact with one of those detained in Belgium—was arrested in France on November 30. He was believed to have known Degauque's Moroccan husband. 05110904

November 11, 2005. *Iraq.* Gunmen fired on the Omani embassy during the night, killing an Iraqi guard and a Sudanese worker and wounding four other people—an Iraqi guard, a Sudanese worker, and two Iraqi civilians. No diplomats were hurt. Al Qaeda in Mesopotamia was suspected. 05111101

November 15, 2005. *Pakistan.* At 8:45 a.m., a car bomb exploded outside a Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant in Karachi, killing three people and injuring a dozen others. Six cars were set alight. Chakar Azam, spokesman for the Baluchistan National Army, said the bomb was outside a building housing the offices of Pakistan Petroleum, Ltd. He phoned the *Associated Press* to say, "We claim responsibility for it. We didn't want to hurt civilians. We did it to protest, and we did it to pressure the government to get our rights." The bomb apparently was set off by a timer. 05111505

November 17, 2005. *Italy.* Naples police arrested Yamine Bouhrama, Khaled Serai, and Mohamed Larbi, three Algerians suspected of being Islamist extremists with ties to international terrorists and who could become "potentially operative" and ready to carry out an attack.

November 17, 2005. *Indonesia.* A masked man believed to be Noordin Top, a leader of Jemaah Islamiyah, said on a video on Indonesian television "American, Australia, England and Italy are all our enemies. Know that as long as you all continue to colonize the land of Iraq and Afghanistan and intimidate Muslims, then you too will feel our intimidation and terror...You will be the target of our next attack...We especially remind Australia that you (Foreign Minister Alexander) Downer and (Prime Minister John) Howard, are killing Australia, leading it into darkness and misfortune and mujahedeen terror." He was linked to the bombings in Bali in 2002, a Jakarta hotel in 2003, the Australian embassy in 2004, and Bali in October 2005. Police found the video the previous week in anti-terrorist raids. The video also included final statements from the three Bali suicide bombers. It was

the first time Indonesian terrorists had made a threat video.

November 19, 2005. *Afghanistan.* Indian engineer Prudi was kidnapped by Taliban guerrillas. His firm refused to meet an ultimatum to cease operations. Four days later, the group said they had killed him. 05111901

November 20, 2005. *United States.* Ecoterrorist members of the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) claimed credit in an e-mail to news organizations for starting an early morning arson that caused $300,000 damage to four unoccupied Hagers Crossing townhouses in Hagerstown, Maryland. The fire destroyed a townhouse and damaged the other three. No one was hurt. The group said it wanted to "strike at the bottom line" of Ryan Homes. "We warn all developers that the people of the Earth are prepared to defend what remains of the wild and the green." The e-mailer, who went by the Tolkien name Treebeard, said "The Ents are going to war."

November 21, 2005. *Spain.* The trial in the National Court began of 56 people charged with raising money and engaging in other activities for ETA through a network of legitimate organizations.

November 24, 2005. *Spain.* Authorities announced that Jabon, a suspected terrorist who had been arrested six months earlier, had diagrams of the London Underground and Canadian subways on his laptop.

November 25, 2005. *Iraq.* German citizen Susanne Osthoff, 43, was reported kidnapped along with her Iraqi driver in Mosul. The archaeologist had worked in Iraq since the 1990s, and had helped to distribute medical supplies. She is a Muslim and is married to an Arab. She was shown on a terrorist video released to the media. The terrorists threatened to kill the duo unless Germany ended its cooperation with the Iraqi government; the German government refused to give in to terrorist demands. In November, Abu Musab al-Zarqawi's group had threatened her with kidnapping and she sought U.S. protection. German authorities announced her released on December 18. 05112501

November 26, 2005. *Iraq.* Four foreign members of the Chicago-based antiwar and humanitarian aid group Christian Peacemaker Teams, including American citizen Tom Fox, 54, a former Marine Band bass clarinetist and Christian peace activist; two Canadians: Harmeet Singa Sooden, 32, an electrical engineer studying in New Zealand, and James Loney, 41, a community activist from Toronto; and U.K. peace activist and retired London professor Norman Kember, 74, were kidnapped from their car in Baghdad. They were shown on a terrorist video released to the media. The terrorists accused the hostages of being Western spies. On December 2, the Swords of Righteousness Brigade threatened to kill the hostages in a week if all prisoners in the United States and Iraq were not released. On December 7, the group extended the deadline to December 10.

Fox, a Quaker, was a longtime resident of Springfield in Northern Virginia. He had worked at the Whole Foods Markets in Springfield and Reston and had recently moved to Clear Brook, Virginia.

On January 28, *al Jazeera* ran a video dated January 21 of the four hostages. The station's newsreader said that the Swords of Righteousness Brigade were giving the United States and Iraq a "last chance" to release all prisoners or the hostages' "fate will be death." No deadline was set.

Fox's body was found in Baghdad the morning of March 9, 2006; he had not appeared in a video of the other three hostages that was released on March 7.

At 8:00 a.m. on March 23, 2006, Canadian, British, and American troops stormed a house in the Abu Ghraib suburb of Baghdad and rescued the remaining three hostages without firing a shot. The information came from an interrogation of a suspect only three hours earlier; he had

been captured by U.S. forces on March 22. No kidnappers were at the house at the time of the attack. The hostages' hands were tied. They were taken to a hospital in Baghdad and soon released in good condition. 05112701

November 28, 2005. *Iraq.* Local television stations reported that two U.K. religious pilgrims who were traveling to shrines in the south were killed and three others were wounded when gunmen fired on their vehicle. The U.K. government later reported that two Britons died immediately, another died of her wounds on November 29, and two were in critical condition. 05112801

November 29, 2005. *Bangladesh.* Suicide bombers attacked courthouses in two cities, killing nine people and injuring another 50, 20 of them critically. Two people died in Chittagong; seven in Gazipuri. The next day, police said they had detained 22 militants.

December 2005. *Gaza Strip.* A British family that was taken hostage was freed in late December. Palestinian authorities had released Alaa Hams of the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade whose freedom was demanded. His followers had rioted and smashed holes in a wall along the Egyptian border. 05129901

December 1, 2005. *Bangladesh.* An Islamic militant disguised as a tea vendor threw a bomb outside a government building in a town near Dhaka, killing one person and wounding at least 29. By December 2, police had questioned 58 suspected Islamic militants and defused another nine bombs left near government buildings in Khulna and Sirajganj. On December 13, security forces arrested the military commander and accountant of the banned Jamatul Mujaheddin Bangladesh, which wants to establish sharia law and claims to have 10,000 members. They picked up military commander Ataur Rahman, alias Sunny, who is also the younger brother of Abdur Rahman, the group's leader, in a December 13 raid on Tejgaon Polytechnic College in Dhaka. In a separate raid, they detained Fariduzzaman Swapan, the accountant, in Dhaka. Both men were in their 30s. The next day, police found two weapons caches, including dozens of grenades, revolvers, explosives, detonators, and other bomb-making material. Police raided a Chittagong shanty and arrested two militants, seizing detonators, explosives, and fake passports. On December 17, a raid in Rajshahi district netted four suspects and bomb-making materials. A second raid netted another suspect in Satkhira.

December 1, 2005. *Haiti.* Gunmen kidnapped a U.S. missionary who was driving near Port-au-Prince. The missionary was released the next day. 05120101

December 1, 2005. *Pakistan.* A missile fired from a U.S. Predator drone reportedly killed five al Qaeda terrorists in a tribal area along the Afghan border. Among those killed was Egyptian citizen Hamza Rabia, a top operational planner against U.S. and European targets. The missile destroyed a mud-walled compound in the village of Asoray near Miram Shah in North Waziristan. Rabia had replaced Abu Faraj Farj al-Liby, who had been the third-ranking leader of al Qaeda. Local authorities said the men, including two Arabs, died while making bombs at 1:45 a.m.

December 5, 2005. *Iraq.* A French engineer working on a water treatment facility was kidnapped in Baghdad. 05120501

December 5, 2005. *Israel.* At 11:30 a.m., a suicide bomber killed five people and injured 40 in an attack on a mall in Netanya, the third such attack on the mall since 2001. The Islamic Jihad and the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claimed credit, the former saying they were retaliating for the killing of Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) leaders. PIJ said the bomber was Lotfi Abu Saada (variant Lutfi Amin Abu Saadeh), 21, from Illar (variant Kfar Rai), a village near Tulkarm in the West Bank. Security officers became suspicious of the bomber as he stood in line at a security checkpoint. When

they approached him, he set off the bomb. Among the dead was a mall security guard. The wounded included policewoman Shoshi Attia.

Israeli authorities retaliated against PIJ leaders. An air strike killed Mahmud Arqan, 29, a senior field commander for the Popular Resistance Committees; two missiles hit his car in Rafah, Gaza. The Army arrested 14 people, including the bomber's father and three brothers.

December 6, 2005. *Spain.* A small bomb went off outside a post office in Altsasu, causing no injuries. The ETA was blamed.

Five small bombs went off on highways near Madrid following a warning phone call by the ETA, causing no injuries and minor damage.

December 6, 2005. *United States.* A federal jury in Tampa deliberated for 13 days before it acquitted Sami al-Arian, 47, former professor of computer engineering at the University of South Florida and three codefendants charged with conspiring with leaders of Palestinian Islamic Jihad, providing it money, strategy, and advice. Pundits viewed it as a major setback for supporters of the USA Patriot Act. The jury acquitted the Kuwaiti-born Palestinian al-Arian on eight of 17 counts, including conspiracy to maim or murder, and deadlocked on the rest of the charges, including aiding terrorists. He was represented by attorneys William Moffitt and Linda G. Moreno. He returned to jail while prosecutors determined whether to retry the charges on which the jury had deadlocked. Al-Arian had been indicted in 2003. As of December 13, he remained in jail on immigration charges.

Former Florida graduate student Sameeh Taha Hammoudeh and Chicago dry cleaner Ghassan Zayed Ballut were acquitted of all charges. Hatim Naji Fariz, manager of an Illinois-based Muslim charity, was acquitted of 25 counts; the jury deadlocked on eight others.

On January 18, 2006, U.S. District Judge James S. Moody, Jr., refused to dismiss the remaining charges against al-Arian, making a second trial likely. The defense had sought dismissal of the nine counts on which the jury had deadlocked. On April 21, 2006, he pleaded guilty in Tampa to one count of conspiracy to provide support to a Palestinian terrorist organization. He was to be deported. Sentencing was scheduled for May 1, when he was sentenced to serve 18 more months in prison and then to deportation.

On October 19, 2006, al-Arian refused to testify in to a federal grand jury in Alexandria, Virginia regarding the International Institute of Islamic Thought, a Herndon, Virginia think tank that investigators believed was financing terrorist organizations. His attorneys told a judge he feared for his life. He was expected to be held in contempt and could face up to 18 months more in prison. A federal judge in Florida rejected al-Arian's claim in mid-November 2006 that it would violate his plea agreement to testify. In early 2007, al-Arian went on a 60-day hunger strike, losing 55 pounds. On June 21, 2007, U.S. District Judge Gerald Bruce Lee in Alexandria, Virginia extended the federal contempt citation against al-Arian, saying he would be jailed until at least mid-October 2007. Al-Arian had already served six months on the charge. The maximum sentence for contempt is 18 months. He was represented by attorney Jonathan Turley.

December 6, 2005. *Iraq.* The Islamic Army in Iraq claimed to have kidnapped an American, Ronald Schulz, 40, an industrial electrician from Alaska. He had grown up in South Dakota. He had served in the Marine Corps from 1984 to 1991 and graduated from high school in Jamestown. *Al-Jazeera* ran a video of Schulz with his hands tied behind his back. His passport was shown on the video.

On December 8, the group said on an Internet posting that it had killed Schulz after the United States had refused to release Iraqi prisoners. The group said "the war criminal Bush continues his arrogance, giving no value to people's lives unless they serve his criminal, aggressive ways. Since his reply was irresponsible, he bears the consequences of his stance. Therefore, the American security

consultant for the Housing Ministry was killed after the end of the deadline set to respond to the Islamic Army's demands." On December 19, the Islamic Army in Iraq posted a video on the Internet showing what it claimed was the execution of Schulz—a gunman with his back to the camera firing five shots into the back of a kneeling and blindfolded man. No faces were shown. 05120601

December 7, 2005. *Dubai.* In a video posted on an Islamist Web site, Ayman al-Zawahiri said "I bring a message of joy to all Muslims and mujahideen that al Qaeda, thanks to God, is spreading and expanding and strengthening...Its prince Sheikh Osama bin Laden, may God protect him, is still leading its jihad...I call on mujahideen to concentrate their attacks on Muslims' stolen oil, most of the revenues of which go to the enemies of Islam while most of what they leave is seized by the thieves who rule our countries." The tape apparently was filmed in September. He said the U.K. government was at fault for the July subway bombings because it had failed to accept a truce offered by bin Laden in exchange for leaving "Islam's homes...So let them taste the price of their government's foolishness. Whoever attacks us, we cut off his hand...So let them pay the price of this offensive, they should be patient because the battle is only just beginning ...I call on Muslims everywhere to support their mujahideen brothers in Afghanistan, Iraq and Palestine with money, men, and prayer...especially in the countries surrounding these battlefields. America and its crusader allies have not achieved anything. Its forces in the battleground are receiving blows each day...The Iraqi government is begging Americans not to leave because they know the day Americans leave is the day they are finished...If it wasn't for the Pakistani army's continuous support to Americans, they would have left (Afghanistan) a long time ago and they will leave soon, God willing."

December 7–8, 2005. *Spain.* Police raids in the Costa del Sol region netted seven people suspected of financing and giving logistical support to an Islamic extremist group linked to al Qaeda.

December 8, 2005. *Bangladesh.* A suicide bomber drove his bicycle into a crowded street in Netrakona then set off his explosives, killing six people and wounding 45, among them nine police officers and another terrorist who failed to set off his explosives. Police blamed Jumat ul-Mujaheddin extremists who aim to create an Islamic state. Police had safely detonated a bomb found in a building when the suicide bomber's device went off.

December 8, 2005. *United Kingdom.* The House of Lords court said that evidence obtained via torture could not be used in the case of eight accused terrorists.

December 10, 2005. *Iraq.* An Egyptian translator for a U.S. military base was kidnapped. His remains were found near Tikrit. 05121001

December 10, 2005. *Dubai.* Ayman Zawahiri, in an audiotape posted on the Internet, said "If it were not for the sacrifices of the mujaheddin in Iraq...there would have been no bold jihadi resistance there. It is that resistance which stabs America every day and makes it scream and search feverishly for a way out of its predicament there." The tape apparently was made in September.

December 12, 2005. *Lebanon.* A car bomb killed four people, including anti-Syrian journalist and member of Parliament Gibran Tueni, 48, and injured 39 in Beirut. He had returned to Beirut the previous day from Paris, where he had been hiding after assassination fears. At least ten cars were destroyed in the blast of 88 pounds of TNT. Tueni, driver George Flouti, and bodyguard Andrew Mrad, were burned beyond recognition. Tueni was the publisher of *al-Nahar,* a Lebanese newspaper founded by his grandfather. The previously unknown Strugglers for Unity and Freedom in al-Sham said it would attack

other opponents of "Arabism" in Lebanon, and observed, "We have broken the pen of Gibran Tueni." Syria was widely suspected. On December 27, Syrian scrap dealer Abdel-Qader Abdel-Qader was arrested on suspicion of involvement in the murder. He was one of three Syrians detained earlier for questioning in the case. He was questioned about phone calls made around the time of the bombing. He rents a plot of land near the scene of the crime.

December 12, 2005. *France.* Some 400 police in Paris and Oise raided homes and Internet cafes, arresting 25 suspected Islamic extremists believed to be preparing attacks and financing Islamic militancy by staging armed robberies. Police said the suspects had indirect links with Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. Police also seized large quantities of TNT, assault rifles, revolvers, ammunition, ski masks, and bulletproof vests at a parking garage in the Clichy-sous-Bois suburb north of Paris on December 14, arresting two more suspects.

December 12, 2005. *Greece.* Following a telephoned warning at 5:30 a.m. to the left-wing newspaper *Eleftherotypia,* an enormous explosion rocked Athens 40 minutes later near the Finance Ministry and a post office. Police believed the bomb was on a motorcycle. The paper received a second call ten minutes after the first, saying the bomb was on Mitropoulos, a central Athens street. No injuries were reported.

December 14, 2005. *Afghanistan.* A bomb on a donkey exploded, damaging the windshield of a German GTZ aid vehicle in Faizabad, capital of Badakhshan province, but causing no injuries. 05121401

December 16, 2005. *Israel.* A Palestinian gunman shot to death a Jewish settler near Hebron.

December 17, 2005. *Canada.* Abdullah Ahmed Khadr, 24, the youngest son of an accused al Qaeda financier, Ahmed Said Khadr, was arrested in his family's apartment in Toronto on a U.S. warrant. He had returned to Canada a few weeks earlier after having been in detention since October 12, 2004 when he was picked up by Pakistani intelligence in a car in Islamabad. He faced extradition to the United States for procuring weapons, including explosives, rocket-propelled grenades, mortar rounds, and other munitions for al Qaeda for use against U.S. forces. He faced life in prison. He had conducted these activities at the behest of his father, an Egyptian-born Canadian who died in 2003 in a battle with Pakistani authorities. He was represented by attorney Dennis Edney, who claimed Khadr was tortured by the Pakistanis. Khadr's mother, Maha Elsamnah, was briefly detained. On December 19, Khadr admitted in a Toronto court to ties to al Qaeda and buying guns and rocket launchers for them in Afghanistan.

His younger brother, Omar Ahmed Khadr, had been captured in 2002 by U.S. and Afghan troops during a firefight. He had thrown a grenade that killed a U.S. soldier. The 19-year old faced murder and other charges in Guantanamo.

On February 8, 2006, Abdullah Ahmed Khadr was indicted in Boston on federal charges of providing ammunition and explosives, including machine-gun ammunition, rocket-propelled grenades, mortar rounds, and explosives used to make mines, for attacks on U.S. troops in Afghanistan. He faced life plus 30 years.

December 19, 2005. *Spain.* Police arrested 15 people on charges of setting up a recruiting network for al Qaeda that sent Islamic militants to Iraq. Abu Sufian, 25, an Iraqi, had close ties to Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. Police said at least two men were preparing to travel to Iraq as fighters. There was no evidence that they were preparing attacks in Spain, but they had materials to make explosives. Detainee Sergei Malyschew, alias Amin al-Ansari, a Belarussian, is an expert in chemical weapons. Muhammad G., 36, a Ghanaian, helped Africans travel to the United States under false identities.

December 20, 2005. *Iraq.* A driver for the Jordanian embassy was kidnapped in Baghdad. On December 24, the Falcons Brigade released a video of him, and threatened to kill him unless Jordan withdraws its diplomats from Iraq and frees an Iraqi woman being held in Amman for deadly hotel bombings there in November. 05122001

December 21, 2005. *Spain.* A bomb went off in a nightclub in Santesteban, causing no injuries. A caller from ETA phoned a warning to a local newspaper.

December 24, 2005. *Iraq.* A Western official told reporters that since the Western incursion in 2003, some 425 foreigners had been kidnapped; 18 percent were killed. Of the 40 American hostages, ten were killed. This figure was much more than the 250 listed by news organizations.

December 27, 2005. *Kuwait.* A Kuwaiti court sentenced to death six members of the Peninsula Lions Brigade, an al Qaeda–linked group, for several lethal shootouts with police in January. The court acquitted seven, and jailed 20 members of the group to sentences between four months and 15 years; one received life in prison. Prosecutors said the defendants had plotted suicide attacks in Kuwait and also planned a coup. Several foreign nationals were on trial.

December 27–28, 2005. *Saudi Arabia.* Security forces killed two of the country's most wanted terrorists during a 24-hour period. Terrorists gunned down five policemen in drive-by attacks. Police gave chase, and conducted a shootout in the desert, killing Mohammed Abdel-Rahman Mohammed Suwailmi, 23, number 7 on the list, and Abdel-Rahman Saleh Abdel-Rahman al-Mutab, 26, number 4 on the list. The carnage began on December 27, when the duo shot to death two policemen outside Buraydah, northwest of Riyadh. They drove 12 miles southwest and fired on a security checkpoint near Al-Midhnab, killing another three officers. Police captured Suwailmi, who later died. Meanwhile, Mutab escaped, hijacked a woman's car and forced her and her driver out. Police chased him to the Nefoud Umm Khashaba desert, and shot him to death in a gun battle. Mutab had been wanted for killing two policemen in Qusaym in April, along with other shootings and fundraising for militant groups. Suwailmi was involved in recruiting and propaganda for Islamic militant groups and earlier shootings against police. In September, police had claimed he was among five militants killed in a gun battle in Dammam, but Suwailmi released an audiotape on the Internet to say he was alive. Police clarified on December 28 that Suwailmi's brother, Ahmed, had been killed in Dammam.

December 28, 2005. *India.* Gunmen fired an automatic weapon as participants left a Bangalore auditorium during the annual conference of the Indian Institute of Science, killing Professor M.C. Puri, who had retired from New Delhi's Indian Institute of Technology. Four other scientists were injured in the attack. Kashmiri militants from the Lashkar-e-Taiba were suspected. The attackers escaped in a getaway car. Police recovered an AK-47 assault rifle, three weapon magazines, 11 spent cartridges, and an unexploded hand grenade.

On January 3, 2006, Indian police announced the arrest of a Lashkar-e-Taiba member in the attack.

December 28, 2005. *Yemen.* The former German Ambassador to the United States, Juergen Chrobog, 65, his Egyptian-born wife Magda, and three adult sons were kidnapped by al-Abdullah bin Dahha tribesmen while on vacation in Shabwah, a remote area of Yemen. The tribesmen had stopped the family's two cars on a remote mountain road after an exchange of gunfire with the family's driver, who was injured. A tribal spokesman said "They are safe, but if force is used to free them, the hostages' lives will be put in danger." He said the kidnapping was to pressure the

government to free five tribesman who were in jail on criminal charges, including murder. Karim Chrobog, 27, attends Georgetown University. He was permitted to call Parule Basu-Barua, a friend and business partner, on his cell phone to say the family was ok. The other sons were Fabian, 25, and Felix, 23.

Their father had served as Ambassador to Washington from 1995 to 2001. When he was German Foreign Minister, he had negotiated the release of 14 European hostages, including nine Germans, who had been kidnapped in the Sahara and held for six months by Islamic radicals in 2003. He handed over a several million dollar cash ransom to intermediaries in Bamako, Mali. The hostages were released on August 19, 2003. He had also been Germany's deputy foreign minister until November 2005.

Observers noted that two Austrians and two Swiss who had been kidnapped within the last two months had been freed unharmed a few days later.

On December 30, the tribesmen backed out of an agreement to free the family, who were driven to the mountaintop negotiating site. Yemeni negotiators were to exchange themselves for the hostages, according to legislator Awadh Bin Wazir, a negotiator. The tribesmen were also calling for the arrest of members of a rival clan.

The family was freed unharmed on December 31. Nasser Baoum, deputy government of Shabwa province and another key negotiator, said "The deal as that five of the tribe's leaders would negotiate with government officials to reach an agreement regarding the five members of the tribe who were detained by the government." 05122801

December 28, 2005. *Iraq.* A Lebanese was kidnapped. He was freed on January 1, 2006. 05122802

December 28, 2005. *Haiti.* New York–born radio broadcaster Alain Maximilien, 33, and Frank Eaton, a freelance documentary filmmaker from Winston-Salem, North Carolina, were kidnapped by gunmen in Petionville, an affluent suburb of Port-au-Prince. The gunmen took them to Cité-Soleil, a neighboring slum and base for armed gangs. The gunmen threatened to kill them, but friends and family raised $40,000 in ransom, 10 pairs of sneakers, and a radio. The gunmen freed Eaton on December 31; Maximilien on January 1, 2006.

December 29, 2005. *West Bank.* A Palestinian suicide bomber set off his 22 pounds of explosives when soldiers stopped his taxi at a militant checkpoint near Tulkarm, killing Israeli Lt. Ori Binamo, 21, and at least two other Palestinians. Arab media credited Islamic Jihad. He set off his explosives as he was getting out of the car. Three Israeli soldiers and six Palestinians were wounded.

December 29, 2005. *Lebanon.* The pro-Syrian Strugglers for Unity and Freedom in al-Sham, which had claimed credit for the December 12 car bomb murder of Gibran Tueni, threatened to kill the next head of the UN commission investigating the assassination on February 14 of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri. The group said previous investigator Detlev Mehlis, a German prosecutor, was lucky to escape death. "Mehlis was able to slip out of our hands a moment before it was too late when he chose to resign because he understood the message and realized that if he did not do that, his end would be wretched like the end of all traitors who betray Arabs and Islam." The previous day, the United Nations had asked Serge Brammertz, the Belgian who was serving as deputy prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, to replace Mehlis. The formal appointment was expected on January 11.

December 30, 2005. *Malaysia.* The U.S. embassy closed indefinitely after receiving a terrorist threat against it. The embassy staff hoped to reopen the facility on January 3. It had been scheduled to be closed from December 31 to January 2 for New Year's celebrations.

December 30, 2005. *Iraq.* Sudan announced it would close its Baghdad mission after al Qaeda in Iraq demanded the action in return for the release of six embassy employees. The group were freed on December 31. 05123001

December 31, 2005. *Indonesia.* A bomb went off in a busy New Year's market in the east, killing eight people. On December 3, 2007, a court sentenced six Islamists to 19 years in prison for this attack, for fatally shooting a priest, and for beheading three Christian schoolgirls.

2006. *Sweden.* Authorities arrested a Web master who changed his name from Ralf Wadman to Abu Usama el-Swede. He was held on suspicion of recruiting fighters on the Internet.

January 1, 2006. *Gaza.* Alessandro Bernardini, an Italian aide in the European Parliament, was traveling with two European Union lawmakers when gunmen stopped their minibus in the Gaza Strip and kidnapped him. Palestinian security officers stormed the hideout and freed him in a shootout with the kidnappers. 06010101

January 1, 2006. *Yemen.* Zaydi tribesmen kidnapped five Italian tourists, but freed the three female hostages after a government negotiator persuaded them that kidnapping women violated tribal values. Two of the freed women were Camilla Romigni and Maura Tonetto. Negotiations continued for the release of the two men, although the government said the next day that it would not negotiate regarding the release of jailed relatives of the kidnappers. On January 6, the tribesmen released the hostages. Reports differed as to whether the women had been released earlier from the hideout in Marib province. It was not clear whether the government had agreed to the demands. 06010102

January 6, 2006. *Dubai. Al Jazeera* ran a video of Ayman al-Zawahiri, who said that President Bush had tacitly admitted defeat in Iraq by announcing plans to reduce the U.S. troop presence. "Bush, you must admit that you have been defeated in Iraq and that you are being defeated in Afghanistan and that you will soon be defeated in Palestine." He said that "as long as you do not deal with Muslim nations with understanding and respect, you will still go from one disaster to another. And your calamity will not end, unless you leave our lands and stop stealing our resources and stop supporting the bad rulers in our countries."

January 7, 2006. *Iraq.* Gunmen kidnapped Jill Carroll, 28, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, a *Christian Science Monitor* freelance reporter. She was thrown into a red Toyota Cressida, which drove away from the west Baghdad Adil neighborhood, an area sympathetic to insurgents. Her driver escaped unharmed, but her translator, Allan Enwiyah, 32, was killed. Video showed an ID for Alan John Ghazi. She was the first female American journalist kidnapped in Iraq. The driver said, "all together, it didn't take 10 seconds."

She had arrived early for a meeting with Adnan Dulaimi, a Sunni politician. After waiting for 15 minutes, she was told by his aides that he was busy. He denied that there had been a 10:00 a.m. meeting scheduled. Clean-cut, well-dressed gunmen ambushed her car a few hundred feet from Dulaimi's office. They pulled the driver out of the car, firing a shot at him. The rest jumped into the car with Carroll and the translator. Enwiyah's body was found nearby. He had been shot twice in the head. Enwiyah left behind a wife and young children.

Carroll began working in the Middle East in October 2002, reporting for Jordanian, Italian, and U.S. news organizations, including the *Washington Post.* She became fluent in Arabic while working as a business reporter in Jordan.

On January 17, the Vengeance Brigade released a video to *al Jazeera* in which it demanded the release of all female prisoners in Iraq. Iraq asked the United States to release six of the eight female prisoners it held, but claimed that the request was not related to the terrorists' demands. The group set a 72-hour deadline of the evening of

January 20. The group's name was the same as used in 2005 by the kidnappers of a Swedish Iraqi for ransom; he had been released.

Mahmoud Sumaidaie, a cleric in a mosque raided by U.S. forces the day after the kidnapping, called for her release. Her mother also called for her release, as did Muthana Harith Dhari of a prominent Sunni group—the Association of Muslim Scholars, which sympathizes with the Sunni insurgency.

On January 19, the terrorists released a video of Carroll on her knees in front of three masked gunmen.

On January 20, Dulaimi publicly called for her release as the kidnappers' deadline neared. The Washington-based Council on American-Islamic Relations called for her release the next day.

On January 26, the U.S. military freed five Iraqi female detainees, claiming the move was unrelated to the kidnappers' demands.

Authorities said suspects in the case had ties to the Amariyah neighborhood of Baghdad and that several people were detained. One of the men was carrying a fake police ID card.

On January 30, a silent video stamped January 28 showed a distraught, weeping Carroll, wearing a white veil, pleading for her life and the release of all Iraqi female prisoners.

Another 22-second video surfaced on February 9 on the private Kuwaiti TV station al-Rai, in which she said the video was filmed on February 2. She claimed that she'd already sent one letter and would send another "to prove I am with the mujaheddin . . . I'm here. I'm fine. Please just do whatever they want. Give them whatever they want as quickly as possible. There is a very short time. Please do it fast. That is all."

The Interior Minister said on February 27 that it believed Carroll was alive, even though the February 25 deadline had expired, and was being held by the Islamic Army in Iraq.

In a final video released in late March, she spoke positively about her incarceration.

Carroll was freed on March 30 when the group dropped her off in a Baghdad neighborhood outside an office of the Iraqi Islamic Party. She said she was not mistreated and was permitted to shower but was not given access to news reports. The Vengeance Brigade told her that she would be killed if she cooperated with U.S. officials or traveled to the Green Zone, where, they claimed, they had spies.

On August 9, U.S. military forces arrested four Iraqi men for the kidnapping. They raided three sites where she had been held, including a house near Habbaniyah, 40 miles west of Baghdad, the last place she was kept. The first arrest was made on May 19, within view of a fence that surrounds the Taqqadum logistics base. Marines found a slip of paper with her name written on it, $3,600 cash, and an AK-47 assault rifle. A second site was near Fallujah, a residence of one of the kidnappers, a member of the Mujaheddin Shura Council. The third location was near Abu Ghraib, where soldiers disarmed "devices that had been set to intentionally inflict harm on them if they entered the home. . . And going in, they did find two hostages—two kidnap victims in this home here, which they were able to free and return them back to the families," according to a Marine spokesman. A fourth site was in Baghdad's Kadhimiyah neighborhood.

On August 14, the *Christian Science Monitor* began an 11-part series regarding her kidnapping. The reporting noted that she had been moved nine times. 06010701

January 10, 2006. *Spain.* Police arrested 20 people believed to be recruiting fighters and raising money for the Iraqi insurgency. Police took down two cells, one in Madrid and one in Vilanova la Geltru near Barcelona, which may have been involved in the November 2003 suicide attack that killed 19 Italian and military personnel and civilians in Nasiriyah, Iraq. The cells had links to people in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Algeria, Morocco, Turkey, Syria, and Iraq. The detainees included 15 Moroccans, three Spaniards, a Turk, and an Algerian.

January 11, 2006. *Nigeria.* Gunmen in three boats raided a Royal Dutch Shell EA offshore

oil platform and kidnapped four foreign workers, including an American, a Bulgarian, a Briton, and a Honduran. Meanwhile, sabotage ruptured a pipeline at a facility processing 106,000 barrels of crude each day. Local communities had demanded a greater share of oil revenue.

On January 19, Brutus Ebipadei of the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) said that Patrick Landry, a ship captain from Houston, was ill and that the kidnappers would kill the other hostages if he died. Landry had suffered a stroke in 1998 and had not taken his medication for high cholesterol and blood pressure since the kidnapping. The group claimed it had attacked installations run by France Total and Italy's Agip, singled out Chevron, and warned that it would target all producers in the country.

The four hostages were freed on January 30.

January 11, 2006. *Russia.* Alexander Koptsev, 20, a skinhead from Moscow, stabbed eight people, four of them seriously, at the Bolshaya Bronnaya synagogue in central Moscow during evening services. The rabbi's son tackled him and held him until police arrived. Among those injured were an American, an Israeli, and a Tajik. He yelled "I will kill Jews."

January 12, 2006. *West Bank.* A Palestinian suicide bomber set off his bomb while a second terrorist was shot to death by Israeli soldiers raiding Jenin.

Meanwhile, gunmen fired on the home of Palestinian Interior Minister Nasser Yusef. Three of his bodyguards and a terrorist were wounded. Yusef was unharmed. The gunmen were demanding government jobs.

January 13, 2006. *United States.* The FBI arrested three Earth Liberation Front members in Auburn, 30 miles east of Sacramento, on suspicion of plotting to blow up U.S. Forest Service facilities, cell phone towers, and power generating facilities throughout northern California. The Bureau had been investigating the case for a year before arresting Eric Taylor McDavid, 28, of Foresthill, near Auburn; Zachary Jensen, 20, of Monroe, Washington; and Lauren Weiner, 20, of Philadelphia. A court appearance was scheduled for January 17.

January 13, 2006. *Pakistan.* An alleged U.S. Predator drone fired a missile in an attempt to kill Ayman Zawahiri, who was expected to attend a dinner at the site but at the last minute sent deputies. Pakistani officials said the missile killed 17 people, including six women and six children. Tens of thousands of Pakistanis took to the streets in protest of the attack in Damadola, a village near the Afghan border, 120 miles northwest of Islamabad, and torched the offices of a U.S.-backed aid organization. Pakistani authorities said five senior al Qaeda figures died, including Abdul Rehman Misri Maghribi, a Moroccan son-in-law of Zawahiri. Also dead was Egyptian-born Midhat Mursi al-Sayid Umar, 52, an expert in poisons and explosives—the United States had a $5 million bounty on him. Abu Obaidah Misri, al Qaeda's chief of operations in Afghanistan's eastern Konar province, also died. On February 11, Pakistani President General Pervez Musharraf confirmed that a close relative of Zawahiri and another individual with a U.S. bounty had died.

January 15, 2006. *Nigeria.* Militia members attacked a Royal Dutch Shell PLC's Benisede oil platform in at dawn in the Niger Delta. Some of the staffers were hospitalized. Nigerian troops fought the militants in the nearby swamps.

January 15, 2006. *Afghanistan.* A Taliban spokesman, Qari Mohammed Yousaf, claimed credit for a suicide car bomb attack against a Canadian military convoy in the south that killed two civilians and Glyn Berry, 59, Canada's senior diplomat in the south and political director of a 250-member provincial reconstruction team. Another three Canadian soldiers and ten other people were wounded. 06011501

January 17, 2006. *Haiti.* Gunmen shot to death two Jordanian UN peacekeepers and seriously wounded a third at a checkpoint on Port-au-Prince's Cité-Soleil slum, three weeks before scheduled presidential and legislative elections.

January 19, 2006. *Middle East. Al Jazeera* ran an audiotape of Osama bin Laden in which he said he was planning more attacks on the United States, but offered a "long truce." Observers believe he had recorded the message in December. It was the first bin Laden message since December 2004. He told the American people, "Our situation is getting better while yours is getting worse. My message to you is about the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and how to end them. Bush said, 'It is better to fight them on their land than their fighting us on our land.' I can reply to these errors by saying that war in Iraq is raging with no letup, and operations in Afghanistan are escalating in our favor. . . . Don't let your strength and modern arms fool you. They win a few battles but lose the war. Patience and steadfastness are much better. We were patient in fighting the Soviet Union with simple weapons for 10 years and we bled their economy and now they are nothing. In that there is a lesson for you." He warned of coming attacks in the United States: "the operations are under preparation and you will see them in your homes the minute they are through, with God's permission." But he also said "both sides can enjoy security and stability under this truce so we can build Iraq and Afghanistan," and called for ending "American interference in the nations of the world." He said U.S. polls indicated Americans wanted out of the area and that Americans "don't fight Muslims on their lands and that they don't fight us on ours." "There is no shame in this solution which prevents the wasting of billions of dollars that have gone to those with influence and merchants of war in American who have supported Bush's election campaign." He made mention of a British newspaper claim in November that President Bush had wanted to bomb the headquarters of *a Jazeera* in Qatar.

He also suggested reading William Blum's *Rogue State: A Guide to the World's Only Superpower,* a 2000 screed printed by Common Courage Press, saying "And if Bush decides to carry on with his lies and oppression, then it would be useful for you to read the book Rogue State, which states in its introduction: 'If I were president, I would stop the attacks on the United States. First, I would give an apology to all the widows and orphans and those who were tortured. Then I would announce that American interference in the nations of the world has ended once and for all." The book's Amazon ranking jumped from 205,763 to 28 overnight. The quotation comes not from the book, but from a Blum essay collection entitled *Freeing the World to Death: Essays on the American Empire.*

January 19, 2006. *Indonesia.* Police arrested Subur Sugiarto, a henchman of Noordin Top, believed to be a senior Malaysian member of the al Qaeda—linked Jemaah Islamiyah.

January 19, 2006. *Israel.* At 4 p.m., a suicide bomber set off explosives he was carrying in a commercial section of Tel Aviv, wounding 24 Israelis in the Mayor Shawarma restaurant popular with immigrant workers near the city's old bus station. Islamic Jihad claimed credit. The bomber was Sami Abed Haseez Antar, 22, from Nablus on the West Bank.

January 20, 2006. *Dubai.* The day after bin Laden's tape was broadcast, an audiotape of Ayman Zawahiri appeared on an Islamist Web site. However, it appeared to have been an old tape; it did not refer to the missile attack in Pakistan on a Zawahiri hideout.

January 20, 2006. *United States.* The Justice Department announced the indictment of 11 people for a 1996–2001 series of 17 arson and sabotage attacks by the Earth Liberation Front and the Animal Liberation Front that caused

$23 million in damage to lumber companies, a ski resort, meat plants, federal ranger stations, and a high-voltage electric tower. Most of those indicted lived around Eugene, Oregon. Six were arrested in December and another two in January. The defendants included college students from Virginia and Arizona, a firefighter from Oregon, and a woman who works in a group home for the developmentally disabled. They were listed as Joseph Dibee, Chelsea Dawn Gerlach, Sarah Kendall Harvey, Daniel McGowan, Stanislas Meyerhoff, Josephine Overaker, Jonathan Christopher Mark Paul, Rebecca Rubin, Suzanne Nicole "India" Savoie, Darren Todd Thurston, and Kevin Tubbs. Dibee, Overaker, and Rubin remained at large. An unindicted coconspirator, William C. Rodgers, 40, committed suicide in December 2005 shortly after his arrest in Arizona on related arson charges. There remained 188 open investigations of crimes by the two groups committed since 1987.

January 23, 2006. *Congo.* The Lord's Resistance Army, a Ugandan rebel group, ambushed a Guatemalan UN peacekeeping contingent near the Sudanese border. Eight UN troops and 15 attackers were killed in the Garamba National Park attack.

January 24, 2006. *Nigeria.* Attackers wearing camouflage attacked an Italian oil firm's offices in Port Harcourt. A resulting gun battle left nine people dead.

January 24, 2006. *Iraq.* Gunmen dressed as Iraqi Army soldiers kidnapped two German engineers from their compound in Beiji two days after the duo from Leipzig had arrived in the country. The two work at an Iraqi state-owned detergent plant near the oil refinery. They worked for a manufacturing and engineering firm involved in Iraq since before the war. The gunmen used two vehicles. Reports differed as to whether the duo were seized at their workplace or their residence. A silent video of the duo surfaced on January 27. 06012401

January 25, 2006. *Jordan.* A military court in Amman convicted four Palestinians of two plots to attack U.S. forces in Iraq and sentenced them to three to four years. Three other Palestinians were acquitted.

January 27, 2006. *Haiti.* Gunmen kidnapped an 84-year-old nun and two other French citizens on a humanitarian mission in a Port-au-Prince slum. *CNN* reported that they were freed the next day.

January 29, 2006. *Iraq. ABC News* anchor Bob Woodruff, 44, and *ABC News* cameraman Doug Vogt, a Canadian with 25 years of experience and three Emmy Awards, suffered head wounds when a bomb went off in Taji as their U.S. Army 4th Infantry Division convoy was traveling with an Iraqi unit. An Iraqi soldier was also wounded in the 12:25 p.m. attack. The two civilians were flown to a medical facility in Germany. The military said their body armor probably saved their lives. Woodruff also had a broken collarbone and broken ribs. He was in a coma for 36 days. On March 16, Woodruff was released from Bethesda's National Naval Medical Center and scheduled to spend the next few weeks at a rehabilitation center in New York before returning home on April 6. He was the subject of an ABC special on February 27, 2007, visiting with Iraqi veterans who suffered similar injuries. 06012901

January 29, 2006. *Iraq.* A bombing at the Holy See legation in Baghdad caused minor injuries. 06012902

January 30, 2006. *Qatar. Al-Jazeera* ran another video of Ayman Zawahiri, in which he said that the U.S. missile attack against him in Pakistan failed, but that President Bush was the "butcher of Washington" and "a curse" for killing innocents in the attack. "Bush, do you know where I am? I am among the Muslim masses, rejoicing in their support, their attention, their generosity, their protection and their participation in jihad

until we conquer you." Zawahiri said that the attack "to kill my humble self and four of my brothers, the whole world has discovered the extent of America's lies and failures and the extent of its savagery in fighting Islam and Muslims... The American planes conducted a raid with the compliance of Musharraf and traitor and his security apparatus, the slaves of the Crusaders and the Jews...Your leaders responded to [bin Laden's truce offer on January 19] by saying that they don't negotiate with terrorists...I say to them, you are liars and greedy warmongers."

January 30, 2006. *Turkey.* A bomb exploded at the Turkish-American friendship association in Adana, wounding five Turks. No one claimed credit, although Turkish Islamists affiliated with al Qaeda had been reported to have been planning attacks on U.S. targets. 06013001

February 2006. *United Kingdom.* Radical cleric Abu Hamza al-Masri was sentenced to seven years in prison for incitement to kill non-Muslims.

On October 10, 2007, Atilla Ahmet, one of his aides, pleaded guilty in London to soliciting murder in connection with a plot to organize terrorist training camps in the United Kingdom.

February 2006. *Venezuela.* Three Canadian boys were kidnapped. Their bullet-riddled bodies were found on April 6.

February 2006. *Yemen.* The trial began of 19 people, including five Saudis, suspected of being members of al Qaeda and conspiring to commit terrorism on behalf of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. They were acquitted in June, but the prosecutor appealed the verdict. On November 4, an appeals court acquitted them of the conspiracy charges. Six were convicted of possessing forged official documents, including passports. Two Yemeni men were sentenced to three-year terms. The rest were sentenced to time served and released. The presiding judge said there was insufficient proof that the 19 made up an armed unit. Membership in al Qaeda is technically not illegal in Yemen.

February 1, 2006. *Georgia.* Authorities in a sting operation foiled an attempt by Oleg Khintsagov, a Russian resident of North Ossetia, to sell 100 grams (3.5 ounces) of weapons-grade uranium U-235 for $1 million to undercover operatives posing as Islamic radicals. A closed court sentenced him to eight and a half years (other reports say 8–10 years) in prison on smuggling charges. He had claimed to have another two to three kilograms of 90 percent enriched uranium (HEU) in Vladikavkaz, the regional capital. He carried the HEU in plastic bags in his pockets. Another three accomplices were detained and sentenced on lesser charges. The material tested in the United States included traces of U-234 and U-236, suggesting a Russian origin.

February 4, 2006. *Syria.* During worldwide protests by Muslims over a cartoon in a Danish and Norwegian newspaper that showed Muhammad wearing a turban with a bomb in it, protestors burned the Danish and Norwegian embassies in Damascus and tried to storm the French embassy.

February 5, 2006. *Worldwide.* Protestors torched the Danish embassy in Beirut. Other protestors broke windows at the Lebanese Red Cross office in Beirut. Demonstrations also took place in Afghanistan, Iraq, the West Bank, New Zealand, Indonesia, and Thailand. The Islamic Army in Iraq called for attacks on Danes and Danish companies, saying on the Internet "catch some Danish people and cut them into pieces."

On February 7, three demonstrators in Afghanistan died in a clash with NATO soldiers, crowds threw Molotov cocktails at the Danish embassy in Tehran, and the Islamic Defenders Front of Indonesia said it would conduct protests the next day.

The protests ran worldwide throughout the month.

February 5, 2006. *Turkey.* A lone gunman shot to death Andrea Santoro, 61, a Catholic priest, as he prayed in his Trabzon church. Authorities speculated that the attack was linked to the worldwide Muslim rage over the Muhammad cartoon. Others suggested that it was a growing domestic fear of missionaries, whom rumor claimed paid a bounty for conversions. As he shot the Italian priest, the killer yelled "Allahu akbar!" Turkish citizen Mahya Usta, 16, was accused of the murder. Usta had been expelled from a nearby high school for truancy and had seen a psychologist.

February 8, 2006. *United States.* Abdulrahman Farhane, 51, a New York bookstore owner, pleaded not guilty to providing support to al Qaeda. A judge denied him bail. Farhane was charged with agreeing to help transfer funds for terrorists to buy weapons.

February 9, 2006. *Gaza.* An Egyptian diplomat was kidnapped in Gaza City but freed on February 11 by an unknown Palestinian group. 06020901

February 10, 2006. *United States.* The FBI accused Michael Curtis Reynolds, 47, an unemployed man from Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, of trying to conspire with al Qaeda to bomb major U.S. oil and gas pipelines in order to disrupt the U.S. government, change its foreign policy, turn the public against the war in Iraq, and wreck the U.S. economy. He had been held since December 5, 2005, in a Pennsylvania jail on the unrelated charge of possession of a hand grenade. He fell for an FBI sting operation in Idaho in December in which he met with a person whom he thought was with al Qaeda but was actually a Montana judge who monitors extremists' Web sites. Reynolds was to receive $40,000 to finance a plan to bomb sections of the transcontinental natural gas pipeline from the Gulf Coast to New York City via Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The plot included setting alight propane trucks along the Alaska pipeline, and bombing oil refineries in New Jersey and Wyoming. He told prosecutors he was trying to trap al Qaeda operatives.

February 11, 2006. *Afghanistan.* Two Nepalese working for a foreign security company were kidnapped at gunpoint while walking in a central shopping district in Kabul. 06021101

February 15, 2006. *Pakistan.* Baluch Liberation Army separatists claimed credit for killing three Chinese workers and their driver in a drive-by shooting near Hub in southern Pakistan days before President General Pervez Musharraf was scheduled to visit China. The group warned against outsiders seeking to exploit the province's minerals. 06021501

February 15, 2006. *Iraq-United States. ABC News* ran a tape of Saddam Hussein in which he told aides in the mid-1990s "Terrorism is coming. I told the Americans. . .I told the British as well. In the future, what would prevent a booby-trapped car causing a nuclear explosion in Washington or a germ or a chemical one? This story is coming, but not from Iraq."

February 15, 2006. *Germany.* The German Supreme Court in Karlsruhe ruled that it was unconstitutional for the Defense Ministry to shoot down hijacked airliners to protect potential targets. Ruling Christian Democratic lawmakers said they would try to amend the constitution to permit the practice, instituted by parliament in 2003 when a mentally disturbed pilot threatened to crash his small plane into the European Central Bank tower and other Frankfurt landmarks. The Court said the government could not sacrifice the lives of the passengers.

February 15, 2006. *United Kingdom.* The House of Commons passed legislation by a vote of 315-277 that makes "glorification of terrorism" a criminal offense.

February 18, 2006. *Philippines.* Abu Sayyaf was suspected of setting off a bomb hidden in a

makeshift karaoke stall 33 feet from the gate of a U.S. army base on Jolo island, killing a janitor for the U.S. military and wounding at least 20 people, including six women, five men, two children, and several other unidentified people. No U.S. soldiers were hurt. 06021801

February 18, 2006. *Nigeria.* Before dawn, more than 40 gunmen took nine hostages, including three Americans, two Egyptians, two Thais, a Briton, and a Filipino, from a barge belonging to Willbros, a Houston-based oil services firm that was laying pipeline for Shell. The group said it was retaliating for military helicopter assaults the previous week. The gunmen overpowered military guards. The British foreign office said the Briton was John Hudspith of the southern United Kingdom.

The next day, the group threatened to fire rockets at international oil tankers. Efie Alari said "We'll use our rockets on the ships to stop them from taking our oil."

On February 20, Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta gunmen attacked a pipeline and boat in the swampy delta area.

On February 24, the kidnappers let a U.S. hostage, Macon Hawkins, 68, of Kosciusko, Texas, talk to reporter in Okerenkoko. He said the other hostages were safe, and called upon President Bush and the United Nations to resolve the standoff. The gunmen said "we are not trouble-making people, but if they want trouble, we will give them trouble." The gunmen and hostage arrived in powerboats and wore camouflaged tops and black hoods. They carried belt-fed machine gun, Kalashnikov assault rifles, and rocket-propelled grenade launchers. They complained that the government had done little for the impoverished Ijaw tribesmen of the region. They demanded that the Nigerian military withdraw from the area, and called for the release of Mujahid Dokubo-Asari, who was jailed for treason in September, and former state governer Diepreye Alamieyeseigha, who was arrested in 2005 in the United Kingdom on money-laundering charges; he fled to Nigeria, but was rearrested.

On March 1, the gunmen freed Hawkins, who marked his 69th birthday in captivity, along with two Egyptians, two Thais, and a Filipino.

On March 9, the armed forces conducted a gun battle with the militants still holding two Americans and a Briton hostage. On March 27, the gunmen freed the two Americans—Cody Oswalt and Russell Spell—and the Briton, John Hudspith. 06021801

February 18, 2006. *Nigeria.* Gunmen attacked a tanker berth at Shell Oil's Forcados export terminal and blew up a major Shell crude oil pipeline near a facility by Chanomi Creek. 06021802-03

February 19, 2006. *United States.* The Treasury Department ordered U.S. banks to freeze the assets of KindHearts of Toledo, Ohio, which was connected with the Hamas-affiliated Holy Land Foundation and the al Qaeda–affiliated Global Relief Foundation. U.S. citizens are thus barred from doing business with KindHearts. Cleveland lawyer Jihad Smaili, a KindHearts board member, denied ties to Hamas.

February 20, 2006. *Qatar.* Yet another Osama bin Laden audiotape was posted by the al Qaeda media group al-Sahab, this one apparently a complete 11-minute, 26-second version of the January 19 one. He said "I have sworn to only live free. Even if I find bitter the taste of death, I don't want to die humiliated or deceived." He compared the United States to Saddam Hussein, saying "The jihad is continuing with strength, for Allah be all the credit, despite all the barbarity, the repressive steps taken by the American Army and its agents, to the extent that there is no longer any mentionable difference between this criminality and the criminality of Saddam ...The criminality has gone as far as raping women and holding them hostages before their husbands...As for the torture of men, it has now come to the use of burning chemical acids and electric drills in their joints...The war against America and its allies has not remained confined to Iraq as he [Bush] claims, but rather

Iraq has become a point of attraction and recruitment of qualified forces. What's more, the mujahideen, by the grace of Allah, have been able to penetrate time after time all the security procedures undertaken by the oppressive countries of the alliance as evidence by what you have seen, in terms of bombings in the capital of the most important European states. . . The Pentagon's figures indicate an increase in the number of your killed and injured in addition to the massive material losses, not to mention the collapse of troops' morale and the increase of the suicide rates among them. You can rescue whatever you can from this hell. The solution is in your hands, if their [U.S. troops'] situation matters to you at all."

February 21, 2006. *United States.* The FBI charged three men living in Toledo, Ohio, with planning to attack U.S. troops in Iraq by setting up a Middle Eastern terrorism training camp. Between November 2004 and August 2005, the trio learned to build bombs and shoot handguns while setting up a fraudulent nonprofit organization. Mohammad Zaki Amawi, 26, a citizen of the United States and Jordan, tried to acquire chemical explosives and threatened to kill President Bush. He left Toledo in August 2005 and flew from Detroit to Jordan, carrying five laptops that he planned to give to jihadis. Also indicted were Jordanian-born naturalized U.S. citizen Marwan Othman El-Hindi, 42, and Wassim I. Mazloum, 24, of Toledo, a legal permanent resident alien who came to the United States from Lebanon in 2000. Mazloum co-owns a Toledo auto dealership with his brother. Formal charges included conspiracy to kill Americans abroad, providing material support to terrorists, taking weapons training, and trying to acquire or build explosives. They faced life in prison. They had been indicted the previous week. They pleaded not guilty in federal courts in Cleveland and Toledo.

February 22, 2006. *Iraq.* Al Qaeda in Iraq bombed a Shi'ite shrine. On June 28, security forces captured a Tunisian al Qaeda member in connection with the bombing. The Iraqi mastermind remained at large. 06022201

February 24, 2006. *Saudi Arabia.* Al Qaeda car bombers failed to disrupt Saudi oil supplies to the United States in an attack on the world's biggest oil processing plant. Saudi authorities identified the car bombers as Abdullah Abdul-Aziz al-Tweijri and Mohammed Saleh al-Gheith, both on the country's 15 Most Wanted list. One bomber drove his car into the gate, set off the bomb, and ripped a hole in the fence. The second bomber drove through the hole, but died when he set off his bomb after a fusillade from the police. The Saudi branch of al Qaeda claimed credit on a Web site for setting off two car bombs at the gates of the Abqaiq oil facility after guards fired on them. Oil prices jumped $2 per barrel after the market heard reports that authorities fired on three cars a mile from the main entrance. One car carried gunmen, the other two were packed with explosives.

Another five terrorists and two security officers were killed in a shootout at a safe house near eastern Riyadh on February 27. Two other officers were wounded. A sixth terrorist was arrested. The blast after the shootout slightly injured eight workers, including an undisclosed number from the Indian subcontinent.

On April 18, 2006, Saudi security officials announced they had arrested five men in the case and seized 1.5 tons of explosives and incriminating videotape which showed militants mixing explosives for the two vehicles and discussing how the bombs worked. The evidence was found in a suburban Riyadh warehouse. 06022401

February 28, 2006. *United States.* The FBI expanded its Most Wanted Terrorists list, with 26 additions, including:

–Ramadan Abdullah Shallah, 45, born in Gaza and residing in Damascus, member of the Shura Council of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, executive director of the World Islam and Studies Enterprise in Tampa, Florida, and

former instructor at the University of South Florida.

–Abd-al-Aziz Awda, 52, born in Gabaly, Israel and residing in Gaza. Imam of the Al Qassam Mosque in the Gaza Strip. Founder and spiritual leader of PIJ and member of its Shura Council.

–Khadafi Abubakar Janjalani, 30; Isnilon Totoni Hapilon, 38; and Jainal Antel Sali, Jr., 41, suspected Abu Sayyaf members.

–Mohammed Ali Hamadei, 41, a Lebanese indicted in the United States for the June 14, 1985 hijacking of TWA 847 in which Robert Stethem was shot in the head. Hamadei was arrested in Germany in January 1987. The Germans convicted him in 1989 and sentenced him to life in prison. He was released in 2005 and returned to Beirut.

–Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, head of al Qaeda in Iraq.

–Saleh Ali Saleh Nabhan, wanted for questioning in the 2002 attacks in Kenya.

–Noordin Mohammed Top, a leader of Jemaah Islamiyah.

February 28, 2006. *Spain.* A bomb went off outside a Labor Ministry building in Basque country following an ETA warning. No one was injured.

February 28, 2006. *United States.* A federal magistrate ordered dual U.S.-Jordanian citizen Mohammad Zaki Amawi held without bail on charges of plotting with two other defendants to attack U.S. and allied troops. Prosecutors said he has a family in Jordan and regularly travels overseas.

February 28, 2006. *India.* At 11:30 a.m., Naxalite Maoist rebels set off a land mine under four trucks carrying villagers near Darbhanga in Chhattisgarh State, killing 25 and injuring 33. The mine exploded beneath the first truck; the terrorists set alight the other three. The attack came a day before President Bush's visit to India.

March 1, 2006. *Somalia.* Somali militiamen kidnapped Robert McCarthy, a U.S. staff member for UNICEF, in Afmadow, 260 miles southwest of Mogadishu. The group freed another UN staffer. He was freed on March 2 after promising to investigate a warlord's claim that another UN agency owed him money. 06030101

March 2, 2006. *Bangladesh.* Authorities captured Shayk Abdur Rahman, the country's top Islamic militant leader.

March 2, 2006. *Pakistan.* At 9:00 a.m., Raja Tahir, 23, a suicide bomber from Karachi, crashed his 2005 Toyota Corolla car bomb into a vehicle carrying U.S. diplomat David Foy, 52, of Fayetteville, North Carolina, near the U.S. consulate in Karachi, killing Foy, his Pakistani driver, a Pakistani paramilitary guard, and an unidentified Pakistani woman days before President Bush's scheduled visit to Pakistan. The bomb went off in the parking lot of the Marriott Hotel, 20 yards from the consulate gate, destroying ten cars. Police believe the terrorist was killed, although his body was not recovered. Another 52 people were injured, including a young Moroccan girl. Three security men in the chase car were thrown up the street, but survived. A second explosion went off in a burning car. The car bomb contained 880 pounds of C-4.

On August 18, 2006, authorities arrested six militants in the case. On August 21, police detained another two people accused of orchestrating the attack.

On February 24, 2007, the *New York Times* quoted Pakistani officials as saying that Pakistani militants and Qari Mohammed Zafar, an al Qaeda operative hiding in the tribal area, were behind the attack. Anwar ul-Haq, 27, and Usman Ghani, 26, ethnic Pashtuns from the Northwest Frontier Province, had fought for the Taliban in Afghanistan and were two of the suspects arrested. Their trial began on February 22, 2007 in Karachi's central jail. The two pleaded not guilty. The defendants and the bomber were linked with the banned Pakistani Jaish-e-Mohammed group.

Ul-Haq was believed to be the main logistics organizer. He stood as a lookout and signed Tahir by his cell phone. Ul-Haq was represented by attorney Mohammed Ilyas Khan. Ghani was represented by attorney Mushtaq Ahmed.

Zafar was the local leader of Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, an outlawed militant group with ties to al Qaeda. His religious title of Qari means that he had memorized the Koran. He was also linked to a group of three men arrested in Karachi in late February 2007 carrying a suicide vest. He was believed to have recruited the consulate bombing team.

The car that was used in the attack was stolen in Waziristan and driven to Karachi. 06030201

March 3, 2006. *United States.* Mohammed Reza Taheri-azar, 22, a December 2005 University of North Carolina graduate from Iran, drove an SUV through The Pit, a popular campus watering hole, injuring nine people. He told police he did it "to avenge the deaths of Muslims around the world." In a 911 call, he said he aimed to "punish the government of the United States for their actions around the world." He appeared in Orange County District Court, charged with nine counts of attempted murder and nine counts of assault. Bail was set at $5.5 million. He was assigned a public defender. He said at the hearing he was "thankful for the opportunity to spread the will of Allah." The psychology and philosophy major had spent most of his life in the United States. 06030301

March 4, 2006. *Qatar. Al Jazeera* ran another video of Ayman Zawahiri, in which he criticized the West for insulting Muhammad by running the cartoons, complaining that Muhammad and Jesus "are not sacred anymore." He claimed that the European newspapers "did it on purpose and they continue to do it without apologizing, even though no one dares to harm Jews or to challenge Jewish claims about the Holocaust nor even to insult homosexuals." He also said he supported Hamas, observing "the globalizers in the Palestinian Authority have sold Palestine, and accepted crumbs...But no one has the right... to give up one grain of sand from Palestine. This was a Muslim land that has been conquered by infidels, and it is the duty of every Muslim to bring it back."

March 6, 2006. *Bangladesh.* Rapid Action Battalion officials captured Siddiqul Islam at his hideout in northern Mymensingh district before he could blow himself up. He was a senior leader of Jamatul Mujaheddin Bangladesh, which was blamed for a wave of bombings that had killed 26 people. The group was to introduce harsh shariya to secular Bangladesh.

March 6, 2006. *Iraq.* Abdelmonaim el-Amrani, 22, a Moroccan laborer, drove a red Volkswagen Passat into a funeral tent in a village near Baqubah just before sunset. He set off the car bomb, killing six and injuring 27. He had left behind a wife and infant child in Tetouan, Morocco. 06030601

March 7, 2006. *India.* A bomb exploded in the Sankat Mochan Hindu temple shortly after 6:00 p.m. Another bomb went off in a railway station in Varanasi. At least 15 people, including a bridegroom, were killed and 60 were injured. Another five died overnight of injuries. Four more unexploded bombs were found near the Ganges River.

March 11, 2006. *Afghanistan.* The Taliban kidnapped four ethnic Albanians from Macedonia who were working for the Ecolog service firm. The group said on March 13 that they had been executed on the orders of Taliban leader Mohammed Omar and that their bodies had been dumped in Kandahar or Helmand Provinces. On March 17, a roadside bomb hit a police convoy in southern Afghanistan that was carrying the bodies of the murdered Albanians. Five police officers were killed and another three wounded. 06031101

March 12, 2006. *Jordan.* Five Islamic militants were convicted of plotting terrorist attacks against

Jordanian intelligence agents, foreign tourists, and upscale hotels. They were sentenced to 10 years to life of hard labor. Mohammad Rateb Qteishat, the plot's organizer who remained at large, received a life sentence. He was believed to be holed up in Iraq.

March 14, 2006. *Iraq.* Authorities foiled an al Qaeda plot to send 400 fighters to infiltrate the Iraqi army and overrun the Green Zone, taking hostages at the U.S. embassy.

March 22, 2006. *Bolivia.* Authorities arrested an American and his Uruguayan girlfriend after bombs went off at two budget hotels in La Paz, killing two people and injuring seven others. Police said the pair had "religious motives" and were also planning to bomb the Chilean consulate in La Paz on March 25. 06032201

March 22, 2006. *Spain.* A trio from the Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA), in a video broadcast on Spanish television, announced that the group had opted for a "democratic process" and declared a "permanent cease-fire." A woman and two men wearing combat figures, white face masks, and black berets told a Basque television station that this was part of "a democratic process in which our rights as people will be recognized."

March 27, 2006. *Philippines.* The Abu Sayyaf were suspected of setting off a bomb in a grocery store on Jolo Island that killed nine people and wounded 20.

March 27, 2006. *Thailand.* Police defused a small bomb found at the headquarters of the opposition Democrat Party in Bangkok.

March 28, 2006. *United States.* The Government Accountability Office told a Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations hearing that on December 14, 2005, undercover teams carried 150 microcuries (a small amount) of cesium-137 in the trunks of rental cars through border checkpoints in Texas and Washington State. The material triggered radiation alarms. However, U.S. Customs and Border Protection inspectors accepted the agents' fake documents and waved them through.

March 30, 2006. *Israel.* A Palestinian man disguised as an Israeli hitchhiker set off a bomb inside a car that had picked him up near Qedumim, a northern West Bank settlement, killing four Israelis and himself, circa 10:00 p.m. A splinter group of the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade from Nablus's Balata refugee camp claimed credit, saying the bomber was Mahmoud Masharka, 24, from a village near Hebron. The dead included a husband and wife in their 60s from Qedumim, and an 18-year-old woman from the Tel Aviv area conducting her national service requirement.

March 31, 2006. *Turkey.* The Kurdistan Freedom Falcons, a PKK splinter group, claimed credit for setting off a bomb at a bus stop garbage can that killed one person and injured 30.

April 4, 2006. *Ireland.* Police found the tortured and gunshot body of Denis Donaldson, 55, in his home in Glenties in northwest Ireland. His right forearm had been almost severed. He was last seen alive the previous day, walking in the village. He served as Sinn Fein's legislative chief during the power-sharing government period in Northern Ireland. In December 2005, he had confessed that he had worked for the British secret service and the province's antiterrorist police for 20 years. He went into hiding after that; the IRA often kills "supergrass" informants. The IRA denied responsibility.

April 5, 2006. *Turkey.* The Kurdistan Freedom Falcons, a PKK offshoot, said it had set off a bomb at the doorstep of an office of the ruling Justice and Development Party.

April 6, 2006. *Turkey.* Police found 20 pounds of plastic explosives in a graveyard, apparently hidden by Kurdish militants.

April 11, 2006. *Pakistan.* Two suicide attackers set off bombs at an outdoor prayer service for Sunni Tehriks in Karachi, killing 57 and injuring 100 others. Mobs torched cars and threw rocks at police.

April 13, 2006. *Egypt.* Ayman al-Zawahiri posted on a jihadi Web site praise for Abu Musab al-Zarqawi and other Iraqi insurgents. The 28-minute video was dated circa November 25, but was the first time it was publicized. He noted "The battlefield of jihad in Iraqi is the most dangerous one now...I ask you to support your brothers, the mujaheddin in Iraq, and our brother, Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, whom I didn't see anything about but good things the whole period I knew him. I know him to be true and how he is defending Islam with all his powers."

April 14, 2006. *India.* Two bombs went off at New Delhi's 17th Century Jama Masjid mosque within 30 minutes of each other, injuring 13 people. No one claimed credit.

April 16, 2006. *Turkey.* A percussion grenade went off in a trash bin near a sidewalk café in an Istanbul suburb, wounding 31 people with flying glass. Most people blamed the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK). A lynch mob chased a man down a side street, but police said he was innocent. The women's shoe shop of Nazif Cakir, 29, was damaged.

April 17, 2006. *Israel.* A Palestinian Islamic Jihad suicide bomber set off explosives outside the Mayor Falafel and Shawarma fast food restaurant in Tel Aviv during Passover, killing nine other people and wounding more than 60 Israelis. A security guard outside the restaurant, which had been targeted by a suicide bomber in January (when two dozen Israelis were killed by a 22-year old), stopped the terrorist from entering the building. The Hamas government said it was a legitimate response to Israeli aggression, although it was not directly involved. Samiya Hammad said her son, Samer Hammad, was the bomber. PIJ identified him as Sami Saleem Mohammed, 21, from the northern West Bank village of Qabatiyah. Among the injured was Avi Otmazgo, 35, a grocery store employee. On May 14, Daniel Wultz, 16, of Weston, Florida, who had been wounded in the attack, died of his injuries. 06041701

April 19, 2006. *Nigeria.* A car bomb in Port Harcourt killed two people. An e-mail from the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta said it had set off 66 pounds of dynamite using a cell phone. The group said "this act was symbolic rather than strategic and serves as a further warning to the Nigerian military, oil companies and those who are attempting to sell the birthright of the Niger Delta peoples for a bowl of porridge." The group threatened similar attacks against the oil industry. The group has demanded the release of two jailed regional leaders and compensation for oil spills.

April 19, 2006. *Italy/France.* Police arrested eight Algerians and two Italians in a counterterrorism sweep against the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat. The arrests took place in Naples, Caserta, and Milan, all in Italy.

April 20, 2006. *Pakistan.* Al Qaeda paymaster Marwan Hadid al-Suri, alias Abu Marwan, 38, was shot to death in a gunfight outside Khaar, a tribal area near the Afghan border. The Syrian-born operative was carrying documents indicating that he was an explosives expert and money carrier who distributed cash to al Qaeda members, including Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. His notebook included details and diagrams of bomb circuits and chemicals, including TNT and C-4. He paid families $2,500/family/quarter. Each family also received $500/child/quarter. Al-Suri had married a woman in Afghanistan, moved to Pakistan, and organized operations against the United Nations in Afghanistan. Police also found four hand grenades and a pistol on his body. He was killed when soldiers stopped a bus at a checkpoint, whereupon al-Suri shot one of the soldiers

and was shot to death when he attempted a getaway.

April 21, 2006. *United States.* Authorities arrested Ehsanul Islam Sadequee, 19, a U.S. citizen whose family had come from Bangladesh and who had been living in Roswell, Georgia, and flew him to New York to face charges of lying to the FBI about meetings with suspected terrorists during his travels abroad. Sadequee was born in Fairfax, Virginia in 1986. Investigators said he lied when interviewed at JFK International Airport in August 2005 about an earlier 2005 trip to Canada. FBI agents found two CDs hidden in the lining of his suitcase; one contained porn, the other could not be decoded. His friend Syed Haris Ahmed, 21, a naturalized U.S. citizen born in Pakistan, said that he traveled to Canada with him in March 2005 to meet with "like-minded Islamic extremists" to discuss "strategic locations in the United States suitable for a terrorist strike, to include oil refineries and military bases." Ahmed was charged in Atlanta for providing material support to terrorists, and was held without bond after pleading not guilty. Sadequee's father said that his son was arrested in Dhaka, Bangladesh, on April 17. Sadequee had been married on March 3

April 23, 2006 . *United States.* U.S. Representative Joe Knollenberg (R-Michigan 9th) told the Troy City Council the previous week that counterfeit auto parts sold by al Qaeda costs Michigan more than 200,000 jobs and $12 billion annually.

April 23, 2006. *Qatar.* In an audiotape broadcast by *al Jazeera,* Osama bin Laden said the West was warring against Islam and that any such war "is the joint responsibility of the people and the government." He observed that "the opposition to the Hamas government is proof of the crusade against Muslims. (translated differently: The blockade which the West is imposing on the government of Hamas proves that there is a Zionist-crusaders war on Islam)" "I call on the mujahedeen and their supporters, especially in Sudan and the Arabian peninsula, to prepare for a long war against the crusaders and plunderers in western Sudan. Our goal is not defending the Khartoum government but to defend Islam, its land and its people." In referring to the recent Muhammad cartoons controversy, he said, "I am urging Muslims to boycott the products of Western countries, including the United States, which backed Denmark." He also said "Your aircraft and tanks are destroyed houses over the heads of our kinfolk and children in Palestine, Iraq, Afghanistan, Chechnya and Pakistan. Meanwhile, you smile in our faces, saying 'we are not hostile to Islam; we are hostile to terrorists.'" "They send their sons to armies to fight us and they continue their financial and moral support, while our countries are burned and our houses are bombed and our people are killed." "What is the meaning of the silence over the horrible Russian crimes in Chechnya and the lynching of Muslims and tearing apart of their bodies? What does the humiliation of Muslims in Somalia and the killing of 13,000 of our brother Muslims there mean?"

April 24, 2006. *Egypt.* Three time bombs exploded 15 seconds apart at 7:15 p.m. alongside a seaside promenade at the resort of Dahab, killing 18 civilians (initial reports ranged from 24 to 30), including six foreigners (among them a 10-year-old German boy who died in a taxi on the way to a hospital, a Swiss, a Russian, and a Lebanese woman, and two unidentified foreign women), and injuring 85, including three Italians and four Americans. The first bomb hit in the middle of the pedestrian walkway near the Lantern Chinese Restaurant. A second went off over a small wooden bridge to the north, next to the outdoor Al Capone Restaurant. The third went off on the south end of the walkway, near the Ghazala Supermarket. Officials blamed Islamic extremists and said that the bomber in the second attack was a Bedouin. The Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt and Hamas condemned the attacks. The dead included Muhammad

Abdel Azim, who had moved to the area from Cairo and had saved for nine years to get married, John Samir from Sharqiya, and Fayez Tolba from Minya. The three were working in the Da Vinci Bazaar when the third bomb went off near the front of the shop. Although all of the shops were owned by Coptic Christians, three of the dead were Muslim workers. Among the injured was Maged Eissa, 20, of Mansoura on the Nile delta, whose right leg was badly burned; Magdi Fathi Abu Salaam, who took shrapnel in his leg; and Amro Hamdi, who suffered burns on his face, arms, and feet. Police arrested 10 and detained 70 for questioning. Among the suspects were an Egyptian trio trying to leave town. Scuba divers trolled the Gulf of Aqaba looking for body parts.

On May 8, following a half-hour gun battle in Arish, police killed the engineer of the attack, Nasser Khamis el-Mallahi, a member of Monotheism and Jihad, the name once used by the group that became al Qaeda in Iraq. Bedouin trackers led police to the hideout, in an olive grove south of Arish on the Sinai Peninsula. El-Mallahi was married to a Palestinian. An accomplice, Mohammed Abdullah Abu Grair, was captured after he ran out of ammunition. On May 23, the Egyptian government said that unnamed Palestinian extremists in the Gaza Strip trained the bombers. Among the Palestinians involved with logistics and training were Abu Suleiman, believed to have provided money and mobile phones, and Majid al-Deri, who trained them in bomb making. Police said that they had detained a Gaza-trained Egyptian, Yousri Mohareb, who was in contact with Palestinian Tamer al-Nuseirat, who said he was willing to conduct attacks in Egypt. On June 27, Egyptian security forces killed two members of the group behind the bombings; the wife of one of the terrorists also died. 06042401

April 25, 2006. *Iraq.* Abu Musab al-Zarqawi released onto a jihadi Web site a 34-minute video he claimed was recorded on April 21. It was the first video that showed his face. He said President Bush had lied regarding the conduct and success of the war in Iraq, and called on his followers to continue. He said Bush has "become a liar to your own people...you claim that everything is under control...and is appears afterward that you are lying." "Why don't you tell people that your soldiers are committing suicide, taking drugs and hallucination pills to make them sleep?" He said "America will go out of Iraq, humiliated, defeated" because his group had "the upper hand on the battlefield." The video showed him firing an automatic weapon in the desert, and chatting with masked colleagues. He said the new Iraqi government is only a U.S. "stooge" and "poisoned dagger" in the Muslim world. He said more attacks were on the way. He told Sunnis that "Gold almighty has chosen you to conduct holy war in your lands and has opened the doors to paradise to you...So mujahedin, don't dare close those doors...All the good results are coming toward us, so my nation, do not give up. Don't be lazy." The logo of the Mujaheddin Shura Council, composed of his al Qaeda in Iraq and five other Sunni insurgent groups, appeared in the video. He said the council is "like an umbrella of all the mujahedin in Iraq. They all stretch their hands and stand on the same line."

On May 4, the U.S. military released the rest of the video, showing al-Zarqawi struggling with the jammed M249 Squad Automatic Weapon machine gun that he was shown firing in the video his colleagues had released. One of his friends grabbed the hot barrel of the machine gun and winced in pain.

April 26, 2006. *Sri Lanka.* A pregnant suicide bomber set off her bomb in front of a car carrying Lt. Gen. Sarath Fonseka, the commanding general of Sri Lanka's army, killing 11 people and wounding 27, including the general. The attack occurred inside the military's fortified headquarters in Colombo. She carried a fake ID, and claimed to have an appointment at the army hospital. Fonseka sustained serious abdominal

injuries. Government warplanes retaliated in air strikes against the Tamil Tigers.

April 26, 2006. *Egypt.* Two suicide bombers killed only themselves when they attempted to kill Egyptian police and a U.S.-led multinational peacekeeping force in northern Sinai. At 11:00 a.m., a man approached a Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) vehicle as it left the al-Gorah base and blew himself up, breaking a window of the vehicle. It did not harm the occupants—two police agents and soldiers from Norway and New Zealand. Some 35 minutes later, a second bomber bicycled up to a police car carrying two Egyptian police officers who were going to investigate the first explosion. He blew himself up, but did not harm the officers. The attacks occurred near the MFO's base near Rafah, on the Egyptian border with the Gaza Strip. Earlier reports that six MFO officers were injured were apparently incorrect. 06042601-02

April 27, 2006. *United States.* Police in Utah and California arrested five relatives of Shawqi Omar, a U.S. citizen suspected of being a senior al Qaeda operative. They were held on charges of defrauding banks through bad mortgages and car loans, were questioned on whether they were funding terrorism.

April 28, 2006. *Afghanistan.* K. Suryanarayan, an Indian telecommunications engineer who worked for the Bahrain-based Roshan mobile phone company, was kidnapped with his Afghan driver during the afternoon on the route from Kandahar to Kabul. The Taliban said he would die if Indian workers did not leave the country within 24 hours. His body and head were discovered in a field near the highway running through the Hassan Kariez district of Zabol (variant Zabul) province on April 30. The Taliban said that the group had not planned to kill him, but he was shot while trying to escape. The body was handed over to Roshan officials in Ghazni province. Qari Yousuf Ahmadi, a Taliban spokesman, said the driver would soon be released. 06042801

April 28, 2006. *Qatar.* Ayman al-Zawahiri released yet another 16-minute video on the Internet, this one entitled "A Message to the People of Pakistan." He claimed that U.K. and U.S. forces "have achieved nothing but loss, disaster, and misfortune...The group Qaeda in Iraq alone has carried out 800 martyrdom operations in three years, besides the sacrifices of the other mujahedeen, and this is what has broken the back of America in Iraq." He also condemned the leaders of Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq as "traitors" and called on all Muslims to "confront them."

April 29, 2006. *Nigeria.* Militants from the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta set off a cell-phone-detonated car bomb in Warri during the night and warned in an e-mail that Chinese officials would be "treated as thieves" and targeted in the future. Spokesman Jomo Gbomo criticized the Chinese and said "we wish to warn the Chinese government and its oil companies to steer well clear of the Niger Delta. Chinese citizens found in oil installations will be treated as thieves. The Chinese government by investing in stolen crude places its citizens in our line of fire.

April 30–May 1, 2006. *India.* Islamic militants in Kashmir killed 32 Hindus days before planned talks between Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and Kashmiri separatist leaders. On the evening of April 30, 19 Hindus were shot outside their homes in Kulhung, 120 miles northeast of Jammu. Another eight villagers were seriously wounded. On May 1, 13 Hindus were kidnapped from Basant Garh, 40 miles northeast of Jammu, and later murdered.

May 2006. *Israel.* In a March 23 article in the *Wall Street Journal,* former DCI R. James Woolsey referred to a Hamas assassination attempt against the Jordanian Ambassador.

May 2006. *Yemen.* A state court sentenced Mohammad Hamdi al-Ahdal, suspected of being al-Qaeda's number 2 in Yemen, to 37 months for funding militants. An appeals court upheld the sentence on November 18, 2006.

May 2006. *United Kingdom.* Police in Luton Airport, outside London, stopped Bouchra el-Hor, a young Dutch Moroccan mother from Zutphen, and her husband, Yassin Nassari, 27. Police found suspicious files in his laptop computer, such as instructions for making explosives and a rocket launcher. When police searched their home, they found A Training Schedule for Committing Jihad. They found a letter by el-Hor in which she offered herself and their 6-month-old son as martyrs. She was charged with failing to disclose information to prevent a terrorist attack. Nassari was charged with possessing documents for terrorism. Their trial was set for May 23, 2007 in London. The couple had lived in the United Kingdom and traveled often to the Netherlands. El-Hor was represented by Amsterdam attorney Bart Nooitgedagt.

May 2, 2006. *United States.* The Department of Homeland Security released a public sector notice reporting that, within the past 120 days, two incidents of videotaping of nontourist sites suggested possible terrorist plotting. The bulletin said the incidents were " indications of continued terrorist interest in mass-transit systems as targets and potentially useful insight into terrorist surveillance techniques." In addition, in November 2005, a foreigner was detained with a handheld video camera that he had used to film 17 minutes of several stations, two line routes, and the interior and exterior of a subway car. The same month, three people were arrested after videoing a European transit system.

May 10, 2006. *Nigeria.* A motorcycle-riding gunman shot to death Ricky Wiginton, 51, an American oil worker in Port Harcourt in southern Nigeria. The man worked for the U.S. drilling equipment firm Baker Hughes, Inc. The Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta denied involvement. 06051001

May 10, 2006. *Thailand.* A bomb went off during the morning at a tea shop near a market in the south, killing three people and injuring nine, including six soldiers.

May 11, 2006. *Nigeria.* Gunmen kidnapped an Italian and an Indian working for the Saipem affiliate of the Italian energy company Eni SpA. Another foreign kidnap victim worked for another oil firm. The Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta denied involvement in the kidnapping, which took place at a bus stop in Port Harcourt. 06051101

May 12, 2006. *Afghanistan.* Gunmen rocketed a car carrying UNICEF workers to Herat, killing two Afghans—the driver and a worker with another aid group—and seriously wounding an Afghan UNICEF staff member. 06051201

May 12, 2006. *Ethiopia.* Nine bombs exploded in Addis Ababa, killing four people and wounding 12.

May 15, 2006. *United States/Libya.* The State Department announced the resumption of diplomatic relations with Libya and that Libya would be taken off the list of state sponsors of terrorism.

May 16, 2006. *Iraq.* A UAE diplomat was kidnapped as he walked from his embassy in the Mansour neighborhood to his Baghdad home. Gunmen shot and wounded his Sudanese security guard. The diplomat was released on May 30. UAE authorities said no ransom was paid. 06051601

May 17, 2006. *Turkey.* After shouting "God is great" and "We are God's Ambassadors," a gunman fired a 9-mm. pistol at judges in the country's highest administrative court, killing one—Mustafa Yucel Ozbilgin—and wounding four in Ankara at midmorning. Police arrested Alpaslan

Arslan, a lawyer protesting a February ruling restricting female employees from wearing Islamic head scarves in state workplaces. *CNN* Turk TV said he was linked to Turkish Hizballah.

May 17, 2006. *Russia.* Shortly after 8:00 a.m., a powerful car bomb exploded in Ingushetia, killing seven people, including Dzhabrail Kostoyev, deputy head of the republic's Interior Ministry, as he was heading to work in Nazran, the region's capital. He, his driver, and bodyguard were killed instantly, and their SUV landed on a passing vehicle, killing the four male occupants. Magomed Yevloyev, a rebel commander, claimed credit.

May 21, 2006. *West Bank.* Israeli soldiers attempting to arrest a senior Islamic Jihad member killed five Palestinians as they surrounded a house in Qabatiya. When the occupants fired on them, they shot back, killing Elias al-Ashkar, who was believed behind recent suicide bombings in Netanya and Tel Aviv.

May 21, 2006. *Sri Lanka.* Rebels were suspected in attacks on offices of three international aid groups in which three people were wounded. Tamil separatists denied responsibility. 06052101

May 21, 2006. *India.* Islamic terrorists wearing police uniforms threw grenades and fired into a rally of the ruling Congress Party in the Indian section of Kashmir, killing five people and wounding 20. Two attackers died.

May 24, 2006. *Japan.* The U.S. embassy issued a threat advisory for Americans in the country.

May 23, 2006. *Qatar.* In a four-and-a-half–minute videotape, Osama bin Laden said that Zacarias Moussaoui had nothing to do with the 9/11 attacks. He added that none of the Guantanamo detainees were involved in the attacks, and many of them disagreed with al Qaeda policy. He said they "have no connection whatsoever to the events of September 11 and even stranger is that many of them have no connection with al Qaeda in the first place." The tape had English subtitles and a still of bin Laden, who said "I am certain of what I say, because I was responsible for entrusting the 19 brothers, Allah had mercy upon them, with those raids." He said Moussaoui was "only learning to fly. . . If Moussaoui was studying aviation to become a pilot of one of the planes, then let him tell us the names of those assigned to help him control the plane. But he won't be able to tell us their names for a simple reason: That in fact they don't exist."

May 24, 2006. *Uganda.* Joseph Kony, leader of the Ugandan Lord's Resistance Army, called for an end to the two decades of war with the regime. He said in a video given to *Reuters,* "Most people do not know me. . . I am not a terrorist. . . I am a human being. I want peace, also." The Ugandan government said it was just another of his tricks. The International Criminal Court had named him in warrants in 2005 for crimes against humanity and war crimes. In the video, Kony took $20,000 in cash from Riek Machar, the vice president of southern Sudan. The two leaders vowed to end fighting.

May 24, 2006. *United Kingdom.* Five hundred police and immigration authorities arrested eight people, including five foreigners, for "facilitating terrorism abroad" in 18 raids in London and Manchester. The threats were not against U.K. facilities. Michael Todd, Chief Constable of the Greater Manchester Police, said "we are not talking today about a direct threat to the UK. We are talking about the facilitation of terrorism overseas. That could include funding, providing support and encouragement to terrorists." Among those arrested was Tahir Nasur, 44, who works for the Sanabel Relief Agency, which the United States claimed in February finances Libyan Islamic Fighting Group terrorists. The group's Web site says its "task is to aid and relieve Muslims in the destitute parts of the world." The United States said it is an al Qaeda affiliate that has attempted to overthrow Libyan leader Muammar al-Qadhafi. In February, the United

Kingdom had arrested Mohammed Benhammedi, 39, who is believed to be affiliated with Sanabel's terrorist funding. He was charged with immigration offenses.

The five foreigners were held under the government's power to "deport individuals whose presence in the UK is not conducive to the public good for reasons of national security." The other three were held under antiterrorist legislation.

On June 2, Manchester police released two of the suspects.

May 29, 2006. *Iraq.* A car bomb exploded in Baghdad, killing CBS cameraman Paul Douglas, 48, CBS soundman James Brolan, 42, (both men were U.K. citizens) a U.S. soldier, and an Iraqi translator, and injuring CBS correspondent Kimberly Dozier, 39, who was listed in critical condition at a U.S. military hospital in Germany following surgery for head and lower body injuries. Dozier was able to communicate with her family on June 1. Six other soldiers from the 4th Brigade Combat Team, 4th Infantry Division, were injured.

Dozier was well enough to visit CBS News headquarters on January 29, 2007, although she was still undergoing therapy for her legs. 06052901

May 29, 2006. *Congo.* Militiamen killed a Nepalese peacekeeper and may have kidnapped seven others in the northeast. 06052902

May 30, 2006. *Greece.* A powerful car bomb exploded 70 yards away from the house of Greek Minister of Culture George Voulgarakis, 46, just before he was leaving for work, causing damage but no injuries. The bomb was set off by a timer. A leftist group was suspected.

June 2006. *Switzerland.* Authorities announced the arrest of a dozen suspects planning to shoot down an Israeli airliner flying from Geneva to Tel Aviv. Most of the detainees were immigrants with Swiss residency. Swiss prosecutors reported that one of the cell members was in contact with Mohamed Achraf, 31, who was the leader of a cell that was broken up in October 2004 by Spanish authorities who had discovered that Moroccan radicals planned to drive a truck bomb into the National Court building in Madrid. Achraf, who ran terrorist plots from jail, had been extradited from Switzerland to Madrid, where he was indicted in March with 31 others.

June 2006. *Sweden.* Prosecutors began a closed trial of three terrorism suspects in Malmo. The trio had been arrested at the request of U.K. counterterrorism investigators.

June 2, 2006. *Nigeria.* Gunmen kidnapped eight foreign workers—six Britons, an American, and a Canadian—from an oil drilling rig operated by Aberdeen, a Scotland-based firm contracting with the Nigerian oil company Peak Petroleum. The kidnappers offered to negotiate. The hostages were released on June 4. Reports initially conflicted as to whether all of the hostages, or only two Britons, had been released. Police did not say who was responsible or whether a ransom had been paid. MEND denied involvement and said it appeared to be a simple moneymaking scheme. 06060201

June 2, 2006. *United Kingdom.* Some 250 antiterrorist police raided a house in the Forest Gate neighborhood of east London at dawn, shooting Mohammed Abdul Kahar, 23, after they said he fired on officers, and arresting a 20-year-old man. Police suspected the house could have been used for making bombs or chemical weapons. Kahar was detained on suspicion of "the commission, preparation and instigation of acts of terrorism." The 20-year old was held under the Terrorism Act. Police, some wearing protective gear, feared that a homemade chemical bomb had been spirited out of the safe house. Nine family members were also brought into the police station for questioning, fingerprinting, and DNA testing.

The next day, police interrogated Kahar and his brother Abul Koyair, 20, and searched their East

London home. Police were searching for a "chemical vest" that could release chemicals in a suicide attack. Neighbors said the duo were British-born, of Bangladeshi extraction. The older brother served in the British post office; the other worked in a local grocery store. On June 4, the two brothers denied the accusations. On June 9, the brothers were released, apparently for lack of evidence. Kahar said that police shot him in the shoulder during the raid without warning.

On February 13, 2007, the Independent Police Complaints Commission said that London police should publicly apologize to the two families, who had filed more than 150 complaints against the police.

June 2, 2006. *Canada.* Police arrested a dozen men and five juveniles in nighttime raids in the Toronto suburbs. The 17 had a huge cache of explosives, including three tons of ammonium nitrate and a detonator made from a cell phone. They were planning to set off truck bombs at public targets, including power plants in Ontario, the Parliament building in Ottawa, the Toronto Stock Exchange, and the Toronto offices of the Canadian Security and Intelligence Service, near the downtown CN Tower. A police spokesman denied that the group had targeted the Toronto subway system. They also planned to take over the Canadian Parliament, hold hostages, and behead Prime Minister Stephen Harper if Canada did not withdraw its 2,300 troops from Afghanistan. They would also demand the release of Muslim prisoners in Afghanistan and Iraq. The group also wanted to take over the downtown Toronto studios of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. They had talked about using remote-controlled toys that would carry explosives into police stations.

The next day, they appeared in court, charged under the country's antiterrorism laws with belonging to a terrorist group, running training camps, and smuggling guns and ammunition across the border. The 17 had Arabic names, and were aged from 15 to 43 (later reports said that five of them were under age 18). Most of the suspects were believed to be Canadian citizens, but also included people from Somalia, Egypt, and Pakistan. Most were born in Canada, or came there as young children. Police said the group had trained outside Toronto and were "adherents of a virulent ideology inspired by al Qaeda." Two men from Georgia, in the United States, Syed Haris Ahmed, 21, and Ehsanuel Sadequee, 19, who were arrested in March and April 2006 in the United States on terrorist charges, had met with three local Muslims in Toronto in March 2006 to discuss bombing targets (later reports said they were in contact via computer). The duo had traveled to Washington, DC to shoot casing videos of the Capitol and other targets. Sadequee, an American citizen of Bangladeshi descent who was born in Fairfax County, Virginia but grew up on the outskirts of Atlanta, was accused of lying to the FBI. He had also made computer images of instructions for making car bombs and suicide bombing vests. Georgia Tech student Ahmed, who was born in Pakistan, was charged with providing material support and resources for terrorism. The duo were linked to arrests in the United Kingdom in November 2005 of three men who had images Sadequee had made in Washington. Ahmed was represented by attorney Jack Martin. Another defense attorney was Donald McLeod. The defendants were regulars at the al-Rahman mosque in Mississauga. On June 29, a federal judge said that Syed Haris Ahmed's trial would be held in secret because of national security concerns. On July 19, the duo were additionally charged in Atlanta with plotting attacks against civilian and military targets, including the U.S. Capitol and World Bank headquarters. Police had a "casing" video of those locations plus the George Washington Masonic Memorial in Alexandria, Virginia and a fuel storage depot off Interstate 95 in Northern Virginia. The four-count indictment said that they had undergone "physical and rudimentary paramilitary training to prepare for participation in violent jihad" overseas and in northwest Georgia. Sadequee allegedly received the video from

Ahmed and gave them in the United Kingdom to Younis Tsouli, screen name irhabi007, who stored them on computers in his home.

Six men, including Qayyum Abdul Jamal, 43, a part-time school bus driver from Mississauga, were to be charged with planning to set off large explosions. Steven Vikash Chand reportedly plotted to take over the CBC and behead the Prime Minister. They were represented by defense attorney Gary Batasar.

Two of those charged, Mohammed Dirie, 22, of Markham, Ontario, and Yasin Abdi Mohamed, 24, of Toronto, were serving time in Kingston for trying to smuggle weapons from the United States in August 2005. There were to be charged with importing three guns and 182 rounds of ammunition intended for use in terrorist activities. They had moved from Somalia to Kingston.

Canadian authorities spotted the 17 via Internet chat rooms, e-mail, and telephone communications. They communicated with fellow militants in the United States and Europe.

On June 4, the *Toronto Star* reported that the government had provided the terrorists with three tons of explosives in a sting operation. They had intercepted the ammonium nitrate and substituted harmless powder before the arrests. Once the group paid the $4,000 for the materials, they were arrested. More arrests outside Canada were expected. Authorities were looking into whether the detainees had links to Islamists held in the United States, United Kingdom, Bangladesh, Bosnia, Denmark, and Sweden. Police said ten of the men gathered in a wooded area near Washago, 90 miles north of Toronto, for terrorism training. Police said the camp had been set up by Zakaria Amara, 20.

Saad Khalid, 19, son of a Pakistani technologist, reportedly had set up the Religious Awareness Club at Meadowvale Secondary School to preach Islam. His father had lived in Saudi Arabia before immigrating to Canada a decade ago. Khalid spent time with Fahim Ahmad, 21, and Zakaria Amara. Khalid was represented by attorney Arif Raza.

Meanwhile, at the Stephen Leacock Institute, a high school, alumnus Mohamed Durani, 19, and Steven Vikash Chand, 25, a former Canadian Army reservist, hung around school grounds to encourage Muslim students to attend mosques. A 10th grader and a 12th grader joined them.

Donald McLeod was the attorney for Jahmaal James, 23.

Fahim Ahmad, 21; Zakaria Amara, 20; Asad Ansari, 21; Shareef Abdelhaleen, 30; Qayyum Abdul Jamal, 43; and Saad Khalid, 19, were charged in the explosives plot. Ahmad, Mohammed Dirie, 22; and Yasim Abdi Mohammed, 24, were charged with importing guns and ammunition. Ahmad, Amara, Ansari, Jamal, Khalid, James, Chand, Amin Mohamed Durrani, 18, and Ahmad Mustafa Ghany, 21, were charged with receiving terrorist training.

On July 5, 2007, Younis Tsouli, 23, Moroccan-born computer expert who helped recruit suicide bombers for al Qaeda in Iraq, was sentenced by a London court to 10 years in prison after pleading guilty. He was the administrator of the jihadi forum Muntada al-Ansar al-Islami, which had served as the propaganda outlet of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. British authorities had raided his apartment in West London in October 2005. He was logged on to youbombit.r8.org using his identity IRH007. Accomplices UAE citizen Tariq al-Daour, 21, a law student, and British-born Waseem Mughal, 24, a biochemistry graduate student, were sentenced to 6 and a half and 7 and a half years, respectively, after pleading guilty. Prosecutors said they ran Web sites that linked terrorists in Denmark, Bosnia, Iraq, the United States, and United Kingdom. The sites included beheading videos. One of their laptops included a PowerPoint presentation entitled *The Illustrated Booby Trapping Course,* which included how to create a suicide vest loaded with ball bearings. Tsouli had been asked by al Qaeda to translate into English its e-book, *The Tip of the Camel's Hump.* The trio also stole data for hundreds of credit cards, which they used to purchase supplies for operatives, and laundered money through 350 transactions at 43 Internet gambling sites, including absolutepoker.com, betfair.com, betonbet.com, canbet.com,

eurobet.com, noblepoker.com, and paradisepoker.com, using 130 credit card accounts. They had made more than $3.5 million in fraudulent charges for GPS devices, night-vision goggles, sleeping bags, telephones, survival knives, hundreds of prepaid cellphones, tents, more than 250 airline tickets using 110 different credit cards at 46 airline and travel agencies. They used 72 credit card accounts to register more than 180 domains at 95 Web hosting firms in the United States and Europe. Al-Daour's computer contained 37,000 stolen credit card numbers.

June 3, 2006. *Iraq.* Gunmen shot to death a Russian diplomat and kidnapped four others in Baghdad. Their status remained unclear as of June 4, after the Interior Ministry said on June 3 that they had been freed in a raid, but rescinded that report the following day. On June 21, the Mujaheddin Shura Council said on an Internet posting that it had decided to kill the four Russians because its deadline for acceptance of its demands had not been met. The group had issued a 48-hour deadline on June 19. It said Moscow "did not respond to our conditions for releasing its diplomats and gave no value to its citizens, only calling for their release while continuing its war against Islam." Aliya Agliulin, sister of hostage Rinat Agliulin, said on *al Jazeera* "I beg you to pardon them and release them. You are Muslims, and Islam, before anything else, is a religion of peace and justice." Among the hostages were Third Secretary Fyodor Zaitsev and staffers Agliulin, Anatoly Smirnov, and Oleg Fedoseyev. On June 25, the group posted a video claiming that it had killed the foursome, and showed the murders of three of them. On June 28, Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered his special services to hunt down and "destroy" the murderers. 06060301

June 3, 2006. *Canada.* At least 28 windows of a west Toronto mosque were smashed.

June 6, 2006. *France.* French authorities arrested six suspected Islamic militants. Swiss authorities said that they were held in connection with the arrests of six North African terrorists in May (and one on June 6) who had planned a rocket attack on an El Al passenger plane that was to take off from Geneva in December 2005. When the plot was discovered, El Al moved its flights to Zurich for a week. A Paris prosecutor said that the detainees were part of a European network that finances the Algerian Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat.

June 6, 2006. *United Kingdom.* Heathrow Airport police arrested Syed Hashmi, alias Fahad, 26, a U.S. citizen wanted in the United States on charges of procuring military equipment for al Qaeda, as he attempted to board a flight to Pakistan. He was ordered held without bail in a London court, but he refused extradition. He had lived in the United Kingdom since 2003 on a now-expired student visa. He had been indicted on May 24 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, charged with four counts of providing material support to al Qaeda in connection with a conspiracy that began in January 2004 and continued through May 2006. He provided military gear to a third group that transferred the materiel to Pakistan for al Qaeda operatives fighting U.S. troops in Afghanistan. He was scheduled to appear in a London court on June 15. In March 2007, the British High Court rejected his claim that the U.S. warrants were flawed. Hashmi was extradited to the United States on May 25, 2007 and appeared in federal court the next day. He was the first terrorism suspect extradited to the United States by the United Kingdom. Arraignment was scheduled for May 30, 2007 before U.S. District Judge Loretta A. Preska. He faced 50 years in prison on the three counts.

A coconspirator was later identified as Mohammed Babar, an American who had pleaded guilty in 2004 in New York on terrorism charges. Babar had testified in a U.K. case against seven colleagues who planned to set off bombs throughout the United Kingdom. He had been granted immunity.

June 7, 2006. *Nigeria.* Gunmen kidnapped a Nigerian and five South Korean oil workers from a natural gas plant and demanded the release of rebel leader Mujahid Dokubo-Asari. The hostages were freed the next day at the direction of Dokubo-Asari. 06060701

June 7, 2006. *United Kingdom.* A protester was arrested after he threw a harmless white powder in Parliament.

June 7, 2006. *United Kingdom.* Dewsbury police arrested two males, aged 16 and 21, as terrorism suspects and searched three locations. The *BBC* said the arrests were linked to the June 2 arrests in Canada.

June 7, 2006. *Iraq.* At 6:15 p.m., two F-16C jets dropped two 500-pound bombs (a laser-gided BGU-12 and a satellite-guided GBU-38) at the Baquoba (variant Baqubah) safehouse of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, the Jordanian leader of al Qaeda in Iraq, killing him and between 7 and 13 of his aides (reports differed, eventually settling on the deaths of Zarqawi, two men, two women, and a girl aged 5 to 7). He lingered for 52 minutes after the bombing before perishing 30 miles northeast of Baghdad in Diyala province. He was found via patient tracking of Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, his spiritual advisor and liaison to Sunni Arab clerics, whose movements were followed for weeks. He had been fingered by Ziad Khalaf al-Kerbouly, a customs clearance officer in Rutbah, along the main road from Amman to Baghdad, who had been arrested by Jordanian intelligence and who claimed on May 23 on Jordanian television that he had helped al-Zarqawi smuggle money and material. Intelligence officials confirmed that it was al-Zarqawi, referring to facial recognition, fingerprints, tattoos, and scars. American soldiers bulldozed the rubble after investigators found two AK-47s, ammunition, grenades, computer hard drives, and memory sticks. At least 56 raids were conducted in the next two days based upon the information obtained from the computer media. There had been a $25 million U.S. bounty on al-Zarqawi's head.

Al-Zarqawi had been credited with planning the August 2003 bombing of UN headquarters in Baghdad; the beheading of several hostages, including Americans Eugene "Jack" Armstrong and Nicholas Berg by his own hands; the assassination in Jordan of USAID officer Laurence Foley; massacres of Shi'ite faithful in Najaf and Karbala on March 2, 2004 that killed more than 100 people; the November 9, 2005 hotel bombings in Amman; the February 22 bombing of a Shi'ite shrine in Samarra; and bombings in Morocco and Turkey. He recently had called for the murder of Iraqi Shi'ite Grand Ayatollah Ali Sistani.

Al-Zarqawi was born Ahmad Fadhil Nazzai al-Khalayleh on October 20, 1966 in Jordan.

Observers suggested several individuals as al-Zarqawi's successor, including Abu Ayyub al-Masri, an Egyptian and veteran of the Afghan conflicts; Abdullah ibn Rasheed al-Baghdadi, head of an insurgent umbrella group; Abu Abdul Rahman al-Iraqi, a former Iraqi Army general behind the multi-pronged raid on Abu Ghraib prison in 2005. In an Internet posting on June 13, the group said that its new leader was Abu Hamza al-Mujaher, which some observers suggested was a nom de guerre for Abu Ayyub al-Masri. He was also known as Yusif al-Dardiri.

Osama bin Laden issued an audiotaped tribute to al-Zarqawi at the end of the month, calling him a "knight."

June 8, 2006. *United States.* Following a tip after he'd stolen $3,400 from his parents and bragged to friends that he was going to conduct antiabortion attacks, authorities arrested Robert F. Weiler, Jr., 25, a Prince George's County, Maryland, man, on charges of making a pipe bomb that partially detonated at 3:45 a.m. inside the closet of a friend's home at 5723 67th Street in Riverdale Heights when police tried to defuse it. No injuries were reported and the fire was contained in a bedroom. He had planned to set it off at the Metropolitan Family Planning Institute, an abortion clinic at 5915 Greenbelt Avenue in

Greenbelt, and shoot doctors who perform abortions. The convicted felon phoned police saying that he wanted to surrender, and met them at the Youghiogheny Overlook Welcome Center, a rest stop on Interstate 68 in Garrett County in western Maryland, six miles from the West Virginia border. He was held for unlawful possession of a pipe bomb and other offenses. Police found a gun with an ammunition clip in the glove compartment of his car. Weiler said he stole the loaded Smith & Wesson .40 caliber pistol from a friend, and was going to use it to shoot abortion doctors. He appeared before the U.S. District Court in Greenbelt. Weiler had been convicted and sentenced to 60 days in Utah in 2003 of obstructing police; he had refused to pay for gas he pumped and led a 21-mile police chase. In 2002, he was charged with a concealed weapons offense and accepted probation before judgment. He was charged with four weapons counts. Weiler lives with his parents on Maygreen Avenue in Forestville. Weiler appeared on June 12 before U.S. Magistrate Judge Charles B. Day. His Assistant Public Defender Michael Citara Manis waived the right to a detention hearing. A preliminary hearing was set for June 22; Weiler remained in custody, charged with four federal offenses that each carried a 10 year sentence. He told investigators that he had acquired black powder, galvanized pipe, end caps, nails, and a seven-foot fuse. On June 22, he pleaded not guilty in U.S. District Court in Greenbelt to charges of possessing and making an unregistered destructive device, illegally possessing a firearm, and possessing a stolen firearm. On October 27, Weiler pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court in Greenbelt to charges of possessing a pipe bomb, being a felon in possession of a firearm, and attempting to destroy or damage an abortion clinic. The plea agreement called for him to be sentenced to five years. U.S. District Judge Deborah K. Chasanow set sentencing for December 18.

June 9, 2006. *Qatar. CNN* reported that a 17-minute al-Zawahiri videotape surfaced. He sent salutations to Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, suggesting that the tape was made before al-Zarqawi's death. He talked about developments in Palestine, Sudan, and Egypt. He hailed the Shura Council of Mujaheddin in Iraq, "who are confronting crusaders and their apostate aides and the merchants of religion." He rejected a proposed Palestinian referendum, saying "I call on Muslims to reject any referendum on Palestine, because Palestine is part of the Islamic world and not subject to any compromise. I call upon Muslims everywhere to support their brothers in Palestine," including armed militants, prisoners, and their families. He did not mention Hamas. He said the United States and Israel wanted the Palestinians to "kneel down and give in to the supreme powers that are trying to impose the Israeli entity on the lands of Islam through the military occupation and the betrayal of the Arab leaders. . . The Arab leaders didn't have the courage. . . to meet the Palestinians' needs for one month because the Caesar of Washington gave orders to make the Palestinians starve by besieging them." He said a recent UNSC visit to Darfur was the first step in peacekeepers aiming to "prepare to occupy and divide it."

June 11, 2006. *West Bank.* Palestinian gunmen from the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade seized an American student who was on a sightseeing visit to Nablus. They initially claimed he was an Israeli, and videotaped him saying he would be killed if Israel did not free jailed Palestinians. He was freed a few hours later. 06061101

June 14, 2006. *France.* A French court convicted 25 Islamic militants of planning terrorist attacks in Paris, possibly using chemical weapons, and recruiting terrorists to fight in Chechnya and Afghanistan. Targets included the Eiffel Tower, police stations, and a downtown Paris shopping mall. The four leaders, who are Algerians or of Algerian descent, received 9–10 year sentences. The others received up to eight years, with some sentences suspended, for "criminal association in relation with a terrorist enterprise." The case stemmed from a late 2002 raid on a suburban

Paris apartment in which police found electronic parts used in detonators, a hazardous materials suit, chemicals that can be used in explosives, false ID papers, and a large sum of money.

June 15, 2006. *Thailand.* Islamic militants set off more than 40 bombs at government offices in 41 locations in three Muslim-majority provinces, killing two people and injuring 16. One bomb exploded at a government office in Yala province minutes before Deputy Prime Minister Chitchai Wannasathit was to visit the area.

June 15, 2006. *Sri Lanka.* LTTE rebels set off two mines, which threw ball bearings at a packed bus, killing 64 people in Anuradhapura. Most of the passengers were from the majority Sinhalese community. The LTTE denied responsibility but the government conducted air and artillery strikes against LTTE targets. Among the dead were the three children of Chintha Irangani, 37, who had been taking them to a clinic. At least 15 children were killed.

June 16, 2006. *Philippines.* The U.S. Department of State issued a travel advisory, saying that terrorist groups, including Abu Sayyaf, Jemaah Islamiyah, and breakaway Moro groups, were planning multiple attacks throughout the country. Bombs had been planted in malls, on public transportation, at airports, port facilities, places of worship, and other public areas leading to numerous casualties.

June 17, 2006. *Russia.* Police killed senior Chechen rebel leader Abdul-Khalim Sadulayev after he resisted arrest in Grozny. Another rebel, an intelligence agent, and a police officer also died in the gun battle. Two rebels escaped. Sadulayev had led the terrorist group after police killed Aslan Maskhadov in March 2005. Chechen Prime Minister Ramzan Kadyrov said that an informant had tipped police that the gunman had planned an attack in Argun to coincide with the G-8 summit in St. Petersburg in mid-July. Sadulayev was believed to have organized the 2001 kidnapping of Kenneth Gluck of New York. He had worked for Doctors Without Borders in southern Russia, and was held for 25 days. Mashkhadov had claimed that Sadulayev was a key organizer of the 2004 raid on police and security facilities that killed 90 people in Ingushetia.

June 18, 2006. *Thailand.* A mobile phone set off a bomb that wounded six police officers and government officials in the south.

June 20, 2006 . *Spain/France.* Police in the two countries arrested two people, including a founding member of ETA, in a sweep against the group's extortion operations. All were charged with being intermediaries between ETA and businesses that were being shaken down.

June 21, 2006. *Sri Lanka.* S.P. Tamilselvan, political chief of the LTTE said that his group would engage in all methods, including suicide bombings, if war broke out again.

June 22, 2006. *Qatar.* A three-and-a-half–minute al-Zawahiri videotape surfaced, in which he called on Afghans to rise up against the Karzai government and foreign military forces. "I am calling on the Muslims in Kabul in particular and in all Afghanistan in general and for the sake of God to stand up...in the face of the infidel forces that are invading Muslim lands...I direct my speech today to my Muslim brothers in Kabul who lived the bitter events yesterday and saw by their own eyes a new proof of the criminal acts of the American forces against the Afghan people."

June 22, 2006. *United States.* Federal authorities in Miami's impoverished Liberty City district arrested six individuals aged 22 to 32 who were plotting to attack the Sears Tower in Chicago, the James Lawrence King Federal Justice Building, federal courthouse buildings, the Federal Detention Center, the Miami Police Department, and the FBI office in Miami. A seventh

suspect was picked up in Atlanta. No explosives or weapons were found during searches, and authorities said that the plot was in its early stages. An individual posing as a black Muslim had infiltrated the group a year earlier and reported to the FBI. At least five were U.S. citizens, one is a legal resident, and the 7th is a non–Middle Eastern foreigner. They were supporters of militant Islam and had taken a pledge to al Qaeda. Those arrested included Lyglenson Lemorin, 31, alias Brother Levi, of Atlanta, who had emigrated to the United States from Haiti when he was 11 and became naturalized in 1993; Stanley Grant Phanor, alias Brother Sunni, who claimed to be a practicing Roman Catholic, held on a firearms charge; Narseale Batiste, alias Prince Manna, who recruited the group; Patrick Abraham, a Haitian, who had been held by immigration officials for overstaying his visa; Naudimar Herrera; Burson Augustin; and Rotschild Augustine. Among the attorneys was public defender Jimmy Hardy. Batiste was part of the Moorish Science Temple of America, which merged Islam, Christianity, and Judaism. The indictment said that circa December 16, 2005, Batiste told the informant to obtain "boots, uniforms, machine guns, radios, vehicles," bulletproof vests, and $50,000 in cash. The group planned to "kill all the devils we can." At their initial hearing on June 23, U.S. Magistrate Judge Patrick White scheduled another hearing on June 30 to consider a prosecution motion that they be held in custody until trial. On June 30, six of them pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists and conspiracy to wage war against the United States. On July 5, U.S. Magistrate Judge Ted Bandstra in Miami denied the six bond, saying that they posed too great a risk to the community. Lyglenson Lemorin, who was held in Atlanta, was to be moved to Miami. On July 6, 2007, the *Associated Press* quoted court documents as indicating that not all of the plotters believed in the al Qaeda connection and that some were motivated simply by money. One asked FBI agents if they could return some of the marijuana he was carrying. A July 16, 2007 hearing was scheduled to consider a defense motion to throw out the seven's statements to the FBI.

Batiste claimed he was merely trying to scam the purported al Qaeda financier out of $50,000.

Their trial began in Miami on October 2, 2007. The group was charged with conspiracy to provide material support to a foreign terrorist organization and conspiracy to destroy buildings by explosives. Batiste was represented by attorney Ana M. Jhones. The prosecution relied on the work of FBI informants Abbas al-Saidi and Elie Assad. Evidence included a March 2006 video in which the duo led the seven defendants in an al Qaeda oath of allegiance. Prosecutors cited tapes of the group musing about poisoning restaurant salt shakers and attacking landmark buildings in a street war. Closing arguments began on November 29, 2007. The defendants faced 70 years if convicted on all four terrorism-related charges. The jury began deliberations on December 3. On December 6, 2007, the jury said it was deadlocked on all of the charges. The jury echoed the deadlock report on December 10, saying that they could not reach a unanimous verdict on any of the charges. Judge Lenard denied a defense motion for a mistrial and told the jury to keep trying.

On December 13, 2007, Judge Lenard declared a mistrial for six of the defendants. Lyglenson Lemorin was acquitted of all charges but remained in detention as there was an "immigration hold" on him. The U.S. Attorney's Office said the case would be retried.

June 23, 2006. *Saudi Arabia.* Six al Qaeda–affiliated terrorists and a policeman died in a shootout in Riyadh; 17 policemen were wounded; and 15 suspects were arrested. By the next day, 25 more suspects had been arrested; another 27 had been detained in May.

June 23, 2006. *Philippines.* Five people died when a bomb exploded at a crowded market in the south. Police said the attack was aimed at

Andal Ampatuan, governor of Maguinadnao province, who was not hurt.

June 23, 2006. *Qatar.* Another al-Zawahiri video surfaced, this time with him praising Abu Musab al-Zarqawi as "a soldier, a hero, an imam, and the prince of martyrs." Al-Zarqawi's death "has defined the struggle between the crusaders and Islam and Iraq."

June 23, 2006. *Somalia.* Martin Adler, 47, an award-winning Swedish journalist, was shot to death in the back while he filmed a demonstration in Mogadishu. The crowd was cheering a deal between the UN-supported transitional government and the Islamic militias who control the capital and most of the south. The ruling Islamic militia said it had put together a team of 10 former police and military officers to investigate the death of Adler, who had worked as a cameraman, photographer, and reporter, covering 20 conflicts and other stories in dozens of nations.

Meanwhile, the Bush Administration said that the newly named leader of the ruling Conservative Council of Islamic Courts, Hassan Dahir Aweys, had been a bin Laden associate in the early 1990s.

June 25, 2006. *Sri Lanka.* A bomb exploded under a vehicle, killing Major General Parami Kulantunga, the Army's Deputy Chief of Staff, his driver, and a civilian.

June 25, 2006. *Israel.* Just before dawn, eight Palestinian gunmen disguised in Israeli Army uniforms walked through a half-mile-long tunnel beneath Israel's border with the Gaza Strip, attacked an army post near the Kerem Shalom crossing, fired grenades, rifles, and antitank missiles, killed two Israeli soldiers, wounded four others, and kidnapped Israeli Corporal Gilad Shalit, 19. Shalit was from the Galilee region. He had begun his military service within the year. Two Palestinian gunmen died in the attack. The Izzadeen al-Qassam Brigade—the Hamas military wing, Popular Resistance Committees, and the previously unknown Army of Islam claimed credit. The groups said they were retaliating for an Israeli air strike on a military training camp in southern Gaza in June that had killed Jamal Abu Samhadanah, leader of the Popular Resistance Committees who was director general of the Hamas-run Interior Ministry.

The gunmen initially fired an antitank missile at an empty armored personnel carrier. Another group threw grenades inside a tank, causing the casualties. While the attackers were seizing Shalit, another group fired on the military guard post at Kerem Shalom kibbutz.

On June 26, Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert said the government would not bargain with the terrorists and said the military would "strike the terrorist leaders and all those involved." The kidnappers demanded the release of 421 jailed Palestinian women and children in return for information about Shalit. Israel said exiled Hamas leader Khaled Mashal, now living in Damascus, was behind the attack. The kidnappers upped the ante on July 1, demanding the release of 1,000 of the 8,500 Palestinians imprisoned in Israeli jails.

On June 27, Popular Resistance Committees spokesman Mohammed Abdel Al said that "the soldier is in a secure place that the Zionists cannot reach," the first indication that he was still alive. Israeli officials believed he had light stomach and chest wounds and was being held in southern Gaza. Ground troops rushed into the Gaza Strip near Rafah on the Egyptian border, while jets bombed three bridges to prevent Shalit from being moved around the area. Lost in the details was Hamas agreeing to a national unity government that in effect would endorse a two-state solution, agreeing to Israel's right to exist. Palestinian gunmen claimed to have killed Eliyahu Asheri, 18, an Israeli settler they had taken hostage, because Israel had not backed down from its operations to find Shalit.

Israeli jets destroyed Hamas Prime Minister Ismail Haniyeh's office on July 2. An earlier air strike took out Gaza's only domestic power plant. Israel arrested more than 60 Hamas

officials, including eight cabinet officials. Israeli jets also buzzed Latakia, Syria, rattling the summer residence of Syrian President Bashar Assad.

Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan and Egyptian diplomats tried to mediate negotiations, which by July 2 appeared to have broken down. A terrorist ultimatum ended on July 4, and Abu al-Muthana, a spokesman for the Army of Islam, said the group would not participate in the Egyptian-led negotiations.

On July 12, Hizballah took two Israeli soldiers hostage. Israel opened a second front against terrorists, conducting major air strikes against Lebanon, destroying bridges and other infrastructure.

Some observers noted that this was the first time a Palestinian group adopted al Qaeda's goals of establishing a Caliphate, not just getting Palestinian land returned. 06062501

June 26, 2006. *United States.* California's port of Hueneme was closed after a dock worker found a threat written in the cargo hold of a ship carrying bananas from Guatemala. The message was written in marker on a metal pillar, and said "This nitro is for you Mr. George W. Bush and your Jewish cronies." Bomb squads found no explosives.

June 29, 2006. *Qatar.* A 19-minute videotape posted on a jihadi Web site included an old photo and the voice of Osama bin Laden, who praised Abu Musab al-Zarqawi as the "lion of holy war" and a "brave knight" who was "killed in a shameful American raid." He said "the flag did not fall but was transferred from one lion to another Islamic lion." He said God "opened the path for [al-Zarqawi] to establish a base to defend the religion and to regain Palestine... He took revenge on the wicked people [in Iraq], where he hurt the Americans, the allies of the Jewish people, and made them dizzy. He killed their men and destroyed their buildings, and exploited resources and dispersed them and humiliated them so everybody could hurt them." While al-Zarqawi was "accused" of "killing some of the Iraqi people," he said it was mostly U.S. propaganda. Those "who wanted to stand in the Crusaders' trench against Muslims" deserve to die "regardless of his faith or tribe." He told President Bush that "we will continue, God willing, fighting you and your allies everywhere in to Iraq, Afghanistan, Somalia and Sudan, until we exhaust your resources, and kill your men and [you] go back defeated."

June 29, 2006. *Spain.* Prime Minister Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero announced the beginning of peace negotiations with the ETA, which had declared a permanent cease-fire on March 22.

June 30, 2006 . *United States.* The Department of State announced a $5 million reward for information on Abu Ayyub al-Masri, the successor to Abu Musab al-Zarqawi as leader of al Qaeda in Iraq.

July 1, 2006. *United States.* A federal jury in Phoenix convicted Denys Ray Hughes of attempting to produce a biological weapon. He had been arrested in 2005 for possession of explosives and illegal silencers. Police found hidden in his apartment castor bean plants, which can be used to make ricin.

July 1, 2006. *Iraq.* A truck bomb exploded on a market street in the Shi'ite Muslim center of Baghdad's Sadr City, killing 66 people and wounding more than 100.

July 1, 2006. *Qatar.* In his second audiotape of the week, Osama bin Laden told Iraqi insurgents to forgo peace negotiations with the government of Baghdad. He also called on Somali Muslims to violently oppose any challenges to the newly ruling Islamist government. "There will be no bargaining with the crusaders and the apostates" in Iraq, and "there will be no half-solutions." The 17-minute message, posted on a jihadi Web site, was aimed at the "nation of Islam in general, and our people and brothers the mujaheddin in Iraq and Somalia in particular. He praised Abu

Hamza al-Muhajer, alias Egyptian Abu Ayyub al-Masri, as the new leader of al Qaeda in Iraq. He said he should "concentrate his fighting on the Americans, as well as their allies and supporters." He told southern Shi'ites that they could not join the Iraqi armed forces battling Sunnis in Fallujah and Ramadi "while at the same time hoping that their areas will be safe from reaction and harm." All Muslims should provide "money and men" to the insurgency. Stabilization talks with the government are "nothing more than deceit."

July 3, 2006. *France.* The trial began for six French citizens who had been held at the U.S. military detention center at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. They were accused in a French court of links with a network plotting terrorist attacks.

July 3, 2006. *India.* Gun battles between the government and Islamist separatists killed 13 people, including a soldier, in Jammu and Kashmir.

July 3, 2006. *Sri Lanka.* Nine people died and 17 were wounded in two bombings and a shooting.

July 6, 2006. *Iraq.* At 7:30 a.m., a green minibus bomb exploded next to two busloads of Iranian pilgrims visiting the Shi'ite Maytham al-Tammar shrine in Kufa, 90 miles south of Baghdad, killing 14 people plus the suicide bomber and injuring 38. 06070601

July 6, 2006. *Moldova.* A bomb exploded on a small bus, killing eight and injuring 46.

July 7, 2006. *United States.* Ending a year of investigation of a domestic terrorist group, the FBI announced the arrest of three individuals overseas, including a Lebanese al Qaeda follower, who were planning to attack PATH transit tunnels from New Jersey to New York City under the Hudson River. The plot was derailed before the trio could come to the United States to gather intelligence and explosives. The Bureau intercepted e-mails and chat room postings on Islamist Web sites. In April, the FBI asked the assistance of the Lebanese in tracking Assem Hammoud, alias Amir Andalousli, 31, the group's leader, who was arrested in Beirut on April 27 and later confessed to planning the attack for October-November and swearing allegiance to bin Laden. The Sunni Muslim lived in Ain al-Hilweh, a Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon. He was grabbed before leaving for Pakistan for four months of training. Police found details of the terrorist plans, including a map of New York, on his computer. Another plotter was Canadian, but was not held in Canada. The *New York Daily News* reported that the group hoped to flood Lower Manhattan and the Financial District by bombing the tunnels. Authorities doubted that the plotters had the capability to carry out such an elaborate attack. The United States claimed that a leak regarding the case jeopardized its cooperation with six other countries involved in the investigation.

By July 10, federal authorities had at least partially identified another five suspects who had sought help from al Qaeda. Two suspects were being held overseas without charges. The commander of Lebanon's Internal Security Forces said that the terrorists had traveled through Bosnia, Canada, Denmark, and the United Arab Emirates. An Iranian Kurdish suspect had not yet been arrested. One suspect had connections in al Qaeda in Iraq; Hammoud had direct contacts with the late Abu Musab al-Zarqawi.

Police said Hammoud joined al Qaeda in 2003; an unnamed Syrian brought him to Ain al-Hilweh for weapons training. Hammoud attended Concordia University in Montreal from 1995 to 2002, earning a BA degree in finance and international relations. He visited relatives in northern California in 2000.

July 8, 2006. *Germany.* Police arrested Redouane E. H., 36, a Moroccan-descended German citizen in Kiel, on suspicion of supporting a foreign terrorist organization. He was suspected of contacts with Said Bahaji, who had close contacts to the 9/11 trio of Mohammed Atta, Marwan al-Shehhi,

and Ziad Jarrah. Prosecutor's Office spokeswoman Fauke Scheuten said "the accused had numerous contacts with the international network of violent jihadis, among other places in Syria, Algeria, and Iraq."

July 10, 2006. *Russia.* A dynamite-laden truck exploded around midnight near Ekazhevo in Inguishetia amidst the convoy of Chechen terrorists, killing Shamil Basayev, 41, leader of several major Chechen terrorist attacks in the past decade, including the 1995 taking of 1,500 hostages in Budennovsk's hospital in which 120 hostages died, the 2002 takeover of a Moscow theater in which 129 hostages died, and the September 2004 takeover of a Beslan school in which 331 hostages died. He also directed two suicide bombers onto two Russian jets in 2004. It was unclear whether the government had placed the 220 pounds of dynamite on the truck, or whether it was dynamite mishandled by the terrorists. Another dozen terrorists died in the explosion, which destroyed the truck and three cars in the convoy.

Basayev was born in 1965 in Chechnya and served two years in the Soviet military. He flunked out of a land management institute in 1987 and could not get into law school. He worked as a Moscow computer salesman. In November 1991, he and two others hijacked an Aeroflot flight to Turkey. He and the passengers were permitted safe passage back to Chechnya. He became a key rebel commander during the first Chechen war of 1994–1995. In 1995, a Russian plane bombed his home town, and he lost 11 family members, including his first wife. In 1996, he had become commander of the Chechen armed forces. He ran for the presidency, but lost. However, in 1998, he was prime minister for a short time. In 1999, he infiltrated Dagestan, which was part of the reasons for the beginning of the second Chechen war. In 2000, he lost a foot to a land mine.

July 11, 2006. *India.* Terrorists threw grenades at Indian tourists in Srinagar, Kashmir, killing eight of them and wounding 30 more.

July 11, 2006. *India.* During a monsoon rain, terrorists set off eight bombs between 6:00 and 6:30 p.m. in first class rail cars at the Mahim rail station in Mumbai (Bombay), killing at least 207 people and wounding more than 800. Police detained 350 people for questioning. A man claiming membership in al Qaeda told a Kashmiri news service that the group had set up a branch in Kashmir and praised the attacks.

India's prime minister said that the terrorists had assistance from inside Pakistan. Authorities believed the terrorists were members of the Pakistani-based Lashkar-e-Taiba Islamic insurgents, or perhaps smaller homegrown groups, including the Students Islamic Movement of India. Lashkar's spokesman, Abdullah Ghaznavi, denied involvement.

On July 13, the Anti-Terror Squad released photos of suspects Sayyad Zabiuddin and Zulfeqar Fayyaz. Police said that they had been on the run since May, when police in western India had arrested three Muslim insurgents and confiscated arms, ammunition, and plastic explosives. A man known as Rahil was a third person being sought.

On July 14, police in Nepal arrested two Pakistanis in connection with the 2001 seizure of plastic explosives in Kathmandu. Police were looking into the detainees' connection to the Mumbai bombings.

Police said on July 17 that the military explosive RDX, ammonium nitrate, and fuel oil were used in the bombs.

On July 20, police arrested a trio in connection with the bombing; they had links with terrorists in Nepal and Bangladesh and unspecified links to Pakistan. Khaleel Aziz Sheikh and Kamal Ahmed Ansari were picked up in Bihar state, while Mumtaz Ahmed Chowduhury was detained in Mumbai. None were charged. A fourth suspect, Tanvir Ahmed Ansari, 32, a practitioner of traditional Muslim medicine, was picked up on July 24. He allegedly contacted Muslim militants during a 2001 visit to Bahrain, and learned to make bombs during a 2004 visit to Pakistan. Another two Indian Muslims, one a chemical engineer, were

arrested on July 26; police believe they provided logistical support and trained in Pakistan. The same day, the Indian Army in Kashmir said it was questioning two soldiers for links to Lashkar.

Senior Indian police officials claimed that six of the eight suspects had trained in Pakistan in arms and explosives, and that one detainee said he had been trained by a member of Lashkar. Among the detainees were Faisal Shaikh, 30, a Lashkar leader in Mumbai; his younger brother, Muzamil, 23, a software engineer who had recently tried to get a job with Oracle, the U.S. software firm; Zameer Shaikh, 31, a key maker in Mumbai; Sohail Shaikh, 30, from Pune; and Tanvir Ansari. On July 31, police arrested two more people, including a journalist.

On September 30, Mumbai Police Commissioner A.N. Roy said his investigation had determined that Pakistan's Director for Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) was behind the bombing, a charge Pakistan rejected. He claimed ISI planned the attacks in March and trained the bombers in Bahawalpur, Pakistan, citing evidence provided by the bombers under truth serum. "The terror plot was ISI-sponsored and executed by Lashkar-e-Taiba operatives with help from the Students Islamic Movement of India." As of the interview, 15 people, including 11 Pakistanis, had been arrested in the case. Three Indians remained at large; a Pakistani was killed in the bombings. Roy said the bombs were packed into pressure cookers. Some of the Pakistanis went across the India-Pakistan border; others went through Nepal and Bangladesh. They were housed by cooperative Indians in Mumbai apartments. Police found the terrorists when they tracked a called from Mumbai to the Nepalese border and arrested a suspect who led them to others.

On November 30, 2006, Indian police filed charges against 28 members of Lashkar-e-Taiba and the Students Islamic Movement of India. Thirteen of them were in custody. They could face the death penalty.

July 12, 2006. *India.* Five Indian tourists were injured in a grenade attack in Gulmarg, an Indian Kashmir resort town.

July 13, 2006. *Nigeria.* Two bombs exploded on oil installations belonging to Agip, the Italian oil company, in the southern Delta region. Agip said it would lose 120,000 barrels per day because of the blasts. 06071301

July 13, 2006. *Nigeria.* Gunmen attacked 11 boats carrying supplies to Chevron's offshore oil fields. Four navy sailors were killed. The gunmen took 40 hostages, holding them through the night, and also seized the 11 boats. The boats and hostages were freed the next day. 06071302

July 16, 2006. *Haiti.* Tom Barron and William Eugene Seastrum, two missionaries from North Carolina, were kidnapped on their way to church in Port-au-Prince. They were reported freed on July 20 after payment of a ransom, according to the FBI.

July 17, 2006. *India.* At least 25 people died in an attack by Maoist rebels on a government relief camp in central India. Rebels torched 20 houses. Among the dead were three children, three women, and members of a state-backed anti-Maoist group.

July 17, 2006. *Iraq.* Gunmen shot to death more than 40 people in a Shi'ite market in Mahmudiyah.

July 17 and 19, 2006. *Myanmar.* Johnny Htoo and eight other members of the God's Army band of rebels left a refugee camp in Thailand and surrendered to the government in two groups. Johnny and his twin brother Luther, who were about 12 years old in the late 1990s, led a small group of ethnic Karen Christian rebels. It was not clear where Luther was.

July 18, 2006. *Iraq.* A suicide car bomber driving a Kia minibus in Kufa killed 53 people and wounded more than 130.

July 23, 2006. *Iraq.* The Brigades of the Lions of Righteousness kidnapped Turkish citizen Yildirim Tek and threatened to kill him within 72 hours if the Turkish government did not force his firm to close operations in Iraq. His body was found near Baghdad's airport on November 13, 2006. 06072301

July 24, 2006. *Indonesia.* An Islamic rebel was sentenced to three and a half years for letting the head of Jemaah Islamiyah hide in his home.

July 27, 2006. *Qatar.* In another taped message broadcast by *al Jazeera,* Ayman al-Zawahiri called for Muslims to unite in a holy war against Israel, joining the fighting in Lebanon and Gaza. He called on the world's "downtrodden," not just Muslims, to rise up against "tyrannical Western civilization and its leader, America...Stand with Muslims in confronting this unprecedented oppression and tyranny. Stand with us as we stand with you against this injustice that was forbidden by God in his book." This was the first time al Qaeda called for non-Muslim allies. Al-Zawahiri observed that "The war with Israel does not depend on ceasefires...It is a jihad for the sake of God and will last until religion prevails...from Spain to Iraq. We will attack everywhere...All the world is a battlefield open in front of us. Like they attack us everywhere, we will attack them everywhere...The shells and missiles that are ripping apart Muslims' bodies in Gaza and Lebanon are not purely Israeli, but are supplied by all the countries of the crusader coalition. We cannot just watch these shells as they burn our brothers in Gaza and Lebanon and stand by idly, humiliated...[every Muslim must] rise up and seek martyrdom and attack and inflict harm on crusaders...My fellow Muslims, it is obvious that Arab and Islamic governments are not only impotent but also complicit...and you are alone on the battlefield. Rely on God and fight your enemies...make yourselves martyrs." *Al Jazeera* said it aired half of the eight-minute tape.

Al-Zawahiri was sitting in front of photos of 9/11 leader Mohammed Atta and Mohammed Atef, alias Abu Hafs al-Masri, an al Qaeda leader who died in a U.S. air strike in Afghanistan in 2001. The photos flanked a shot of the WTC in flames.

July 28, 2006. *United States.* In the afternoon, Naveed Afzal Haq, 30, held a gun to the head of a teenage girl to force himself into the headquarters of the Jewish Federation of Greater Seattle, then shot six employees, killing Pamela Waechter, 58. Haq had two semiautomatic handguns. He yelled that no one should call 911. But Dayna Klein, a pregnant woman, crawled to her office and dialed the phone. He followed her in, fired, and a bullet struck her in the arm. He told a 911 dispatcher "These are Jews and I'm tired of getting pushed around and our people getting pushed around by the situation in the Middle East." After 12 minutes, he surrendered to police. Bail was set at $50 million, pending charges of one count of murder and five counts of attempted murder. District Judge Barbara Linde ordered him held in King County Jail. Police deemed the attack a hate crime.

Haq had been stopped for a traffic infraction 30 minutes earlier.

There was no evidence that he was involved with any group.

On August 2, Haq was charged with nine felony counts, including murder, first degree kidnapping, first degree burglary for entering a locked facility to commit a crime; and malicious harassment under the state's hate crime law. At his August 10 arraignment, C. Wesley Richards, his court-appointed attorney, told the judge that Haq wanted to plead guilty. A continuance was granted until August 15 for the attorney to attempt to determine whether Haq was competent to enter such a plea. The judge also agreed with the prosecution that Haq should not have contact with the survivors or with Jewish Federation volunteers or employees. On August 15, Haq pleaded not guilty.

July 31, 2006. *Germany.* Police foiled a plot to set off propane bombs concealed in suitcases, loaded on two trains, that were timed to go off circa 2:30 p.m., within 10 minutes before arrival at their destinations in Monchengladbach and Hamm. Train conductors found the bombs in Koblenz and Dortmund. Authorities were seeking two suspects who appeared in surveillance videos at the Cologne train station. Federal Prosecutor Rainer Griesbaum told the press, "We are now working on the basis that this was the work of a terrorist group...and was an attempt to kill a large number of people." The bombs consisted of propane tanks, gasoline bottles, ignition switchers, and timers. The suitcases were on trains going from Cologne to Koblenz and Dortmund.

On August 19, German police arrested Youssef Mohammed el-Hajdib, 21, in Kiel's train station. He had planned to resume engineering classes. Lebanon's military intelligence agency intercepted a phone call he made to his family in Lebanon after video images were broadcast. Police suspected he had ties to Hizb ut-Tahrir, a radical Islamic group banned in Germany. He might also have visited the Imam Ali Mosque in Hamburg, a hangout for Hizballah supporters. He had arrived in Germany from Lebanon in September 2004, and was taking classes in Kiel in preparation for enrolling at a German university.

On August 21, police in Kiel arrested a young man who is a friend of el-Hajdib.

On August 22, German police said Jihad Hamad, 20, a Lebanese man, was a second suspect in the plot. He turned himself into authorities in Tripoli, Lebanon. He had been living in Cologne. Police found bomb-making materials and a receipt for gasoline canisters in his apartment in Germany. He and el-Hajdib were seen on surveillance video. Police said they might have had support from a network of Islamic extremists in Germany and Lebanon. They might have acted out of anger over the Israeli incursion into Lebanon to root out Hizballah terrorists. El-Hajdib's brother had been killed in an Israeli air raid in southern Lebanon in July. The duo had flown to Istanbul after leaving the suitcase bombs, after which el-Hajdib returned to Germany and was arrested.

A reward of 50,000 euros, circa $64,000, was offered for information.

On August 26, police said that a third suspect is a Syrian who researched plans for the bombings on the Internet.

On September 2, Lebanese authorities arrested a fourth suspect and filed charges against five Lebanese and a Syrian.

On December 18, 2007, a Lebanese court sentenced Jihad Hamad, then 22, to 12 years in prison. Youssef Mohammed el-Hajdib, then 23, was convicted in absentia and sentenced to life. Three other defendants were acquitted on lesser charges. The same day, el-Hajdib appeared before a Duesseldorf court. German and Lebanese authorities said the plotters were not connected to al Qaeda, but rather were college students angered by a Danish newspaper's printing of cartoons poking fun at Muhammad. German prosecutors said the duo downloaded bomb-making instructors on the Internet. El-Hajdib's attorney, Bernd Rosenkranz, said the bombs were not rigged to explode, and "perhaps they just wanted to send a message."

August 3, 2006. *Nigeria.* Ten gunmen wearing military uniforms kidnapped a German oil worker in the delta region.

August 4, 2006. *Nigeria.* Delta gunmen kidnapped three Filipinos working for a U.S. oil contractor.

August 5, 2006. *Qatar.* In a new video, Ayman al-Zawahiri announced that Gamma Islamiya, his former Egyptian terrorist group, had joined the al Qaeda terrorist network. "We announced to the Islamic nation the good news of the unification of a great faction of the knights of Gamaa Islamiya...with the al-Qaeda group." He said the group was led by Mohammed al-Islambouli, brother of Khaled Khaled Ahmed Shawki al-Islambouli, who was executed for assassinating Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat in 1981.

August 8, 2006. *United States.* Police in Marietta, Ohio, stopped Osama Sabhi Abulhassan, 20, and Ali Houssaiky, 20, both of Dearborn, Michigan, on a traffic violation. Police discovered airplane passenger lists, information on airport security checkpoints, $11,000 in cash, and 12 phones. The next day, the duo were charged with money laundering in support of terrorism. On August 10, prosecutors also charged them with soliciting or providing support for acts of terrorism, and a misdemeanor count of falsification. They were ordered held on bonds of $200,000 each, and were to surrender their passports. They said they had purchased about 600 phones in recent months at stores in southeast Ohio. Their attorneys said the college students were victims of discrimination. Attorney Rolf Baumgartel said "these are all-American kids that unfortunately, in this day and age since 9/11, have names that call them into question." On August 14, Ohio authorities dropped charges against the duo for lack of evidence. The Washington County Prosecutor, James Schneider, wanted to continue a charge of lying to police.

August 9, 2006. *United States.* Police in Minnesota and New Jersey arrested three Egyptian college students who were among a group of 11 students who had disappeared after not showing up for an exchange program at Montana State University in Bozeman. The trio had no apparent ties to terrorists or criminal groups. Police in Minneapolis arrested Eslam Ibrahim Mohamed El-Dessouki, 21. Mohamed Ragab Mohamed Abdalla and Ebrahim Mabrouk Moustafa Abdocame, both 22, turned themselves in to police in Manville, New Jersey, who transferred them to federal immigration agents. The student visas of all 11 were revoked and the group will be deported. The missing Egyptians were among 17 students from Mansoura University, north of Cairo, who had arrived on July 29 at JFK International Airport en route to a month-long exchange program. By July 31, only six had shown up at the school. The FBI put out an alert. Three more were arrested on August 10. Ahmed Mohamed Mohamed Abou El Ela, 22, was picked up at O'Hare airport after trying to check in for a Chicago-to-Montana Delta flight using an invalid ticket marked for a New York departure. El Sayed Ahmed Elsayed Ibrahim, 20, and Ala Abd El Fattah Ali El Bahnasawi, 20, were picked up in a residence in Dundalk, Maryland by Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents. They were held on administration immigration violations. On August 11, three more Egyptian exchange students were arrested and held on administrative immigration violations. On September 25, three Egyptian college students were ordered deported.

August 10, 2006. *United States.* Police in Caro, Michigan, stopped the van of a trio of men at 1:30 a.m. and found nearly 1,000 phones, most of them prepaid TracFones, a laptop computer, and a bag of receipts. They had just purchased 80 prepaid mobile phones from a Wal-Mart. The trio, all from Dallas, were charged with soliciting or providing material support for terrorism and obtaining information on a vulnerable target for the purposes of terrorism. They were arraigned on August 12. Prosecutors believed they were targeting the 5-mile-long Mackinaw Bridge connecting Michigan's two peninsulas, but two of the trio said they planned to sell the phones at a profit. On August 14, the FBI and Michigan State Police said it had no indication that the trio were terrorists, although Michigan officials kept the trio in jail. The group were identified as brothers Adham Othman, 21, of Dallas and Louai Othman, 23, of Mesquite, and their cousin, Awad Muhareb, 81, also of Mesquite. On September 5, a federal judge threw out the conspiracy and money laundering charges against the trio, ruling there was not enough evidence to prosecute.

August 10, 2006. *United Kingdom.* Authorities broke up an apparent al Qaeda plot to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. Two dozen

people were detained in the United Kingdom; the number rose to 41 by the next day. At least one of those detained was a woman with a small child. Two others were converts to Islam. One worked at Heathrow Airport. Seven other people, including two Britons, were held in Pakistan as "facilitators" of the plot after their arrest in Lahore and Karachi. Two Britons had been arrested in Pakistan a week earlier. Pakistan claimed that the conspiracy was centered in Afghanistan.

Among the affected airlines were American, United, Continental, and British Airways.

Authorities said that the terrorist plot was similar to that proposed by Ramzi Yousef and Khalid Sheikh Mohammed in 1995, in which they planned to down a dozen American planes flying across the Pacific from Asia to the United States.

Logistical and financial support came from Karachi and Lahore. At least 17 of the suspects in U.K. custody had family ties to Pakistan, where several had traveled in recent months.

British and U.S. authorities quickly tightened airport security measures, banning a host of common items from carry-on baggage, including all liquids, toothpaste, contact lens solutions, and suntan lotion. Authorities feared that some of the plotters remained at large, and could still detonate such explosives.

On August 11, U.K. authorities identified 19 suspects. Pakistan said there were "indications of Afghanistan-based al-Qaeda connection" and that it had detained a "key person," British national Rashid Rauf, on August 9. The Bank of England froze the accounts of the 19 people, who were men aged between 17 and 35. They had Muslim names, many of them common to Pakistan, although Pakistani officials said they were U.K.-born. At least 14 were from London, several from Walthamstow. Four are from High Wycombe, a suburb west of London. One was from Birmingham. On August 11, a British court agreed to keep 22 of them in custody until August 16 even though they had not been charged. One suspect's hearing was adjourned until August 14. The other suspect was released without charge. Attorney Muddassar Arani represented two of the defendants.

Among those arrested were Abdul Waheed, 21, originally named Don Stewart-Whyte, who lived in Hepplewhite Close, High Wycombe; and Osman Adam Khatib, 19, of Walthamstow. Also detained was Ibrahim Savant, 25, a soccer fan who is half-British, half-Iranian, who converted to Islam and was originally named Oliver. Waheed Zaman, 22, took biochemistry and led prayer groups at London Metropolitan University. Assad Sarwar, a Pakistani, lived in a two-story brick duplex on Walton Driver, High Wycombe, with his brother and the rest of his family. Also held was Muhammed Usman Saddique, 24, who lived on Albert Road in East London. Tayib Rauf, 22, of Birmingham, was the brother of Rashid Rauf, who was arrested in Pakistan. Tayib was later released.

Reports differed as to how the bombs would be constructed. Some said that they would be assembled on the planes, with a peroxide-based solution and simple carry-on items such as a disposable flash camera or a music player. Others said that the explosive was a red gel that would be hidden in bottles of red Gatorade. If the would-be terrorist was asked to drink the Gatorade, he could do so while still hiding the gel.

British authorities found a martyrdom tape made by one of the detainees.

The investigation began in 2005, when a Muslim told London police about a suspicious acquaintance. British authorities then sent an undercover agent to infiltrate the group. Police decided to conduct the arrests when the suspects started Internet research on current flights, and appeared to be readying dry runs on planes.

The U.S. terrorist alert was raised to orange for domestic flights; the threat level went to red—the highest—for transatlantic flights from the United Kingdom.

Police were looking into the role of Matiur Rehman, a Pakistani who is not an al Qaeda member but is believed to have a link to Osama bin Laden.

Pakistani intelligence said that a local charity had diverted money from earthquake relief

operations to the planned attacks. Some $10 million had been raised, but less than half was used for earthquake relief. Other sources said that the investigation centered around Jamaat-ud-Dawa, a Pakistani charity front for Lashkar-e-Taiba.

On August 15, British police arrested a new suspect in the Thames Valley area west of London, near High Wycombe. Police also searched two Internet cafes and wooded areas around High Wycombe. German officials were looking into the links between a suspect and the wife of a 9/11 Hamburg cell member—Nese Bahaji, 25, wife of fugitive Said Bahaji.

The next day, British police released a detainee without charge. A court extended the time that prosecutors could hold the detainees while investigating the case, validating new legislation that permitted detention for up to 28 days.

On August 17, Pakistani authorities said some of the detainees claimed Ayman al-Zawahiri had approved the plan.

By August 18, police had found several videos linked to the plot on half a dozen laptops belonging to the suspects. Police had also found a suitcase containing bomb-making equipment in High Wycombe.

On August 20, London investigators said a key facilitator was Ali Ahmed Khan, who was taken into custody. He had been taking directions from Rashid Rauf.

On August 21, the United Kingdom charged 11 people in the case. Eight men, aged 19 to 28, faced charges of conspiracy to commit murder and preparing acts of terrorism: Abmed Abdullah Ali, Tanvir Hussain, 25, Arafat Waheed Khan, 25, Assad Ali Sarwar, 26, Adam Khatib, 19, Ibrahim Savant, 25, Waheed Zaman, 25, and Umar Islam, alias Brian Young, 28. A 17-year old was charged with possessing items useful for terrorists. Two other suspects, including a young mother, were charged with failure to disclose information that could have helped prevent a terrorist attack: Mehran Hussain and Cossar Ali, 23, who is married to Ahmed Abdullah Ali, and is the mother of an 8-year old.

The chief prosecutor was Susan Hemming.

Scotland Yard antiterrorism branch chief Peter Clarke said 69 houses, businesses, vehicles, and open spaces had been searched and police had found more than 400 computers, 200 cell phones, and 8,000 computer media items, including memory sticks, CDs, and DVDs, with 6,000 gigabytes of data on the computers.

On August 28, the United Kingdom requested the extradition of Rashid Rauf, a Briton with Pakistani citizenship, in connection with the investigation of his uncle's 2002 murder. The Rauf family is connected to the Crescent Relief, an Islamic charity under British investigation. Rashid's sister-in-law is married to the brother of Maulana Masood Azhar, head of Jaish-e-Mohammed, one of India's most important Islamic militant and Kashmiri separatist groups. The father of Rauf's wife and her sister run Darul Uloom Madina, one of Pakistan's biggest and most hardline madrassas, with 2,000 students in Bahawalpur, Zahar's home town. Pakistan said that Rauf had traveled to Afghanistan several times to meet with an al Qaeda operative.

Pakistan claimed it had arrested seven people in its investigation of the planes plot. It was searching for a person from Eritrea. Seven of the suspects were Pakistani. Pakistani investigators believed the money for the plot came from South African sources.

On August 29, British nationals Mohammed Yasar Gulzar, 25, Mohammed Shamin Uddin, 35, and Nabeel Hussain, 22, were charged with conspiracy to commit murder and with helping to plan to smuggle explosives on board aircraft. Their next hearing was scheduled for September 18. Hussain's two brothers, Mehran, 23, and Umair, 24, were earlier charted with failing to alert authorities about the plot. As of the trio's court case, those charges had been filed against 11 people. Four others were accused of such lesser offenses as withholding information. Another five remained in custody without charges. Five had been released.

On September 4, eight suspects (Ahmed Abdullah Ali, 25, Tanvir Hussain, 25, Umar

Islam, 28, Arafat Waheed Khan, 25, Assad Ali Sarwar, 26, Adam Khatib, 19, Ibrahim Savant, 25, and Waheed Zaman, 25) accused of conspiracy to commit murder were ordered held without bail until their September 18 court appearance, when three other suspects were to appear in court. Prosecutors had said that the trials might not begin until March 2008.

On September 6, authorities charged two more suspects, bringing the tally to 17. The eight other suspects were released.

On October 24, Mark Mershon, head of the FBI's New York field office, said investigators believed that the terrorists planned to blow up the nonstop flights over U.S. cities, not the Atlantic, to maximize casualties and economic impact.

On November 1, a British court ordered the release of brothers Umair Hussain, 25, and Mehran Hussain, 23, ruling that evidence was not sufficient to warrant a trail.

On December 13, a Pakistani judge threw out terrorism charges against U.S.-Pakistani dual national Rashid Rauf, whose attorney, Hashmat Habib, said had been freed because there was no evidence against his client. A Pakistani official claimed that Rauf had been in contact with an al Qaeda operative in Afghanistan. Rauf faced other charges, including forging documents and possessing explosives. A civil District and Sessions Court hearing was scheduled for December 20. Tayib Rauf, his younger brother, was freed by the United Kingdom without charge. The United Kingdom requested extradition in connection with the murder of his uncle, Mohamed Saeed, who was stabbed near his Birmingham home in April 2002. On December 22, 2006, Rashid Rauf denied before a Pakistani court that he was involved in the plot. On November 19, 2007, British authorities said that Rauf would not face charges for the plot, but could be extradited on the 2002 murder charge in West Midlands. A week earlier, a Pakistani court had ordered his release after the prosecution withdrew its case. His attorney, Hashmat Habib, claimed that the extradition was illegal, as there was no bilateral treaty.

On December 14, 2007, Rashid Rauf escaped from Pakistani police custody after appearing before an Islamabad judge. He opened his handcuffs and escaped from two guards who were taking him back to a Rawalpindi jail. The two police officers had permitted him a stop to prayer at a mosque; he slipped out the back door while they waiting outside in a car. An antiterrorism court had dropped charges, citing lack of evidence and remanded the lesser charges of explosives possession to a civil court. On appeal by the prosecution, a Lahore high court suspended the civil trial. Pakistan had been considering a British extradition request.

August 14, 2006. *Gaza Strip.* Masked Palestinian gunmen kidnapped two foreigners working for *Fox News.* Reporter Steve Centanni, 60, an American, and cameraman Olaf Wiig, 36, of New Zealand, were grabbed near the headquarters of the Palestinian security services when two vehicles blocked their truck. A terrorist put a gun to the head of a bodyguard and forced him to the ground. Although Palestinian police searched cars, the kidnappers escaped. Hamas condemned the kidnapping. All major militant groups in Gaza denied involvement. An Islamic Jihad leader said kidnapping journalists "silenced the voice of freedom and justice. We...have experienced oppression and denial. We don't want to practice this pain and suffering on others, on other wives and people." As of two days later, no demands had been made.

The previously unknown Holy Jihad Brigades released a 90-second videotape of the hostages on August 23, saying offenses had been committed against Islam. The gunmen demanded that the United States free all Muslims from its jails within 72 hours, observing "those who have been unjust will find out the consequences." The hostages said that they had received food, water, and showers. Centanni said "our captors are treating us well...We are in fairly good condition." He told his family "We love you all and want to go home. Hope to see you soon." Wiig said "I will do the worrying for all of us," and asking his

family to pressure the government for their release, said, "I am sure you are doing this. . . Just want to let you know I am here and alive and give me love to my family and friends and ask to do anything you can to try to help us get out of here." The demands were unlike typical Palestinian demands, which are aimed at Israel and call for the release of Palestinian prisoners.

The duo were dropped off at a hotel shortly after noon on August 27 by Palestinian officials, two hours after they had appeared in another videotape in which they were reading texts criticizing the Bush administration and saying that they had converted, taking the Muslim names Mohammed and Yusef. Palestinian officials said no demands were met. Centanni said "We were forced to convert to Islam at gunpoint. Don't get me wrong here, I have the highest respect for Islam and learned a lot of very good things about it. It was something we felt we had to do because they had the guns and we didn't know what the hell was going on." Centanni said they had been grabbed by four masked gunmen on a side street in Gaza City. Their heads had been covered with hoods. They had been bound with plastic handcuffs which were "very painful," and dropped off at a garage where they were forced to lie face down on the floor. 06081401

August 14, 2006. *Nigeria.* Gunmen kidnapped American citizen Royce Antony Pariat, a German, and two Britons from a Port Harcourt nightclub. The foursome were oil workers. Over the past two weeks, 15 foreigners had been kidnapped in Port Harcourt. During a crackdown on August 18, authorities detained five people and the gunmen released one hostage. Ten of the hostages had been released unharmed, but five, including an American, remained with their captors. On August 19, government troops arrested 100 people during their search for 15 kidnapped oil industry workers. On August 21, ten Nigerian kidnappers who were involved in the release of an employee of Royal Dutch Shell were killed in a shootout with a military convoy in the Niger Delta. On August 23, an American and five other foreign hostages were released. 06081402

August 15, 2006. *United States/Syria.* Charging that they had played key roles in supporting terrorists, the U.S. Treasury Department announced that it had frozen the assets of two Syrian military officers: Major General Hisham Ikhityar and Brigadier General Jama'a Jama'a.

August 18, 2006. *United Kingdom.* A passenger found a handwritten note on an air sickness bag stating "there is a bomb on board this flight" on a chartered Excel Airways B-727 carrying 269 passengers and nine crew from London's Gatwick Airport to the Red Sea resort of Hurghada, Egypt. The plane was diverted to Brindisi, Italy, where no bomb was found. An Italian F-16 escorted the plane to the airport.

August 21, 2006. *Russia.* Three pounds of TNT exploded at 10:25 a.m. in the two-story trading arcade at Cherkizovsky market in the northeastern part of Moscow, killing ten people, including two children, and injuring dozens. At least 41 people were hospitalized. Two suspects were detained; shopkeepers grabbed them when they saw them leaving a bag near one of the pavilions. City Prosecutor Yuri Syomin said the bombing was likely connected to organized crime or a business dispute, but terrorism could be involved.

August 21, 2006. *United States.* Federal agents in New York, Connecticut, Washington, California, and Maryland arrested 13 men on charges of plotting to buy weapons for the Sri Lankan LTTE separatists and bribe agents posing as State Department officials to remove the Tamil Tigers from a list of terrorist organizations. The group was charged in court on August 21 of trying to buy Russian-made shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles and assault rifles from an undercover agent on Long Island, and conspiracy to pay a $1 million bribe to get off the list. Other men were being sought, including a liaison between

an LTTE leader and supporters in North America, Europe, and Asia who was procuring military equipment for the group.

Three men were arrested in the Buffalo area and one each in Connecticut, Seattle, and San Jose. Among the defendants was a Sri Lankan doctor who lives in London and discussed the bribe in a Staten Island apartment with an undercover officer. The doctor and five other males were arraigned in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn. Three were U.S. citizens; others were from Sri Lanka, India, and Canada. They included a Simsbury, Connecticut man with a Master's degree from Columbia University; an electrical engineer; and a financial advisor. The FBI searched the Cumberland, Maryland offices of a charity that claimed to have raised $1.5 million to aid tsunami victims, but was suspected of being an LTTE fund-raising group. The charities investigated included the Tamils Rehabilitation Organization and the World Tamil Coordinating Committee.

In a separate sting, five men contacted the same FBI informant and tried to buy ten SA-18 shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles, 500 AK-47 assault rifles, and other military equipment. Four were arrested on August 19 and arraigned in the U.S. District Court in Brooklyn. Magistrate Judge Marilyn D. Go denied bail. The FBI said the group was prepared to spend $900,000+ on the arms. On September 29, six suspected foreign arms dealers were arrested in the case. The Maryland State's Attorney's Office announced that they were charged with conspiracy to export weapons and munitions, four of them to the LTTE. The four with LTTE links were believed to have conspired to launder money to the group in addition to trying to ship the weapons. They were identified as Haniffa Bin Osman, 55, a Singaporean; Erick Wotulo, 60, an Indonesian; Jahi Subanidi, 69, an Indonesian; and Thirunavukarusu Varatharasa, 35, a Sri Lankan. Prosecutors said a down payment of $250,000 was made to undercover officers, followed by a second payment of $450,000. Two others arrested on September 29—Reinhald Rusli, 34, and Helmi Soedirdja, 33, of Indonesia—were believed to be arms brokers looking to buy night goggles and holographic weapons for resale to unknown parties. All six of the men, who were arrested on September 29, were held in federal custody in Guam, and were expected to be transferred to Maryland. All lived overseas, but Osman had traveled to Baltimore in July to meet with undercover agents at the Inner Harbor. He test-fired some of the weapons at a range in Havre de Grace, Maryland.

August 23, 2006. *Netherlands.* Northwest Airlines Flight 42, a DC-10 that had left Minneapolis and stopped in Amsterdam on its way to Mumbai, India, with 149 passengers, returned to Amsterdam under escort by two Dutch F-16s after a group of passengers alarmed the crew. Dutch police detained 12 male passengers at Schiphol Airport. One of them was carrying a guitar case, and several were passing around cell phones. When the plane took off, some of the men cheered when a cellphone rang. Twenty minutes after takeoff as the plane was flying over Germany, the crew told air traffic control that there was a problem and asked to return. The next day, Dutch authorities said terrorism was not involved and the twelve men, all Indian nationals, would be released.

August 24, 2006. *Thailand.* Thai police foiled an assassination plan against Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra, who fired General Pallop Pinmanee, Deputy Director of the Internal Security Operations Command, whose driver was caught in a car with the makings of a large bomb. Driver Lieutenant Thawatchai Klinchana denied knowing the contents of the car and said he was driving it to a location at the request of a friend.

August 24, 2006. *Denmark.* Authorities charged four Muslim men, aged 17 to 21, with supplying explosives as part of a Bosnian terror probe. The group was under surveillance for two years, meeting with a radical Islamic leader in London, Omar Bakri Mohammed, who had run the

disbanded radical group al-Muhajiroun and who had praised the 9/11 hijackers. The group planned to blow up a European target to force the withdrawal of foreign troops from Iraq and Afghanistan. Their attorneys said they would plead not guilty.

In October 2005, police had arrested two men in Sarajevo, Bosnia, on suspicion of planning an attack in Europe. The duo were Swedish national Mirsad Bektasevic, 19, and Abdulkadir Cesur, 18, a Turk living in Denmark. The apartment contained a suicide bomber belt, explosives, firearms, other military equipment, and a video with a masked man asking for God's forgiveness. The foursome was charged with helping provide weapons and explosives to the arrested duo.

August 25, 2006. *Argentina.* Houston authorities found a stick of dynamite in a college student's checked luggage on Continental Airlines flight 52 from Argentina to Houston. Police charged Howard McFarland Fish, 21, with carrying an explosive on an aircraft. Fish said he worked in mining and often handled explosives. Fish studies psychology at Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania.

August 25, 2006. *Ireland.* Authorities evacuated an Aer Lingus flight scheduled to fly from New York to Dublin during a stopover in western Ireland following an unfounded bomb threat.

August 26, 2006. *Germany.* Police evacuated 450 passengers from a German train when a fake bomb was discovered.

August 27, 2006. *Turkey.* Four bombs went off in the coastal region and in Istanbul. Three bombs went off in Marmaris in the early morning, injuring 21 people, including 10 British tourists and 11 Turks. A fourth bomb exploded in Istanbul's Bagcilar district later in the day, injuring six people. The Kurdistan Freedom Falcons, possibly an offshoot of the PKK, claimed credit and warned tourists against visiting Turkey. 06082701

August 28, 2006. *Turkey.* A bomb went off in Antalya, a Mediterranean resort town popular with Russians, Germans, and Israelis, killing three people and injuring 20 others, not counting those with minor injuries. The *Dogan* news service put the injury tally at 71, including a Jordanian and four Israelis. A hospital said it treated four Israeli tourists and a Russian tourist. The Russian Consul-General said two Russians were injured in the blast. At least three German tourists were hurt. Authorities were looking for two suspects. The explosion destroyed the façade of a multistory building and several shops. Two people died of burns at the scene; a third died at the hospital. 06082801

August 29, 2006. *United States.* The Treasury Department ordered a freeze on the assets of the Islamic Resistance Support Organization, a Hizballah front. Treasury showed the receipt given to a donor who had listed such projects as "collection box project for the children and homes," "contribution to the cost of a rocket" and "contribution to the cost of bullets." Treasury also said the group gets donation via its al-Manar TV station.

August 29, 2006. *United Kingdom.* A London court acquitted Rauf Mohammed, 26, an Iraqi taxi driver, of making two videos of London landmarks that terrorists could use. He said the 2003 video was a harmless tourist souvenir. He was represented by attorney Lawrence McNulty, who said that the videoed remarks about killing President Bush, Prime Minister Blair, Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, and Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld had been made in a joking manner. The video included Parliament, the London Eye Ferris wheel, and a police station.

August 31, 2006. *Thailand.* Circa two dozen homemade bombs were triggered by mobile phone signals and exploded almost simultaneously inside banks in Yala Province in southern Thailand, killing one person and injuring 27.

The bombs were hidden in garbage cans, in newspaper stands, and near seats in waiting lines in the banks. Four suspects were arrested. Some bombs were hidden in women's purses or inside books carried by teens in school uniforms.

August 31, 2006. *Morocco.* Police arrested 56 suspected members of a terrorist network, the Muslim Ansar al-Mahdi. Police said they were going to announce jihad in the northern mountains, attack sensitive targets, foreign interests, and well-known Moroccans. They also planned to kidnap Moroccan politicians, including two ministers and several legislators. Four women were arrested, including the wives of two pilots of Royal Air Moroc. One of the women had ties with the wife of a slain member of al Qaeda from Morocco who was accused of planning the 3/11/04 Madrid train bombings. Also arrested were five former soldiers who had explosives training. One of the men belonged to a military musical unit, another belonged to a unit that serviced vehicles.

Mid-late August 2006. *Iraq.* On September 3, U.S. and Iraqi authorities announced that in the past few weeks they had captured Hamed Jumaa Farid al-Saeedi (variant Saeidi), alias Abu Humam, alias Abu Rana, somewhere north of Baghdad along with several of his aides and followers. He was the deputy chief of al Qaeda in Iraq, and had served in Saddam Hussein's intelligence service. He was deatined while hiding among women and children. His lieutenant, Haitham al-Badri, had bombed the golden-domed Shi'ite shrine in Samarra on February 22. He had claimed to be running al Qaeda operations in Baghdad and Diyala and Salahuddin provinces.

September 2, 2006. *Qatar.* Adam Yahiye Gadahn, alias Azzam the American, 28, a Californian who converted to Islam, appeared in a 48-minute videotape with Ayman al-Zawahiri, calling for Americans to convert to Islam. "Instead of killing yourself for Bush...why not surrender to the truth [of Islam], escape from the unbelieving army, and join the winning side? Time is running out, so make the right choice before it's too late." Talking to U.S. soldiers, he said "You know that if you die as an unbeliever in battle against the Muslims, you're going straight to hell without passing 'Go.' You know you're considered by Bush and his bunch of warmongers as nothing more than expendable cannon fodder." The FBI believes Gadahn attended al Qaeda training camps in Pakistan and is a translator for the group. He called for American soldiers to switch sides in Iraq and Afghanistan, and talked about the "errors" in Christianity and Judaism. This was the second time Gadahn had appeared in an al-Zawahiri tape; the first was on July 7.

September 2, 2006. *United Kingdom.* Fifty armed London police arrested 14 people in a 10:00 p.m. raid on the Bridge to China restaurant near London South Bank University, south of the Thames River. Police also searched the 54-acre grounds of an Islamic school in a village to the southeast. Authorities said the arrests were not connected to other recent terrorism cases, but rather involved recruitment and training of people for attacks. The men ranged in age from 17 to 48; some were wearing traditional Muslim dress. The restaurant serves halal-prepared meat and no alcohol. Police searched another 10 properties in London.

On September 11, British police charged London-based Yassin Mutegombwa, 22, with undergoing terrorism-related weapons training in the Matley Wood Campsite in Hampshire and near a fishing area in Berkshire. They also charged his brother, Hassan Mutegombwa, 20, with one count of procuring funds for terrorism. He had invited someone on July 23 to provide money. Their family hails from Uganda. Musa Akmet, 47, was charged with illegal possession of a 16-mm mini-flare launcher. He and Mustafa Abdullah were accused of possessing "a record containing information of a kind likely to be useful to a person committing an act of terrorism."

Authorities believed the group had played paintball to learn military tactics.

On February 9, 2007, the government ordered the closure of the Sussex Islamic school. As of that date, two of the detainees had been released; the other dozen were charged with terrorist offenses and were awaiting trial.

September 2, 2006. *United Kingdom.* Manchester police arrested two other people in a separate case in Mark Cross village. Police searched the building and grounds of Jameah Islameah, a training facility for Islamic teachers and a private secondary school for nine boys aged 11 to 16. Abu Hamza al-Masri, a radical Muslim preacher who was sentenced in February to seven years for inciting racial hatred, had spent a camping weekend at the school with 15 followers.

September 4, 2006. *Jordan.* A Jordanian gunman opened fired on tourists near the Roman amphitheater in Amman's Hashemite Square, killing a British male tourist and wounding five other tourists—including two British women, a Dutch man, a New Zealand woman, and two Australian women—and a Jordanian tourist police sergeant, who was hit by two bullets but nonetheless subdued the gunman. The terrorist was Nabeel Ahmed Issa Jaourah, a 30ish Jordanian welder of Palestinian origin from the Zarqa province, home of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. 06090401

September 4, 2006. *Iraq.* Gunmen fired on a group of ethnic Turkmen Shi'ite pilgrims as they traveled from Kirkuk to Karbala, killing three and wounding five. 06090402

September 5, 2006. *Kyrgyzstan.* U.S. Air Force Major Jill Metzger, 33, walked out of a department store in Bishkek and vanished from her group of service members. More than 20 U.S. agents searched for her in what was suspected to be a kidnapping, although local police denied it was an abduction. Metzger was stationed at Manas air base. She was scheduled to rotate home on September 8. Kyrgyz law-enforcement agents found her alive on September 8. She claimed to have been kidnapped when she knocked on the door of a house in Kant, 20 miles from Bishkek, with her hair dyed brown and her hands stained with dye. She claimed that while shopping, someone placed an object in her back pocket with a note saying that it was a bomb, and told her to go to an address in Bishkek. She said that she had been forced into a van by three men and a woman and held in a rural area 30 miles from the capital city. It was unclear how she got away from her kidnappers. The account differed from that of her father-in-law, Kelly Mayo, who said that she had been found on the side of the road with her head shaved. She is permanently assigned to Moody Air Force Base in Georgia, and had nearly completed a four-month tour in Kyrgyzstan. She had recently married and was planning a belated honeymoon.

September 5, 2006. *Denmark.* Police raided several homes in Vollsmose, an immigrant suburb of Odense before dawn, detaining nine Muslim men for preparing explosives for a terrorist attack in Denmark. Seven were arraigned on preliminary charges of plotting a terrorist attack. Two others were released; one was Mahir Arrar, 18, who was detained with a friend at the city's harbor. His friend remained in custody. All suspects were Danish citizens 18 to 33 years old; all but one had immigrant backgrounds. Ali K. said his entire family was detained, but everyone was released save his 21-year-old brother. On September 6, a court jailed two men on preliminary terrorism charges. Five others were to be released if stronger evidence was not presented. A local cleric said the suspects included Palestinian, Iraqi, and Kurdish Danes involved in religious activities at his mosque. Denmark has troops in Afghanistan and Iraq.

On November 23, 2007, a Danish court convicted a Palestinian immigrant, an Iraqi Kurd, and a Danish Islamic convert in the case. An informant had infiltrated the group.

September 7, 2006. *Belgium.* Belgian police arrested 17 neo-Nazi sympathizers in the armed forces who were suspected of stockpiling weapons for terrorist attacks. The federal prosecutor's office said "they were extreme right, with anti-Semitic and xenophobic ideals. They had a number of ideas to plan attacks. After two years of investigations, police raided five army barracks and the homes of 18 soldiers in the Dutch-speaking Flanders region. The next day, police seized more than 100 weapons and detained two suspects. Police also found a homemade bomb, land-mine detectors, ammunition, and neo-Nazi propaganda.

September 7, 2006. *United States.* Transportation Security Administration (TSA) authorities arrested Mohammed Ghanem, 21, a Yemeni immigrant from Hamtramck, Michigan, in the McNamara Terminal of Detroit Metropolitan Airport after they noticed that he had "artfully concealed" a knife in a book he was carrying. He had a one-way ticket to Yemen. His attorney said Ghanem did not know where the knife came from. He was scheduled for sentencing on January 16, 2007 for trying to the take knife onto the plane.

September 8, 2006. *India.* Two bicycle bombs exploded in the afternoon in Malegaon in Maharashtra state, 160 miles northeast of Mumbai, killing 31 and injuring 125, most of them Muslim worshippers leaving a mosque in celebration of Shab-e-Barat, the night of atonement. One bomb exploded in a graveyard; the other in a crowded street nearby.

September 8, 2006. *Iraq.* In his first known 20-minute audiotape, Abu Hamza al-Muhajer, alias Abu Ayyub al-Masri, 40, the Egyptian successor to Abu Musab al-Zarqawi as leader of al Qaeda in Iraq, called on Iraqi insurgents to unite against the United States and vowed to avenge al-Zarqawi's death. "Our enemy has unified its ranks against us. Isn't it time to get together, worshipers of God?" He told the United States "The fire in our blood will never cool, and the swords that have been colored with your blood are still thirsty for more of your rotten heads." He told his followers "not to rest until each one of you kills at least one American within the next 15 days, by a sniper bullet, spear, explosive, or martyrdom car."

September 10, 2006. *Yemen.* Armed tribesmen kidnapped four French tourists in the southeast. The hostages were freed on September 25. They had been held to press the Yemeni government to release jailed relatives. During a September 29 government raid on a tribal settlement, authorities arrested five suspects but killed two women and wounded three children. 06091001

September 11, 2006. *Qatar. Al Jazeera* ran a 76-minute "Hot Issues" video of Ayman al-Zawahiri saying to Americans "you gave us every legitimacy and every opportunity to continue fighting you. You should worry about your presence in the Gulf and the second place you should worry about is Israel...Your leaders are hiding from you the true extent of the disaster which will shock you, and the days are pregnant and giving birth to new events." He said the UN-brokered cease-fire between Israel and Hizballah in Lebanon was a Western plot to divide "the mujaheddin in Palestine...from the Muslims in Lebanon." He said the Iraqi government consisted of "traitors and charlatans." He announced that al Qaeda had created an alliance with the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat in Algeria. "Our brothers will be a thorn in the necks of the American and French crusaders and their allies, and a dagger in the hearts of the French traitors and apostates." He said NATO forces in Afghanistan were "second-rate crusaders."

September 12, 2006. *Syria.* Four gunmen firing machine guns and throwing grenades attempted to drive a pickup truck bomb into the U.S. embassy in Damascus. Guards returned fire, killing three of the gunmen and wounding one, who was captured and died in custody the next day. No Americans were hurt, but one Syrian

antiterrorism officer died and 11 other people were injured in the 30-minute gun battle. They included a police officer, an Iraqi couple, and seven workers at a neighboring technical workshop of the Syrian Telecommunication Establishment. A Chinese diplomat standing on top of his embassy's garage was hit in the face by shrapnel. Witnesses differed as to what happened, but video showed the hulk of a burned-out car that might have exploded during the 10:10 a.m. attack. The attackers had driven a car and the following pickup truck, which was rigged with gas canisters and pipe bombs. No one claimed credit, but authorities suspected the Jund al-Sham (Soldiers of Syria, or Soldiers of the Levant), an al Qaeda affiliate. 06091201

September 14, 2006. *United States.* The World Bank's Independent Evaluation Group released a report listing "fragile" states that could provide a breeding ground for terrorists. Their poverty put them at risk for armed conflict, epidemic disease, and terrorism. A similar report, issued in 2003, listed 17 failed states; the new report had 26 nations. Holdovers were Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Laos, Liberia, Myanmar (Burma), Somalia, Sudan, and Zimbabwe. The newcomers were Cambodia, Central African Republic, Comoros, Ivory Coast, Eritrea, Guinea, Kosovo, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Solomon Islands, East Timor, Togo, Vanuatu, and the West Bank and Gaza.

September 16, 2006. *Yemen.* Authorities foiled a plot by suicide bombers to attack oil and gas facilities with car bombs. Four bombers and a security guard were killed. One group of attackers went after an oil exporting port in the Dhabah area of Hadramout. A second group attacked an oil refinery and gas producing unit in Marib. Guards detonated the two cars and arrested four members of an al-Qaeda-linked cell.

September 16, 2006. *Thailand.* Several bombs exploded in three department stores during the night in Hat Yai, killing four people and wounding dozens. Authorities blamed separatists.

September 17, 2006. *Somalia.* An Italian nun was shot three times in the back at the SOS children's hospital in Mogadishu. She died on the operating table. Her bodyguard also died. It was not clear whether the attack was related to the Muslim uproar over the Pope's quoting 14th Century Byzantine emperor Manuel II Paleologus, who said "show me just what Mohammed brought that was new, and there you will find things only evil and inhuman, such as his command to spread by the sword the faith he preached." One suspect was arrested.

On October 12, the United Nations announced it had temporarily evacuated its staff from parts of Somalia controlled by Islamic radicals after receiving threats shortly after the nun's shooting.

September 18, 2006. *Somalia.* A car bomb exploded outside the Parliament building in Baidoa. The blast and following gun battle led to 11 deaths, including the President's brother, dozens of people injured, and destruction of eight cars. Somali interim President Abdullahi Yusuf, who was leaving the building, was unharmed. His bodyguard chased accomplices of the bomber, shooting six of them dead.

September 18, 2006. *Iraq.* The al Qaeda–linked Mujaheddin Shura Council posted on a Web site a warning that "we tell the worshipper of the cross (the Pope) that you and the West will be defeated, as is the case in Iraq, Afghanistan, Chechnya...We shall break the cross and spill the wine...God will (help) Muslims to conquer Rome...God enable us to slit their throats, and make their money and descendants the bounty of the mujahideen."

September 25, 2006. *Iraq.* U.K. troops killed Omar al-Farouq, an al Qaeda lieutenant of Osama bin Laden who escaped from an Afghan prison in the summer of 2005, when he shot at

200 British troops storming his Basra safehouse at dawn.

September 28, 2006. *Iraq.* The successor to Abu Musab al-Zarqawi as the leader of al Qaeda in Iraq, Abu Ayyub al-Masri, alias Sheik Abu Hamza, alias al -Majaher, posted a 20-minute audiotape on the Internet in which he called on Islamists to kidnap Westerners to swap for blind Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, 68, who was serving a life sentence in the United States for the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center. "I appeal to every holy warrior in the land of Iraq to exert all efforts in this holy month [Ramadan] so that God may enable us to capture some of the Western dogs to swap them with our sheikh and get him out of his dark prison." He admitted that "we fear that our hard work will go to waste because the blood we shed in Iraq was too much—over 4,000 foreign fighters and more than double this number in supporters of good and blessed causes" had died. He praised Sunni Arab tribes "who secretly and publicly supported us and provided us with the financing and the men." "My final message is to the people with special qualifications, the highly experienced, the scientists in chemistry and physics, electronics and management, media—all the deep specialties—in particular nuclear scientists and explosive engineering. We say that we badly need you. The jihad battlefield needs your scientific ambitions, and all of the American camps are the best experimental fields for your knowledge." (variant translation: "are good places to test your unconventional weapons, whether biological or dirty, as they call them.")

September 29, 2006. *Qatar.* An 18-minute video surfaced in which Ayman al-Zawahiri said "Bush, you failure and liar, why can't you be courageous for once and confront your people and admit the truth about your losses in Iraq and Afghanistan?...Why don't you let them know how many million citizens of America and its allies you intend to kill in search of the imaginary victory and in the breathless pursuit of the imaginary place towards which you are driving your nation's sons in order to increase your profits?" He linked the Pope's recent comments about Islam—calling him a "charlatan"—to Salman Rushdie's *The Satanic Verses,* the false story of a desecration of a Koran at Guantanamo Bay, and the cartoons of Muhammad, as part of a crusader campaign.

October 2006. *Nigeria.* On October 21, 2006, gunmen freed four Britons, a Romanian, an Indonesian, and a Malaysian, all of whom were oil workers kidnapped earlier in October on an ExxonMobil compound in the delta region. 06109901

October 1, 2006. *Iraq.* National Security Advisor Mouwafak al-Rubaie told the media that al Qaeda in Iraq leader Abu Ayyub al-Masri would soon be either dead or in custody. The media ran a captured video of al-Masri showing how to build a car bomb.

October 1, 2006. *Turkey.* A bomb exploded in Mersin, wounding three people, on the first day of a cease-fire declared by Kurdish rebels.

October 3, 2006. *Albania.* Hakan Ekinci, 28, a Turkish man, hijacked a Turkish Airlines B737-400 jetliner carrying 113 people from Tirana, Albania, to Istanbul, diverting it to Brindisi in southern Italy's Adriatic coast, where he surrendered and released all the passengers unharmed. Turkish officials said he was seeking political asylum. Turkish Transport Minister Binali Yildirim said the hijacker was trying to avoid military service. An Italian official said the hijacker also had an undisclosed message for Pope Benedict XVI. He had sent a letter to the Pope on August 30 asking for help in avoiding military service. "I am Hakan Ekinci, I am a Christian and I never want to serve in a Muslim army. I am begging you for help as the spiritual leader of us, Christians' world."

Initial reports indicated that two Turks had hijacked the plane to protest the Pope's scheduled

November visit to Turkey. The hijacker had yelled inside the cockpit "there's two of us."

The hijacker was a convert to Christianity. Authorities said he was an army deserter and antimilitarist who had fled to Albania in 2006. 06100301

October 7, 2006. *Afghanistan.* At 1:30 a.m., gunmen shot to death two German freelance journalists in their roadside tent near a village. Karen Fischer, 30, and Christian Struwe, 38, who worked for *Deutsche Welle,* were traveling through Bahlan province when they were killed by AK-47 assault rifles. 06100701

October 9, 2006. *Iraq.* Poisoning was suspected after ten Iraqi army and police officers died and 1,200 became violently ill after their Sunday evening post-Ramadan chicken dinner at the Numaniyah base in the south. Recruits suggested the chicken was laced with cyanide.

October 10, 2006. *Germany.* Police arrested an Iraqi man suspected of spreading al Qaeda leaders' messages on the Internet during the past year.

October 10, 2006. *West Bank.* Michael Leighton Phillips, 24, was abducted at gunpoint from a street in the West Bank and held for 36 hours by a previously unknown Palestinian group, Ansar Assuna, which said it intended to "confront the American war on Islam." Phillips had graduated from George Washington University in 2005 with a degree in international affairs. He said he was blindfolded and bound to a bed. His kidnappers did not speak English. Phillips had been a volunteer English teacher for Project Hope in Nablus for the past four months. Palestinian officials negotiated for his release. 06101001

October 11, 2006. *United States.* Adam Gadahn, 28, a California fugitive believed hiding in Pakistan, was indicted for treason, becoming the first American charged with that offense in half a century. He had been a spokesman for al Qaeda. He could be sentenced to death if convicted of the rare charge, which has been used only 30 times in U.S. history and none since the aftermath of WWII. A federal grand jury in Santa Ana said he "gave al Qaeda aid and comfort. . . with intent to betray the United States," by being videoed calling for attacks against U.S. targets. He was also charged with providing material support to terrorists, which carries a 15-year term. The FBI added him to its Most Wanted Terrorists list. A previous non-treason indictment against Gadahn had been sealed. In a September 2 video titled "An Invitation to Islam", he appealed to U.S. soldiers and citizens to turn against the U.S. government. On September 11, 2006, he was in an al Qaeda video marking the fifth anniversary of 9/11, claiming to be Azzam the American, saying Americans could expect "unpleasant consequences" for continuing to support the government. In May 2004, the FBI named him as one of several al Qaeda terrorists planning attacks on the United States. Gadahn, born Adam Pearlman, had converted to Islam in 1995 and moved to Pakistan in 1998. A successful treason case requires two witnesses or a confession in court. The State Department posted a $1 million reward for information leading to his capture.

October 12, 2006. *United States.* The Internet site www.thefriendsociety.com warned that terrorists planned to deliver "dirty bombs" via truck for attacks on National Football League stadiums in New York, Miami, Houston, Cleveland, Seattle, Atlanta, and Oakland, California. Authorities said the threat was not credible and was probably a hoax. FBI agents arrested and questioned a 20-year-old Wauwatosa, Wisconsin grocery store clerk who posted similar threats as a prank. He faced five years and a $250,000 fine on charges of making a terrorist threat over the Internet. He had posed the same threat 40 times between September and October. Jake J. Brahm was released without bail, but was prohibited from using the Internet or traveling outside Wisconsin and New Jersey, where he planned to make a court appearance. He said he was in a

writing contest with a man in Brownsville, Texas, to write the scariest threat.

October 12, 2006. *Panama.* Police were investigating whether the mysterious deaths of 21 people were the result of the intentional contamination of government-made cough syrup with diethylene glycol, a coolant for brake fluids and hydraulic systems. Another 38 people had taken ill with the same symptoms. Numerous men in their 60s were suffering from severe disorientation and kidney failure.

October 12, 2006. *Afghanistan.* Five gunmen kidnapped Gabriele Torsello, an Italian photojournalist, from a public bus on the highway from Lashkar Gah, capital of Helmand Province, to Kandahar Province. A man answered his mobile phone and said, "We are the Taliban, and we have abducted the foreigner on charges of spying." A Taliban spokesman denied involvement. The Italian online *PeaceReporter* said Torsello had phoned the security chief at a hospital run by the Italian relief organization Emergency in Lashkar Gah to say he had been kidnapped. On October 15, gunmen claiming to be the kidnappers called aid workers to say that Torsello was "fine" and that they would soon make a ransom demand. Torsello was freed on November 3. A caller told authorities at an Italian-run hospital to go to the road, where a hospital employee found Torsello. The former hostage said he was kept in chains and never saw daylight. 06101201

October 13, 2006. *Indonesia.* Prosecutors called for sentences of 8–20 years for seven defendants on trial for the murder of two American teachers at a U.S.-owned gold mine.

October 13, 2006. *United States.* Mohamed Shorbagi, 42, imam of a northern Georgia mosque, pleaded guilty in federal court in Rome, Georgia, to providing material support to Hamas. The entire trial had been held in secret. The arrangement was reached on August 28 but unsealed on October 13. Sentencing was set for November 3. He agreed to a maximum of 15 years in prison. Prosecutors said that between 1997 and 2001, he provided financial support to Hamas via the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development, and conspired with others to provide material support to the group. He was represented by attorney Michael Trost.

October 16, 2006. *Sri Lanka.* LTTE rebels were blamed for ramming a truck bomb into a convoy of military buses, killing 93 sailors and wounding more than 150 near Dambulla, 90 miles northeast of Colombo.

October 16, 2006. *Yemen.* Authorities arrested eight men, including three Australians, a Briton, a German, a Dane, a Somali, and an eighth of unknown nationality, in an al Qaeda plot to smuggle light weapons from the Gulf of Aden in Yemen to Somalia. The eight were Muslim converts who had received religious instruction in Yemen.

October 17, 2006. *United States.* The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit ruled that the State Department was correct in labeling Kahane Chai and two of its affiliates—Kach and kahane.org—as terrorist organizations.

October 22, 2006. *Gaza.* Palestinian gunmen kidnapped Emilio Morennatti, an AP photo correspondent, dressed him in woman's clothes, and drove him from one secret location to another before freeing him at midnight at the office of Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas. 06102201

October 23, 2006. *Iraq.* Ahmed Qusai al-Tayyie, 41, an Iraqi-born naturalized American and U.S. Army reservist working as a translator for a provisional reconstruction team was believed kidnapped by insurgents while visiting Iraqi relatives of his wife, Israa Abdul Satar, 26, in the Karrada neighborhood of Baghdad to celebrate Eid al-Fitr. A white Mercedes drove up to the couple and Israa's younger sister, Shaimaa Abdul Satar. Two gunmen tried to force al-Tayiee into the

car. The three escaped and ran to an uncle's apartment. But five minutes later, another three cars pulled up. Men with rags over their faces handcuffed him and threw him into a white Mercedes. His wife, a local science student he married in February 2005, and two of her siblings tried to fight off the attackers. A relative was contacted via the soldier's cell phone. The soldier was not authorized to be outside the Green Zone of Baghdad, and was listed as "whereabouts unknown." The soldier's brother, Omar, who reported that he knew the gunmen's leader, was also taken, but soon released. The brother claimed to have been taken by the Mahdi Army, the militia headed by Moqtada al-Sadr. He said the leader was local gangster Abu Rami, aka Majid al-Qaissy, a Sunni Arab. On November 2, Army Major General William B. Caldwell said he believed that al-Taayie was being held by his original captors. Al-Taayie came to the United States as a teen, and returned to Iraq as a translator in November 2005. Authorities later came to believe that he was being held by Abu Deraa, true name Ismael Hafidh, sometimes called the Shi'ite Zarqawi, who runs a death squad in Baghdad.

On February 13, 2007, the previously unknown Shi'ite terrorist group Ahl al-Bayt Brigades posted a ten-second soundless video of al-Taayie in front of a green, flat surface. He had short hair and was wearing a dark green shirt. 06102301

October 24, 2006. *Canada.* A judge in the case of Mohammed Momin Khawaja struck down a portion of the Anti-Terrorism Act, ruling that the definition of terrorism violated Canada's bill of rights. Khawaja was the first person charged under the Act.

October 26, 2006. *Saudi Arabia.* Western naval forces were on heightened alert after the announcement that Saudi oil installations were a "high probability potential target" for terrorist attack. Saudi authorities arrested two suspects at Sajir, 185 miles west of Riyadh. One of them had finished his studies at King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals at Dhahran. His elder brother was also held because "he is suspected of belonging to the deviant minority"—the Saudi term for al Qaeda.

October 29, 2006. *Algeria.* Around midnight, two truck bombs exploded within minutes of each other at two police stations in Reghaia and Dergana outside Algiers, killing three people, including two police officers and a woman, and injuring two dozen. The vehicles used in the attacks had been stolen.

October 30, 2006. *Gaza.* Gunmen kidnapped Spanish aid worker Roberto Villa Sexto, 32, from his car near Khan Younis. They held him for several hours before freeing him. Sexto worked for the Spanish charity Cooperative Assembly for Peace. He had been in the Gaza Strip and West Bank for two years. 06103001

November 5, 2006. *Iraq.* The five-judge Special Tribunal found former President Saddam Hussein al-Majid, 69, guilty of crimes against humanity by ordering 148 murders of Shi'ite men and boys from Dujail in the 1980s and sentenced him to death by hanging. He also stood trial for genocide against the Kurds, against whom he had used chemical weapons in Halabja, killing 5,000 civilians on March 16, 1988. The unanimous panel sentenced two of his seven codefendants, including Hussein's half brother, to death. They also sentenced four other defendants to 15 years to life. An 8th was acquitted. Among those receiving life sentences was Taha Yassin Ramadan, a vice president under Hussein.

November 5, 2006. *India.* A bomb exploded in a crowded marketplace in Gauhati, the capital of Assam, killing five people and wounding 15. A second bomb went off in another residential area of the city, killing three and wounding five. Police blamed the United Liberation Front of Asom.

November 7, 2006. *France.* France extradited to Spain a former leader of ETA suspected of killing 15 people and planning several major attacks.

November 8, 2006. *Gaza Strip.* The Hamas military wing told the *Associated Press,* "America is offering political, financial and logistic cover for the Zionist occupation crimes, and it is responsible for the Beit Hanoun massacre. Therefore, the people and the nation all over the globe are required to teach the American enemy tough lessons." However, Ghazi Hamad, spokesman for the Hamas-led Palestinian government, said "Our battle is against the occupation of the Palestinian land. We have no interest to transfer the battle. We urge the Arab nation and the governments of the Arab countries to protest the world's silence and the American bias." The political and military wings claim to be independent of one another.

November 8, 2006. *Pakistan.* A suicide bomber on a field filled with army recruits doing exercises in Dargai in the northwest, killing 42 soldiers and injuring dozens more. Police blamed al Qaeda and local Islamic extremists. The bomber was wrapped in a cloak and walked onto the unguarded training field. A second bomber escaped on a motorbike. He phoned the office of *Geo* television in Peshawar and said that local insurgents from the Islamic Taliban were responsible. "Our martyr has clearly stated that this attack is our response to the Pakistan army attack in Bajaur. This attack marks the end of our commitment not to target the Pakistan army. We have enrolled 275 people as suicide bombers, and now they will take revenge."

Authorities believed the terrorists were retaliating for the government missile attack on October 30 that killed 82 people at an Islamic school in the Bajaur tribal region. Authorities believed the school was a terrorist training camp. Dargai is a stronghold of the Movement for the Enforcement of Islamic Law, which ran the school.

November 9, 2006. *Colombia.* The Supreme Court ordered the arrests of Senators Alvaro Garcia and Jairo Merlando and Representative Erik Morris for their alleged ties to one of the country's far-right paramilitary groups. Their names were found in the computer of a deputy to paramilitary leader Rodrigo Tovar Pupo.

November 10, 2006. *Iraq.* Al Qaeda in Iraq leader Abu Hamza al-Muhajer, alias Abu Ayyub al-Masri, released an Internet audiotape in which he claimed that his group has "12,000 fighters in Iraq, and they have vowed to die for God's sake." He welcomed the Democrats' electoral victory that led to the resignation of Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld, and called President Bush "the most stupid president." He called on the United States to keep troops in Iraq because "we haven't had enough of your blood yet."

Meanwhile, the Iraqi Army conducted a raid in Rawah and captured Abu Muhayyam al-Masri, the Egyptian leader of an al Qaeda cell in Anbar province.

November 10, 2006. *United Kingdom.* Dame Eliza Manningham-Buller, Director General of MI-5, said her organization was watching 1,600 people in 200 cells believed to be plotting 30 attacks in the United Kingdom and overseas. She said MI-5 had foiled five major plots since the 7/7/05 subway bombings. She noted that the threats include "resilient networks, some directed from al-Qaeda in Pakistan, some more loosely inspired by it, planning attacks including mass casualty suicide attacks in the UK. . . Today we see the use of homemade improvised explosives devices, but I suggest tomorrow's threat will include the use of chemicals, bacteriological agents, radioactive materials and even nuclear technology."

November 10, 2006. *Vietnam.* Following a one-day trial, Vu Phi Long, president of the Ho Chin Minh City People's Court, sentenced three U.S. citizens to 15 months, including time served, ensuring that they would be released and

deported within 10 days of release, i.e., by the end of the year. Thuong Nguyen "Cuc" Foshee, 58, a Vietnam-born Republican activist from Orlando, had married a U.S. Army Special Forces master sergeant and emigrated to the United States, where she was active in anti-Hanoi protests. She and the other defendants had been arrested in September 2005. The trial complicated Vietnamese efforts to get a trade deal passed before President Bush's visit to Hanoi for an Asian economic summit. Seven defendants, including four Vietnamese, were accused of plotting to broadcast anticommunist radio messages for the Government of Free Vietnam, an antigovernment group headquartered in California deemed by Hanoi to be a terrorist organization. Vietnam had demanded the extradition from Seoul of Vietnamese-born U.S. resident Nguyen Huu Chanh, suspected of planning bombings of Vietnamese embassies. The defendants admitted breaking U.S. law but said they were not terrorists. Foshee was freed on November 12 and arrived in Orlando, Florida the next day.

November 11, 2006. *Haiti.* Gunmen attacked UN peacekeepers near a Port-au-Prince slum, killing two Jordanians as the soldiers were going back to their headquarters near the Cité-Soleil slum. 06111101

November 12, 2006. *Iraq.* Two suicide bombers set off bombs in front of a police recruiting center in central Baghdad, killing 35 people and wounding another 56.

November 15, 2006. *Iraq.* At 10:30 a.m., 80 gunmen dressed in commando uniforms rolled up 30 vehicles and during a 20-minute daylight raid, kidnapped 150 male staffers and visitors from the Higher Education Ministry office in Baghdad. The gunmen worked for a list of names, which included the office's deputy general directors. Authorities arrested six senior police officers, including the police chief for Karradah district. The prime minister's office later said only 45–50 had been taken, and that 20 had been freed within hours. The government temporarily closed the country's colleges and universities. Many observers blamed the Mahdi Army, the militia of Moqtada al-Sadr.

November 17, 2006. *Iraq.* At 1:00 p.m., 30 gunmen driving two white Toyota Land Cruisers, a white pickup truck, and a white Chevy Lumina converged on a checkpoint and kidnapped four U.S. security contractors and their Austrian coworker from their mile-long convoy of 37 vehicles in Safwan, near the Kuwaiti border. The group worked for the Crescent Security Group and was escorting 43 empty tractor-trailers from Kuwait to Tallil Air Base near Nasiriyah. The convoy included five Chevrolet Avalanche gun trucks with mounted belt-fed machine guns. The kidnappers initially took but quickly freed nine Asians from India, Pakistan, and the Philippines. A Briton and a Chilean were tied up and left kneeling by the side of the road. Most of the gunmen were dressed in camouflage and carried AK-47s. The gunmen seized one of the gun trucks and 19 tractor-trailers.

A provincial governor incorrectly claimed that two of the hostages had been freed and another found dead. Basra Police Major General Ali al-Moussawi said that the group had been taken by criminals who demanded a ransom.

An Austrian man, 25, was killed and an American was wounded. They were found 20 miles north of Safwan, as was Andy Foord, a Crescent guard from the United Kingdom who was left bound inside a truck.

Among those kidnapped was Paul Reuben, 39, a former Marine from Buffalo, in the Minneapolis suburbs; Joshua Munns, 24, from Redding, California; Jonathon Cote, 24, a former Army paratrooper from Buffalo, New York; John Young, 44, from Lee's Summit, Missouri; and Austrian Bert Nussbaumer, 25. Their families offered a $150,000 reward for information leading to their freedom.

Jaime Salgado, a Chilean member of the convoy, said he recognized four of the kidnappers as former Crescent members and believed that the

convoy's interpreter, Wissam Hisham, nicknamed John Belushi, was part of the kidnap team.

The kidnappers released a video of the hostages on December 26, 2006, in which they identified themselves and called for U.S. troops to leave Iraq.

As of July 28, 2007, they had not been seen since a January 3, 2007 video surfaced, issued by the National Islamic Resistance in Iraq: the Farqan (Quran) Brigades. 06111701

November 20, 2006. *India.* A bomb destroyed two cars of the Haldibari Passenger Express, a Northeastern Railways passenger train in a remote eastern area, killing eight people and wounding 60 others.

November 20, 2006. *Germany.* Authorities were investigating six people in a plot to blow up an Israeli airliner by bribing an airport worker to smuggle a bag of explosives onto the plane. Five of the suspects were released after questioning.

November 21, 2006. *Iraq.* A small bomb exploded at 2:00 p.m. in one of the armored cars of Iraq's Speaker of Parliament, Mahmoud al-Mashhadani, as his motorcade approached parliament's convention center in the Green Zone of Baghdad. He was not in the car.

November 21, 2006. *Lebanon.* Syria was suspected of involvement in the assassination of Industry Minister Pierre Gemayel, 34, an opponent of Hizballah and a member of the Phalange Party. He was gunned down in his Christian constituency of Jdeideh after leaving a church and traveling through the neighborhood. A vehicle stopped in front of him. When his car rammed the vehicle, three gunmen got out and fired dozens of rounds into his car.

November 22, 2006. *Nigeria.* Gunmen took hostage two Finns, an Italian, a Filipino, a Briton, a Pole, and a Romanian after attacking an Italian oil supply vessel off the coast of southern Nigeria. During the nighttime raid, there were 25 foreign workers and 60 Nigerian employees on the Eni SpA vessel. 06112201

November 24, 2006. *Northern Ireland.* Protestant extremist Michael Stone, 51, ran into the Northern Ireland Assembly headquarters with a bag of six pipe bombs. The Assembly was evacuated and two security guards trapped him in the revolving door of the Stormont parliamentary building. He screamed "no surrender" as he was led off. He was arraigned in Belfast Magistrates Court, where he was charged with trying to kill Gerry Adams and Martin McGuinness, two senior members of the Irish Republican Army–linked political party, Sinn Fein, the two guards who confronted him, and a generic "persons unknown"—everyone else in the building, among them the 108 members of the Assembly. Additional charges included possession of weapons for terrorist purposes, including explosives, several nail bombs, an ax, a strangulation device, and a fake handgun. Stone offered no plea.

November 26, 2006. *Russia.* Abu Khavs, Jordanian commander of foreign mercenaries in Chechnya who was reportedly al Qaeda's top emissary in the North Caucasus, was killed in a shootout with Russian police.

November 30, 2006. *Somalia.* Three suicide car bombs went off as police tried to inspect the vehicles outside a Baidoa checkpoint of the interim government, killing the three terrorists, including a woman, and five other people, including three accomplices, and wounding four civilians. Police captured three non-Somali men. The government blamed foreign members of al Qaeda. 06113001

December 2006. *Spain.* On December 18, an antiterrorism judge ruled to continue the incarceration of seven members of a suspected Islamic terrorist cell broken up in mid-December because they planned attacks on an arms and explosives depot and a supermarket.

December 2006. *France.* Officials announced in mid-December that, since June 2005, they had arrested 76 members of the Algerian-based Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat in connection with three separate plots to bomb the Paris subway and Orly Airport.

December 2006. *Nigeria.* Militants kidnapped three Italians in the oil-rich southern Delta region. They released one of the hostages on January 18, 2007. 06129901

December 1, 2006. *Netherlands.* A court in Amsterdam convicted four Dutch Muslims of plotting terrorist attacks against political leaders and government buildings, including the headquarters of the Dutch intelligence service. Prosecutors said the targets may have included Prime Minister Jan Peter Balkenende and former parliamentarian Ayaan Hirsi Ali, the creative partner of slain filmmaker Theo van Gogh. Samir Azzouz, 20, who had prepared a suicide video designed to "strike terrible fear into the Dutch people" and was believed to have played a central role, received eight years in prison. He had been arrested twice before during terrorism investigations. Nouredine al-Fatmi, who was already serving five years in a separate terrorism case, received another four years for preparing attacks. Mohammed Chentouf received the same sentence for preparing attacks. Fatmi's wife, Soumaya Sahla, received three years for aiding the group. Another defendant was sentenced to three months for passport fraud. A sixth defendant was acquitted.

December 1, 2006. *Sri Lanka.* A suicide bomber attacked a convoy of Defense Secretary Gotabhaya Rajapakse, the president's brother, who was uninjured. However, the terrorist killed himself and two soldiers. The government blamed the Tamil Tigers, whose leader, Velupillai Prabhakaran, on November 27 had vowed to continue fighting.

December 2, 2006. *Bhutan.* A bomb seriously injured four people.

December 3, 2006. *Red Sea.* Israeli counterterrorism authorities warned that attacks were being planned at Egyptian resorts along the Red Sea.

December 4, 2006. *Yemen.* Authorities shot and wounded a gunman who had fired at the U.S. embassy in Sana'a. 06120401

December 4, 2006. *Egypt.* Authorities announced the arrests of an American, nine French citizens, two Belgians, two Syrians, a Tunisian woman, and several Egyptians in a cell that was "related to some terrorist organizations abroad," according to the Interior Ministry. The group, masquerading as religious students in Cairo and Alexandria, was recruiting terrorists to go to Iraq. The American was arrested on November 26. Four other Frenchmen had been arrested on similar charges in 2005 and were deported. On December 7, Egypt expelled to Brussels two Belgian and eight French suspected terrorists. The terrorists were linked to Omar Abdullah, alias Omar Hamra, leader of the Islamic militant group Tawhid and Jihad; he had killed himself in November 2006 when he detonated an explosives belt while trying to cross into Lebanon from Syria.

December 6, 2006. *Kyrgyzstan.* A U.S. Air Force security forces member shot to death Alexander Ivanov, 46, a Russian who worked for Aerocraft Petrol Management in response to a threar at an entry control checkpoint at Manas Air Base.

December 6, 2006. *Afghanistan.* At 7:00 a.m., a suicide bomber set off explosives outside a compound for security contractors in Kandahar, killing two Americans and between four and 11 Afghans and wounding three other people. He threw away his bicycle and attacked on foot as the contractors were leaving the compound of the Houston-based security firm USPI. The bomb went off a few yards from the NATO military compound, headquarters of a Canadian-led

Provincial Reconstruction Team. The Taliban claimed credit. 06120601

December 6, 2006. *United States.* Derrick Shareef, 22, was arrested in Rockford, Illinois, 90 miles west of Chicago, after meeting with an undercover federal agent in a store parking lot and trading stereo speakers for four hand grenades, a 9-mm pistol, and ammunition. The weapons were inoperative. He was charged on December 8 with planning to set off the grenades in trash bins in Rockford's CherryVale Mall as part of a "violent jihad" against U.S. targets; the specific charges were attempting to damage or destroy a building by fire or explosion and attempting to use a weapon of mass destruction. He had made a martyrdom videotape in which he observed that "the time for jihad is now" and that he was "ready to give my life." Authorities said he appeared to be acting alone. The FBI had been tipped off by him in September, when Shareef talked about his interest in violent jihad. He initially thought about attacking government buildings, looking at a city hall and courthouses, was interested in "smoking a judge," and also considered synagogues.

The Islamic convert on November 28, 2007, pleaded guilty and faced 30 years to life when sentencing was to take place on March 14, 2007.

The informant was identified by the *Washington Post* as William Chrisman, 34, a former gang member with a felony criminal record who was supporting three wives and nine children. He also helped the FBI in the case of Hassan Abujihaad, a former Navy sailor charged with tipping terrorists to the location of Navy ships and ways to attack them. He and Shareef also examined attacking a military base in San Diego or a recruiting station in Phoenix. Shareef had met Abujihaad in 2003 at a Mosque in Phoenix and lived with him for seven months in 2003–2004. Abujihaad's trial was scheduled for February 2008.

December 9, 2006. *Turkey.* Authorities arrested ten al Qaeda terrorists, including a lawyer who claimed to be the chief of al Qaeda in Turkey, during raids in Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir.

December 10, 2006. *Algeria.* Armed Islamic Group gunmen threw a bomb and fired at two vehicles carrying employees of a Halliburton-affiliated company near Algiers, killing an Algerian driver and injuring nine people, including an American, a Canadian, a Lebanese, an Algerian, and several British nationals. 06121001

December 12, 2006. *Ceuta.* Police commandos in the Spanish territory conducted surveillance for more than a year before arresting 10 Spaniards and a Moroccan in pre-dawn raids against suspected Islamic militants who had moved from "fanatic discussions" to concrete attack plans. The detainees included two brothers of a former detainee at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The suspects were linked to the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group.

December 12, 2006. *Iraq.* Two car bombs went off among day laborers in central Baghdad's main square, killing 70 people and wounding at least 230.

December 18, 2006. *Nigeria.* Car bombs exploded in the parking lot of a Shell residential compound and outside the operations based of the Italian firm Agip in Port Harcourt. No one was killed or injured. Nine cars were damaged in the Shell attack. 06121801-02

December 19, 2006. *United States.* The Treasury Department froze the accounts of Mohammed al-Ghabra, a naturalized British national, for providing "material and logistical" support to al Qaeda and other terrorist groups. Americans were also prohibited from doing business with him. Al-Ghabra had organized travel to Pakistan for people wanting to meet with al Qaeda leaders and to undertake jihad training.

December 19, 2006. *Afghanistan.* Senior Taliban leader Akhtar Mohammad Osmani, a close associate of Osama bin Laden, was killed in a U.S. air strike in Helmand Province near the Pakistani

border. He was the most senior Taliban leader killed since 2001.

December 20, 2006. *Qatar.* Ayman al-Zawahiri released an al-Sahab logo'd videotape entitled "the truth about the conflict between Muslims and infidels" broadcast by *al Jazeera* in which he warned that "holding elections won't lead to Palestine's liberation... Those who try to liberate Muslim land through elections... will not liberate one grain of sand of Palestine. Their efforts will only result in creating a reversion to jihad and will negatively affect the (current) struggle of mujahedeen." He deemed Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas "America's man in Palestine," and in indirectly referring to Hamas, wondered "why didn't they ask for an Islamic constitution for Palestine?" He added "I want to tell the Republicans and the Democrats together... you are trying to negotiate with some parties to secure your withdrawal, but these parties won't find you an exit and your attempts will yield nothing but failure... It seems that you will go through a painful journey of failed negotiations until you will be forced to return to negotiate with the real powers."

Al-Zawahiri also cited the United Kingdom and France as "Crusader" allies of the United States, who would be attacked as long as Western powers remain in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Lebanon. "The Animosity of Britain toward Islam stretches over centuries. Isn't it the one who used to occupy most Islamic lands?" The previous week, British Home Secretary John Reid said that a terrorist attack in the United Kingdom was "highly likely" during the holiday season.

December 21, 2006. *Nigeria.* Gunmen attacked an oil facility operated by France's Total oil company, killing three police officers. A second group of gunmen invaded an Agip oil field, run by Italy's ENI. Royal Dutch Shell evacuated expatriate staff. 06122101-02

December 22, 2006. *United States.* Security cameras caught an unknown individual spilling mercury on a subway platform in Los Angeles, then using a local call box to report his action. He then boarded a train and disappeared. Hazmat teams arrived eight hours later.

December 23, 2006. *Nigeria.* A car bomb exploded outside a state government building in Port Harcourt, the first time a government installation was targeted by the militants who had been attacking foreign oil companies.

December 24, 2006. *United Kingdom.* The British media reported that Islamic militants living somewhere in western Europe and being directed from individuals in Pakistan planned to attack the Chunnel between the United Kingdom and France during the holiday season.

December 28, 2006. *Russia.* Yevgeny Dagayev, 32, a Russian passenger claiming he was carrying a bomb, tried to hijack an Aeroflot Airbus A320 flying from Moscow to Geneva. He tried to break into the cockpit ro demand to fly to Africa, but was overpowered by crew and other passengers and detained during an emergency landing in Prague. No explosives were found. He was traveling with eight family members, including three children. 06122801

December 30, 2006. *Spain.* A car bomb exploded in a parking lot at Madrid International Airport, injuring 26 people. Two Ecuadoran men who were sleeping inside a parked car were missing; one 35-year-old Ecuadoran immigrant was later found dead. The government blamed ETA and suspended plans for peace talks. A man who issued a warning call said he was from ETA. ETA claimed credit on January 9, 2007, but insisted that the cease-fire remained in effect. Hundreds of thousands took to the streets on January 13 to protest the ETA's actions. 06123001

December 31, 2006–January 1, 2007. *Thailand.* Nine pipe bombs exploded in the late night and early morning in Bangkok, canceling New Year's celebrations in Thailand after three

people died and 38, including nine foreigners, were wounded. The foreigners included four Hungarians, three Serbians, and two Britons, including Paul Heewit, 55, a flight attendant from Horsham, England, who sustained a gash in his left arm. Two remained hospitalized after one day. One foreigner's legs were blown off. The blasts occurred at Klong Toey market, a police post in the Saphan Kwai district, and a department store at the Victory Monument. Six bombs went off at 6:00 p.m., killing two and injuring more than 20. Some were hidden in garbage cans and were triggered by clocks. Shortly after midnight, the second series of bombs hit a phone booth, a hotel, and near a canal bridge. The bombs were made of ammonia nitrate place in a metal box. The deputy national police chief observed that "I believe the bombs were meant to injure and not kill people." The Thai Prime Minister blamed ousted politicians, although others suggested Muslim insurgents.

On January 20, 2007, authorities arrested 15 suspects, including some military officers, in the case. 06123101-06, 07010101-03

January 2007. *Nigeria.* Gunmen kidnapped five telecommunications workers and an Italian oil worker. The Chinese were released on January 17. A rebel group announced the Italian's release on January 18, but denied involved in the Chinese abductions. As of February 13, 2007, gunmen still held hostage two Italians, two Filipinos, an American, one Lebanese, and one Frenchman. 07019901

January 2007. *United Kingdom.* In mid-January, police in Manchester and Halifax arrested Rizwan Ditta, 29, and Mohammed Dilal, 26, of Halifax on charges of possession of information of use to terrorists.

January 1, 2007. *Thailand.* A small bomb was thrown at a mosque in Chiang Mai, injuring a janitor.

January 1, 2007. *Qatar.* Two militant Islamic Web sites posted a four-and-a-half–page note from Ayman al-Zawahiri celebrating the feast of al-Adha and calling for the "defeat of the Americans and their crusader allies in Afghanistan and Iraq." He accused Palestinian and other Arab leaders of betraying Islam and collaborating with the United States and Israel. He asked "how is it possible for Mahmoud Abbas to be a brother of ours, or for Mohammed Dahlan to be a brother of ours, when they have grown fat on the bribes of the Jews and gifts of the Americans?" In a note suggesting that the message might have been written a few weeks earlier, he said "I also congratulate my Muslim brothers in Somalia and encourage them to be firm in defense of the honor of Islam." Ethiopian forces had entered Mogadishu during the previous few days. Insults included calling Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf a "bribe-taker," Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak a "traitor," Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh an "agent of America," and *New York Times* columnist Thomas Friedman a "fanatical Zionist." He praised headscarves, saying a woman who wears one is "a solider in the battle of Islam against the Zionist crusade. . . she should know that the hijab (headscarf), a symbol of her modesty and purity, tears (Westerners) apart inside because it exposes the depravity of their civilization."

January 1, 2007. *Gaza Strip.* Gunmen kidnapped Jaime Razuri, 50, a Peruvian photographer for *Agence France-Presse* who was returning from an assignment in Gaza and was taken at gunpoint from his car. Five masked men pushed him into the getaway car and drove off. He was freed on January 7, 2007. No one claimed credit. 07010101

January 3, 2007. *Tunisia.* More than two dozen Islamic extremists battled authorities in Soliman, 25 miles south of the capital. A dozen terrorists were killed and another 15 were arrested. Two security officers died. Police later announced that they had seized blueprints of foreign embassies,

hit lists of foreign envoys, and homemade explosives. The embassies included those of the United States, United Kingdom, and Italy.

January 4, 2007. *Spain.* Police discovered a 220-pound explosive device outside the Basque town of Amorebieta. The explosives were in a drum near an abandoned car.

January 5, 2007. *Qatar.* In a five-minute Internet audiotape posting, Ayman al-Zawahiri called on Somalis to conduct suicide attacks against the Ethiopian troops. "I speak to you today as the crusader invader forces of Ethiopia violate the soil of the beloved Muslim Somalia...I call upon the Muslim nation in Somalia to remain in the new battlefield that is one of the crusader battlefields that are being launched by America and its allies and the United Nations against Islam and Muslims. Launch ambushes, land mines, raids and suicidal combats until you consume them as the lions and eat their prey...As happened in Iraq and Afghanistan, when the world's strongest power was defeated by the campaigns of the mujaheddin troops going to Heaven, so its slaves shall be defeated on the Muslim lands of Somalia...My brother Muslims in Somalia, don't be traumatized by America's force because you have defeated it previously with the support of Allah, and it is weaker today than before."

January 5, 2007. *China.* Authorities raided an East Turkestan Islamic Movement terrorist camp in Pamir Plateau in western Xinjiang province, killing 18 suspects and arresting 17. One police officer was killed and another injured. Police scooped up 22 hand grenades and materials for 1,500 more.

January 7, 2007. *Jordan.* The government charged two men with plotting attacks against Americans living in Jordan. The duo wanted to avenge Muslims "who suffer from the Americans."

January 8, 2007. *United States.* Prosecutors presented their closing arguments in the racketeering cases against former Howard University associate professor of business Abdelhaleem Ashqar and Chicago grocer Muhammad Salah, two alleged Hamas militants charged with providing funds and recruits to spread "death, destruction, fear, and terror." Ashqar was convicted of criminal contempt and obstruction of justice, but acquitted of taking part in a racketeering conspiracy aimed at financing Hamas. On November 21, 2007, U.S. District Judge Amy St. Eve sentenced him to 135 months in prison and fined him $5,000 for refusing to testify before a federal grand jury. Salah was sentenced to 22 months for lying under oath in a legal document.

January 9, 2007. *Jordan.* Police killed an individual with al Qaeda ties and arrested a colleague in foiling a terrorist plot against Jordan.

January 10, 2007. *Philippines.* Three bombs killed six and wounded 27 in the south. Muslim militants were suspected.

January 10, 2007. *Nigeria.* Gunmen attacked a residential compound of foreign pipeline workers in Port Harcourt, kidnapping nine South Koreans and a Nigerian. 07011001

January 11, 2007. *Dominican Republic.* Gunmen kidnapped Cuban-born Armando Lopez Estrada, 68, a former U.S. Army Second Lieutenant. The gunmen demanded a $650,000 ransom. Police raided the safe house where he was being kept on January 19, killing Florian Medina, 32, and Julio Cesar Morillo Ruiz, 41. 07011101

January 12, 2007. *Greece.* The Revolutionary Struggle fired a small antitank rocket from a building across the street at the U.S. embassy in Athens at 5:58 a.m., shattering windows but causing no injuries. The shell hit the third floor. The group blamed U.S. policy in Iraq and the

Middle East in a statement sent to the weekly *Pontiki*. 07011201

January 14, 2007. *Bahamas/Puerto Rico.* A caller to the Coast Guard warned that a bomb was on board the U.S. cruise ship Carnival Destiny, traveling from the Bahamas to San Juan, Puerto Rico harbor. No bomb was found.

January 14, 2007. *Iraq.* British army intelligence told the *London Daily Telegraph* that terrorists were using Google Earth to pinpoint attacks on British bases in Basra. Raids in insurgent safe houses found printouts from the Internet site. One set of photos were of the Shatt al Arab Hotel, headquarters for the 1,000-strong Staffordshire Regiment battle group.

January 16, 2007. *Russia.* Federal Security Service forces went on high alert after foreign officials tipped them to a threat of a terrorist attack on public ground transportation and in the metro.

January 17, 2007. *Iraq.* The Islamic State of Iraq, a Sunni insurgent group linked to Al Qaeda in Iraq, claimed credit for the attack on a convoy in which three non-American security workers died along with Andrea "Andi" Parhamovich, 28, of Perry, Ohio. She worked in Baghdad in September–December 2006 for the International Republican Institute, then moved to the nonprofit National Democratic Institute. She was a graduate of Marietta College. She had worked for the Massachusetts governor, Massachusetts Department of Economic Development, and Air America Radio. 07011701

January 17, 2007. *Colombia.* A pickup truck bomb contained 660 pounds of explosives destroyed a dairy plant owned by Nestle SA, a Swiss food conglomerate, in Caqueta state, a FARC stronghold. The bomb injured one person.

Earlier in the week, another attack had been conducted against Nestle in the area. 07011701, 07019902

January 18, 2007. *United Kingdom.* Three commercial laboratories that do contract forensic work for the police received letter bombs. One bomb injured one person. The other two bombs were intercepted. One of the packages included the name of Barry Horne, an animal rights extremist who had been convicted of firebombing. He died during a 2001 prison hunger strike. Bombs would later be sent to a computer firm, an accountancy, a private home, and the agency that issues U.K. driver's licenses.

On September 27, 2007, Miles Cooper, 27, an elementary school janitor from Cambridge, was convicted in an Oxford court of sending seven letter bombs in 21 days in January–February, including five that exploded and injured eight people. He said he was protesting the country's being "an overbearing and over-intrusive surveillance society." He said he used Horne's name to confuse police. He expressed contrition. Sentencing was scheduled for September 28.

January 20, 2007. *Nigeria.* Gunmen kidnapped seven seamen, including six Filipinos, from a cargo ship on a river in the southern oil-producing Delta region.

On February 13, 2007, kidnappers in the Delta region released all 24 Filipino seamen they had taken since January 20, according to the German shipping firm Baco-Liner, which employees the Filipinos. 07012001

January 21, 2007. *Kenya.* Authorities arrested Daniel Joseph Maldonado, 28, alias Daniel Aljughaifi. He was flown to the United States on February 12, 2007. On January 13, 2007, he appeared before Magistrate Judge Calvin Botley in Houston, accused of joining al Qaeda in Somalia to fight the internationally recognized government there and establish and Islamic state. He was ordered held without bail on federal charges of undergoing military training with a terrorist organization and conspiracy to use a destructive device. He was the first U.S. citizen

to be prosecuted on suspicion of joining terrorists in Somalia. The complaint said that he had flown from Houston to Cairo in November 2005. In November 2006, he flew to Mogadishu and joined the Islamic Courts and elements of al Qaeda. He said he was given an AK-47 assault rifle, fatigues, and combat boots and attended military training camps with al Qaeda members. A bomb maker taught him assembly techniques. He wanted to go into combat, but contracted malaria.

On February 21, Judge Botley ordered Maldonado jailed without bail. On April 20, 2007, Maldonado pleaded guilty to training with al Qaeda.

January 22, 2007. *Qatar.* In a 14-minute Internet video posting, Ayman al-Zawahiri mocked the Bush Administration's plan to send more troops to Iraq, saying Islamic rebels could wipe out the U.S. Army. "I ask him, why send 20,000 only. Why not send 50 or 100 thousand? Aren't you aware that the dogs of Iraq are pining for your troops' dead bodies? So send your entire army to be annihilated at the hands of the mujahideen to free the world from your evil, because Iraq, land of the Caliphate and Jihad, is able to bury ten armies like yours, with Allah's help and power." "Al-Qaida and the Taliban under the command of the commander of the faithful Mullah Muhammad Omar are the ones who have deprived America of safe haven in Afghanistan."

January 22, 2007. *United States.* Sami al-Arian, 49, a former University of South Florida professor of political science, began a hunger strike in the Northern Neck Regional Jail in Warsaw, Virginia, to protest efforts to force him to testify before a grand jury investigating Muslim charities in northern Virginia. Al-Arian had pleaded guilty in 2006 to supporting a Palestinian terrorist group. On February 14, 2007, he was transferred to a medical prison in Butner, North Carolina.

January 23, 2007. *Iraq.* Five members of a Blackwater security team protecting a U.S. convoy were killed when their Little Bird helicopters were attacked in the Fadhil neighborhood of Baghdad. The four-man crew of one helicopter was killed and the gunner in a second helicopter was hit by gunfire. The first helicopter was fired on and a passenger was injured. It got tangled in overheard wires while trying to land near the Shorja market. The four had gunshot wounds to the head, suggested that they were executed on the ground. The Sunni insurgent groups Army of Ansar al-Sunnah and the Islamic Army in Iraq separately claimed credit on the Internet. Ansar posted the U.S. embassy badge, credit cards, and dog tags of Arthur Laguna, 52, a Blackwater pilot. 07012301

January 23, 2007. *United States/Iraq.* The U.S. media reported that six months earlier the United States had discovered a plot by al Qaeda in Iraq to send operatives to the United States using student visas.

January 23, 2007. *Nigeria.* Kidnappers took hostage Graham Billy Ray, a U.S. engineer, and his Nigerian driver in the Niger Delta. The duo were released on February 18, 2007. 07012301

January 23, 2007. *United States.* In the State of the Union message, President George W. Bush noted "We cannot know the full extent of the attacks that we and our allies have prevented, but here is some of what we do know:

–We stopped an al-Qaeda plot to fly a hijacked airplane into the tallest building on the West Coast.

–We uncovered an al-Qaeda cell developing anthrax to be used in attacks against America.

–We broke up a Southeast Asian terrorist cell grooming operatives for attacks inside the United States.

–And just last August, British authorities uncovered a plot to blow up passenger planes bound for America over the Atlantic Ocean.

For each life saved, we owe a debt of gratitude to the brave public servants who devote their lives to finding the terrorists and stopping them."

January 24, 2007. *Sudan.* An individual hijacked Air West Flight 612 out of Khartoum. It was carrying 103 passengers and crew. The individual held a gun to the pilot's head and forced the pilot to fly to N'djamena, Chad, where he requested political asylum from the United Kingdom (or the French; reports differ). The passengers were all Sudanese except for one Briton and an Italian attaché.

The private airline operates domestic passenger services in Sudan and international cargo charters. It is one of 95 airlines banned from European airports because of safety concerns. 07012401

January 26, 2007. *Pakistan.* A suicide bomber was stopped from entering the Marriott hotel in Islamabad. He set off the bomb outside the hotel, killing the security guard who stopped him and wounding seven other people. 07012601

January 26, 2007. *Northern Ireland.* Following the longest criminal trial in the region's history, a court convicted Protestant extremist Williams James Fulton on 48 counts of terrorism and sentenced him to 28 years.

January 27, 2007. *Jordan.* The senior-most court rejected the appeal of Sajida al-Rishawi, an Iraqi woman, who was sentenced to death in the al Qaeda triple hotel bombing that killed 60 people.

January 27, 2007. *Pakistan.* A suicide bomber killed 15 people and wounded more than 30 in an attack on a bazaar area 200 yards from a Shi'ite mosque in Peshawar. Police Chief Malik Saab was killed. The Shi'ites were about to commemorate Ashura, their most important religious festival.

January 27, 2007. *Kenya.* Carjackers killed the wife of a U.S. embassy employee and his mother-in-law in the Nairobi suburbs. Police later killed two carjackers.

January 29, 2007. *Israel.* Mohammed Siksik, 20, a Palestinian suicide bomber, set off 9–17 pounds of explosives at 9:40 a.m. at the Lehamim Bakery in Eilat, killing three Israelis. Two of the dead were the bakery's owners; the third was a foreign worker from South America. Islamic Jihad said "the operation has a clear message to the Palestinian rivals. It is necessary to end the in-fighting and point the guns toward the occupation that has hurt the Palestinian people." Siksik, who was unemployed and had just witnessed the death of his newborn daughter, was from the northern Gaza town of Beit Lahiya. He was avenging his best friend's killing in the struggle against Israel. The al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade-Army of the Believers also claimed credit. 07012901

January 29, 2007. *Turkey.* Police conducted raids in five cities, arrested 47 suspected Islamic militants, including the leader of al Qaeda in Turkey, Ekrem K, alias Usame, who was captured in Konya, 150 miles south of Ankara. He was believed to have communicated with al Qaeda in code and trained new recruiters.

January 31, 2007. *United Kingdom.* Birmingham police, Midlands Counterterrorism Unit officers, West Midlands Police, and London's Metropolitan Police raided eight homes and four businesses in two predominantly Muslim neighborhoods beginning at 4:30 a.m. and detained eight Muslim radicals planning to kidnap, torture, and kill a Muslim soldier serving in the U.K. Army, then post the execution video on the Internet. A ninth individual was picked up later on a nearby highway. The soldier had served in Afghanistan. He was placed under protective custody. A neighbor said one of the detainees was Amjad, 28, a father of two, who worked at the cash register at his father's business, Khan's General Store. The nine were held on "suspicion of the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism."

On February 9, 2007, U.K. police charged six men in the case: Parviz Khan, 36, who, as the group's leader, was charged with providing equipment and funding for the plan; Mohammed Irfan, 30; Zahoor Iqbal, 29; Hamid Elasmar, 43; and Amjad Mahmood, 31. The five were ordered held until February 23, when a hearing was scheduled. The sixth defendant, Basiru Gassama, 29, was charged under the Terrorism Act with failing to inform authorities about the plot. He was scheduled to appear in a London court on February 10. West Midlands police said that they had received 4,500 pieces of evidence. Police released Abu Bakr without charge after holding him for a week. He is a university student who works at an Islamic bookstore. Three other detainees were released without charge.

February 2007. *United States.* The United States charged Abdul Tawal Ibn Ali Alishtari, 53, with terrorism financing, material support of terrorism, and money laundering. He pleaded not guilty in the U.S. District Court in Manhattan. In 2003, he donated $20,000 to the National Republican Senatorial Committee and more than $15,000 to the National Republican Congressional Committee.

February 2007. *Singapore.* The Internal Security Department announced the arrest of Singaporean Abdul Basheer, 28, a suspected member of Jemaah Islamiyah who planned to pursue "militant jihad" in Afghanistan. In June 2007, the Home Ministry said that between November and April, four Singaporean members of JI were detained.

February 2, 2007. *Morocco.* A court sentenced eight Islamic radicals to up to 10 years in prison for plotting attacks and for belonging to al Qaeda.

February 2, 2007. *Saudi Arabia.* Authorities arrested two suspects in Medina and eight in Jiddah on suspicion of illegally collecting donations and "sending them to suspected parties." A defense attorney said that they were democracy activists. Amnesty International indicated that lawyer Sulieman al-Rushudi and another man had been arrested in March 2004 after signing a petition calling for government reform. The Saudi embassy in the United States noted that al-Rushudi cofounded a London human rights group in 1993 with Saad al-Faqih, who, U.S. prosecutors claimed, gave a satellite phone to Osama bin Laden in the 1990s and who in 2004 was named by the U.S. Treasury Department as a terrorism financier. Detainee Musa al-Qarni, an Islamic cleric, had past associations with bin Laden during the Afghan war against the Soviets.

February 3, 2007. *Iraq.* A suicide bomber set off more than a ton of explosives hidden under produce and bags of groceries in a pickup truck parked at the entrance of the al-Sadriya market in a Shiite area of central Baghdad during the afternoon, killing at least 125 people and wounding another 300.

February 3, 2007. *Pakistan.* A suicide bomber drove his car bomb into a Pakistan army convoy in Dera Ismail Khan in the northwest, killing two soldiers and wounding six.

February 3, 2007. *United Kingdom.* A letter bomb exploded in the hands of a 53-year-old man when he opened the letter addressed to his Folkestone, Kent home.

February 4, 2007. *Iraq.* Jalal Sharafi, second secretary at the Iranian embassy in Baghdad, was kidnapped during the evening by four Iraqis who conducted a brief shootout with police. Two individuals traveling with Sharafi escaped. The foursome were later arrested and interrogated by police. Iran claimed the United States was involved because it is responsible for security in Iraq. The foursome wore Iraqi military uniforms and carried military IDs. Sharafi had worked at the embassy for two years on an unaccompanied tour; his wife and children live in Iran.

February 5, 2007. *United Kingdom.* A letter bomb went off at Capita Group, a London firm that controls the city's traffic fees, slightly injuring a female worker's hand. Capita designs and manages the congestion control system that charges drivers $16 per day to enter central London.

February 6, 2007. *United Kingdom.* A letter bomb went off at Vantis, an outsourcing accounting firm in Wokingham in the morning, injuring two men. The package was addressed to Speed Check Services, one of the firm's clients. Speed Check provides highway speed enforcement equipment to police.

The attack, the seventh letter bomb in three weeks, raised to six the number of injured in the campaign, which police believed could have been the work of a disgruntled motorist or animal rights extremists. The leader of Motorists Against Detection, which had claimed to have destroyed 1,000 Gatso speed cameras since 2000, doing $40 million worth of damage, denied involvement. The group's leader, Captain Gatso, said his 200 followers "don't want to hurt anybody. We only terrorize the government's cash machines on the side of the roads."

February 6, 2007. *Pakistan.* An individual set off a grenade following a gunfight with police who had stopped him 200 yards from the international terminal of Islamabad Airport. The terrorist died and injured three police officers.

February 7, 2007. *Ivory Coast.* French diplomat Michel Niaucel, who headed West African security operations for the European Union, was shot to death in his Abidjan home during the night.

February 7, 2007. *United Kingdom.* A letter bomb went off at the British government's Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency main office in Swansea, Wales, injuring a woman. By then, nine people were injured in the seven letter bombings that had been conducted in January–February.

On February 19, police made their first arrest in a 3 a.m. raid near Cambridge, detaining Miles Cooper, 27, a custodian at the Teversham Church of England Primary School. He was charged on February 22 with 12 counts of explosives and assault offenses.

February 8, 2007. *United Kingdom.* Anti-terrorism police arrested Abu Izzadeen, 31, on suspicion of encouraging terrorism. He had heckled Home Secretary John Reid at a public meeting in 2006.

February 12, 2007. *United States.* The FBI added two more individuals to its Rewards for Justice program, offering $5 million for information leading to the arrest of Mohammed Ali Hamadei, 42, wanted for the 1980s hijacking of TWA 847 in which U.S. Navy diver Robert Stethem was executed, and Ramadan Abdullah Mohammad Shallah, 49, founder and Secretary General of Palestinian Islamic Jihad. Shallah had planned and carried out several bombings, murders, extortions, and racketeering.

February 12, 2007. *United States.* Yelling "Allah akbar," Bosnian Muslim immigrant Sulejman Talovic, 18, fired a .38 caliber pistol and shotgun at shoppers in Salt Lake City's Trolley Square shopping mall, killing five people and injuring another four before an off-duty policeman from Ogden shot him to death. Authorities said they did not believe Talovic was a terrorist.

February 12, 2007. *Italy.* Authorities arrested 15 people linked to a group tied to the Red Brigades. Interior Minister Giuliano Amato said the group "was a structured and highly dangerous organization" and that other factions are probably still active. The group conducted armed robberies and spread propaganda in leftist clubs and factories.

February 12, 2007. *Germany.* The Stuttgart State Court approved parole for Brigitte Mohnhaupt, 57, a Red Army Faction terrorist arrested

in 1982 and convicted for involvement in nine murders. She was scheduled for release on March 27 after serving 24 years of a life sentence. She did not repudiate her violent past, although she said that the time for "armed struggle" was over and acknowledged inflicting suffering on the victims' families.

February 13, 2007. *Algeria.* Seven bombs went off simultaneously around dawn, killing six, including two police officers, and wounding 30, including ten police officers, at police stations in six towns east of Algiers. Five of the bombs were car or truck bombs. Al Qaeda Organization in the Islamic Maghreb, a new name for the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, claimed credit in a phone call to the Moroccan offices of *al Jazeera* and on an Islamist Web site. The group was a splinter of the Armed Islamic Group. Four bombs exploded near police stations in Boumerdes District; the others went off in Tizi Ouzou District. Both districts are in the Kabylia region, a Berber area.

February 13, 2007. *United Kingdom.* Four British nationals who had been captured in Kenya after fleeing from Somalia were returned to the United Kingdom. They were believed to have been working with the Islamic Courts group in trying to overthrow the Somali government.

February 13, 2007. *Lebanon.* Around 9:00 a.m., bombs exploded within 10 minutes of each other on two buses in Ein Alaq, a Christian region northeast of Beirut, killing three people and wounding 20. On one of the minibuses was a group of women attending religious lessons in Antelias, two Sri Lankan women, a student at Lebanese University, and women planning to shop. In early March, Lebanese officials in Beirut and other Lebanese cities arrested four male members of Fatah al Islam and charged them with the attack. The leader of the group, Shakir al-Abssi, denied involvement. 07021301

February 13, 2007. *Qatar.* In a 41-minute audiotape, Ayman al-Zawahiri said that President Bush was a lying gambler and alcoholic who bet on Iraq and lost. He said he was "stubborn" in repeating a "lie, which he became addicted to, that he is winning." "Bush suffers from an addictive personality, and was an alcoholic. I don't know his present condition...but the one who examines his personality finds that he is addicted to two other faults—lying and gambling." He said Bush is one of history's "most notorious liars...So pay attention before it's too late, and beware of Bush's losing gambler's lie which claims that he, with the corpses of your killed and limbs of your wounded, is spreading democracy around the world." He downplayed the election of a Democratic Congress, saying "the people chose you due to your opposition to Bush's policy in Iraq, but it appears that you are marching with him to the same abyss."

He again criticized Fatah, saying, "I'm not asking them to join Hamas, the Islamic Jihad, or al Qaeda, but rather, I'm asking them to return to Islam, in order to fight for the establishment of an Islamic state over all of Palestine and not for the establishment of a secularist state which will please America." He called for Muslims to strive for unity, "even if they are Afghans, Persians, Turks, or Kurds." Muslims should go to "Afghanistan, Iraq, Algeria and Somalia because your brothers the mujahedeen are in need of men, money, materiel, opinion, expertise, and information." He threatened Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia for aiding the United States, warning that they "must reap their bitter harvest."

The audiotape carried the al-Sahab logo. Also posted was a silent video with a still photo of al-Zawahiri and an English translation of the audio.

February 13, 2007. *United States.* The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit upheld a lower court's 2005 decision that the Treasury Department was correct in freezing the assets of the Islamic American Relief

Agency-USA of Columbia, Missouri. The group is an affiliate of a Sudanese charity accused of financing al Qaeda and other terrorist groups. The court said "There is no constitutional right to fund terrorism."

February 14, 2007. *Dubai.* The Saudi wing of al Qaeda called for attacks on U.S. oil sources, listing Canada, Venezuela, and Mexico as being appropriate targets. "The goal is to cut its supplies or reduce them...to confuse and strangle its economy." Venezuela announced stepped-up security measures after al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula posted the statement on an Islamist Web site.

February 14, 2007. *Turkey.* The Council of Europe rejected the request by Abdullah Ocalan, imprisoned leader of the Kurdistan Workers Party, for a retrial in Turkey. He had challenged his treason charges for seven years.

February 14, 2007. *France.* Authorities tipped off regarding bomb threats against French supermarkets arrested 11 people with ties to Iraqi insurgent recruiters.

February 14, 2007. *Iran.* A bomb killed 11 members of the Revolutionary Guard. The Sunni Muslim group Jundallah (God's Brigade) claimed credit. On February 16, police and insurgents conducted a gun battle in southeastern Iran near the bombing site. On February 18, Nasrollah Shanbe Zehi was convicted in the bombing. He was hanged the next day at the site of the attack.

February 15, 2007. *Denmark.* Abdul Basit Abu Lifa, 17, was convicted by a Danish court of terrorism charges and was sentenced to seven years in prison for involvement in a failed plot to blow up a European target. Danish judges overturned the guilty verdicts of the three other defendants.

February 15, 2007. *Iraq.* Reports differed as to whether Abu Ayyub al-Masri, the leader of al Qaeda in Iraq, was wounded in an 11:00 p.m. shootout with police near Balad. One of his deputies, Abu Abdullah al-Mujamie (variant al-Majemaai), was killed in the shootout near Samarra.

February 15, 2007. *Mauritania.* An Air Mauritania 737 carrying 71 passengers and eight crew members was hijacked during the evening shortly after leaving Nouakchott on its way to a stopover at Nouadhibou, Mauritania, before going on to Gran Canaria, Canary Islands. Mohamed Abderraman, 32, a Mauritanian, was carrying two 7-mm pistols and demanded to fly to France to request political asylum. (Mauritania claimed he was a Moroccan from the Western Sahara.) He had tried several times to obtain a visa at the French embassy. The hijacker demanded to go to France, but the crew said there was not enough fuel. Morocco denied landing rights in Djala. The pilot landed at Gando Airport outside Las Palmas in Gran Canaria. The pilot, Ahmedou Mohamed Lemine, noticed that Abderraman did not speak French, so he used the public address system to tell the passengers of his plan. The pilot braked hard on landing, then accelerated, knocking the hijacker down. The flight attendants threw boiling water on the hijacker's face and 10 passengers jumped on him. Spanish police boarded the plane and arrested the hijacker. Twenty-one passengers, mostly Spaniards and Mauritanians, were treated for slight injuries. A pregnant woman was treated for shock. 07021501

February 16, 2007. *Qatar.* Al Qaeda released a 24-minute Internet video showing an attack on U.S. and Afghan forces in Afghanistan entitled "Holocaust of the Americans in the land of Khorasan, the Islamic emirate: Capture of an American post, Arghandab." Ayman al-Zawahiri downplays as a "barefaced lie" President Bush's January 10 speech in which he said that U.S. troops "took away al-Qaeda's safe haven in Afghanistan—and we will not allow them to re-establish it in Iraq." An American-accented

narrator was believed to be American al Qaeda member Adam Gadahn.

February 16, 2007. *Iran.* A bomb exploded in the southeast, causing no casualties. Several suspects were arrested the next day.

February 16, 2007. *Pakistan.* Police near Islamabad and Karachi arrested five people planning suicide attacks on foreigners and minority Shi'ite Muslims. Sukkur police arrested three people planning suicide bombings at upcoming Shi'ite gatherings.

February 17, 2007. *Pakistan.* A suicide bomber walked into Quetta District Court and killed 15 people, including Judge Abdul Wahid, five lawyers, and relatives of prisoners who were on trial, and wounded 24. Authorities suggested Afghan Taliban involvement.

February 18, 2007. *Russia.* An explosion at a McDonald's in the center of St. Petersburg injured six people. 06021801

February 18, 2007. *Somalia.* Four occupants were killed when their car exploded in Mogadishu.

February 18, 2007. *Thailand.* At least 28 bombs went off in southern Thailand, killing three people and wounding more than 50 at hotels, karaoke bars, power grids, and commercial sites. Two public schools were set alight. Three Thais of Chinese descent were shot to death in Pattani Province.

February 19, 2007. *India.* A Northern Railway train going to Pakistan caught fire, killing 68 people and injuring at least 30 passengers. Two suitcases filled with flammable material exploded an hour after the train left New Delhi. One case was found inside a train car, another on a track. Muslim insurgents were blamed for the attack on the Samjhauta Express just before the train reached Deewana station, 50 miles north of New Delhi. The train was scheduled to stop in Atari, the last station before the Pakistani border. The passengers were to detrain, get onto a Pakistani train, and go on to Lahore. Most of the casualties were Pakistani and Indian citizens. The engineer did not realize that the explosions had taken place, and barreled through Dewana at 55 mph, needing five minutes to stop. One door was fused shut by the heat of the fire. The leaders of the two countries, rather than blaming each other, pledged to work together to fight terrorism. India ruled out a joint investigation. 07021901

February 19, 2007. *Guatemala.* Three Salvadoran representatives to the Central American Parliament, and their chauffeur, were kidnapped and murdered during a trip to Guatemala for a parliamentary meeting. Their bodies were burned. Among the dead was Eduardo Jose d'Aubuisson, 32, son of the late Roberto d'Aubuisson, founder of El Salvador's ruling Arena Party and leader of the country's death squads years earlier; William Pichinte, Ramon Gonzalez, and their chauffeur. The four were in a police-escorted caravan with other members of the Salvadoran delegation to the regional organization that includes El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic. The victims' car separated from the group in Guatemala City. On February 22, Luis Arturo Herrera, head of the Guatemalan National Police organized crime unit, and three other officers were arrested in the case. On February 26, gunmen attacked a Guatemalan prison and killed the four jailed police officers to stop investigators from finding out who ordered the killings of the Salvadorans. 07021902

February 20, 2007. *Egypt.* Authorities detained a Palestinian man on the Egyptian side of the Rafah border town. He was wearing a suicide belt. He had entered Egypt through a tunnel on the Gaza border and planned to blow up Israelis in the Sinai area. His arrest led to the detention of two Palestinian accomplices.

February 20, 2007. *Israel.* Israeli authorities prevented a Palestinian from Jenin from carrying out a suicide bombing. One of his support network was killed the next day.

February 21, 2007. *Israel.* Undercover Israeli soldiers shot to death Mahmoud Abu Obeid, 24, a West Bank leader of Islamic Jihad, as he was traveling in a car. He fired an M-16 in the air, then aimed it at the troops. He had been wanted for recruiting a Palestinian from Jenin who was caught on February 20 while trying to carry out a suicide bombing. Abu Obeid had supplied the bomber with the explosives.

February 21, 2007. *Colombia.* An unidentified gunman shot to death two clowns during their performance in Cucuta.

February 21, 2007. *United States.* Zubair Ahmed, 27, and Khaleel Ahmed, 26, both U.S. citizens and Chicago-area cousins, were arrested on federal charges of conspiracy to conduct holy war against Americans overseas, including U.S. troops in Iraq. A Cleveland grand jury charged three other men and the duo with conspiracy to "kill or maim" Americans between June 2004 and February 2006 and finding recruits and sites for training. They faced life in prison.

February 22, 2007. *Somalia.* In a video on an Islamist Web site, extremists threatened suicide attacks against African Union peacekeepers scheduled to deploy on February 23. An individual reading from a statement by the new Popular Resistance Movement in the Land of the Two Migrations said "we promise we shall welcome them with bullets from heavy guns, exploding cars and young men eager to carry out martyrdom operations against these colonial forces." Meanwhile, two mortar rounds hit the runway of Mogadishu airport.

February 23, 2007. *Egypt.* Security forces found a ton of explosives, mostly TNT recovered from land mines, hidden in 34 plastic bags underground near the border with Gaza.

February 23, 2007. *Egypt.* Police announced the arrest of 37 Egyptians and Palestinians belonging to a network plotting attacks in southern Sinai. In the past three days, 57 people had been detained in the case. Three of them were Palestinians wearing explosive belts. They wanted to infiltrate Gaza via an underground tunnel and conduct suicide attacks in Israel. They said they were Islamic Jihad members.

February 23, 2007. *Nigeria.* Five gunmen shot at a car carrying two Lebanese and a Nigerian, all oil workers, near the airport in the main oil center of Port Harcourt, killing one Lebanese man and injuring the other two men. 07022301

February 23, 2007. *Nigeria.* Gunmen on speedboats fired on police escorting two Italian construction workers near Port Harcourt before kidnapping the foreigners. 07022302

February 23, 2007. *Canada.* The Supreme Court unanimously struck down the use of secret testimony to imprison and deport foreigners as possible terrorist suspects, saying it violated the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The court suspended the ruling for a year, leaving six detainees—five Arabs and one Sri Lankan—in limbo. Two were in a special prison, three were free on bond, and the last was ordered released on bond. Adil Charkaoui, a Moroccan who was held for 21 months on charges that he trained in an al Qaeda camp in Afghanistan, was free on bond. Egyptian Mahmoud Jaballah and Syria Hassan Almrei, accused of al Qaeda affiliation, were on a hunger strike. In mid-February, a federal court ordered Mohamed Zeki Mahjoub, who had run a farm for bin Laden, moved to house arrest. Circa two dozen people had been deported since the mid-1970s.

February 26, 2007. *Saudi Arabia.* Three French residents of Saudi Arabia and a Saudi were shot

dead and a fourth Frenchman was wounded on a desert road leading to Medina. 07022601

February 26, 2007. *United Kingdom.* A special immigration court ruled that Omar Mahmoud Mohammed Othman, alias Abu Qatada, a radical Islamic cleric believed to have al Qaeda ties, faced no abuse if deported to Jordan. His taped sermons had been found in the apartment used by the Hamburg cell that planned 9/11. Jordan had twice convicted him in absentia and sentenced him to life in prison for plotting to bomb U.S. and Jewish sites. He was linked to would-be shoe bomber Richard Reid and Zacarias Moussaoui. He had been detained by British police in 2002 under emergency laws, holding him without charge. After two-and-a-half years in Belmarsh Prison, he was released under "control orders," a form of house arrest. He was represented by attorney Gareth Peirce, who planned to appeal.

February 27, 2007. *Sri Lanka.* LTTE rebels fired on military helicopters carrying six ambassadors, slightly wounding U.S. Ambassador Robert O. Blake, Italian Ambassador Pio Mariani and seven Sri Lankan security officers. The Ambassadors from Canada, France, Germany, and Japan were not injured. The helicopters had landed at Batticaloa when six mortars were fired. Tamil Tiger spokesman Rasiah Ilanthirayan apologized, saying it did not know that the ambassadors were on the aircraft and charged that the government was placing ambassadors on military craft, a legitimate target for them. "I express our regret at this unfortunate incident. Our people were not informed of the diplomatic movement. . . This is a criminal negligence on the part of the Sri Lankan military." 07022701

February 27, 2007. *United States.* A court in Rome, Georgia sentenced Imam Mohamed Shorbagi to more than seven years in prison for providing monetary and logistical support to Hamas from 1997 through December 2001. He had reached out to Christian and Jewish groups after 9/11.

February 27, 2007. *Afghanistan.* At 10:00 a.m., a Taliban suicide bomber set off his explosives-packed Toyota Corolla at the gates of Bagram Air Base, killing 23 people, including a South Korean soldier, a U.S. soldier and a U.S. civilian contractor, and injured 24 people, mostly Afghan laborers, while Vice President Dick Cheney was visiting inside. Taliban commander Mullah Hayat Khan told *Reuters* that it was attempting to assassinate Cheney, but officials doubted that they could have known about his unplanned overnight stay. On April 25, Mullah Dadullah, the Taliban's main military commander in the south, said Osama bin Laden planned the operation.

Abu Yahia al-Libi, a Libyan al Qaeda operative in Afghanistan, was believed to have been involved in the attack. He had escaped U.S. custody in 2005. On July 15, 2007, he appeared in a 40-minute al Qaeda al-Sahab Internet video in which he praised Islamist martyrs. 07022701

March 2007. *Israel.* On April 10, 2007, authorities announced the arrest of 19 Hamas members from Qalqiliya in the West Bank who were planning to detonate a car bomb in Tel Aviv during Passover. Shin Bet claimed that a Palestinian bomber drove a car loaded with 220 pounds of explosives into Tel Aviv, but then turned around and returned to Qalqiliya, where the car bomb malfunctioned and exploded, causing no injuries. The bomber was an Israeli Arab woman with an Israeli identity card. The car had Israeli license plates.

March 1, 2007. *Ethiopia.* Circa 25 gunmen kidnapped five European tourists (three British men, an Anglo-Italian, and a French woman, all British diplomats or their relatives) and 13 Ethiopian drivers and translators who were traveling with armed guards in a remote Afar northeastern area that features volcanoes and ancient salt mines. Bandits and rebels populate the area. Ethiopian officials blamed Eritrea. The Britons were all employees of the U.K. embassy in Addis Ababa or their relatives. Earlier reports of the kidnapping of 7–10 French tourists were

inaccurate. On March 3, five of the Ethiopians were found near the border with Ethiopia; it was not clear whether they had escaped or were released. On March 12, Ethiopian Prime Minister Meles Zenawi said that the hostages were not specifically targeted, and were "at the wrong place at the wrong time." No demands had been made. On March 13, the five Europeans were released in Eritrea after the government pressured tribal leaders to intervene. The whereabouts of eight Ethiopian hostages was unclear. No group claimed credit. 07030101

March 1, 2007. *Afghanistan/United States.* The Pentagon announced that David M. Hicks, 32, alias Mohammed Dawood, alias Abu Muslim Australia, a former Australian kangaroo skinner who had been held in U.S. custody at Guantanamo for more than five years, would face two counts of providing material support for terrorism. The charges were reduced from the original conspiracy to commit murder, attempted murder, and aiding the enemy. The ninth grade dropout was the first individual tried under the Military Commissions Act of 2006. The charges indicated that he had spent 1999 through 2001 working and training with extremists in the Balkans, Pakistan, and Afghanistan before joining al Qaeda. He had joined the Kosovo Liberation Army, joined Lashkar-e-Taiba after converting to Islam, had several conversations with Osama bin Laden, and was at several al Qaeda training camps in Afghanistan. He was alleged to have collected intelligence on the U.S. embassy in Kabul in 2001. After 9/11, he went to Kandahar, where he was given an AK-47 and guarded a tank, surveilled the empty U.S. embassy, and fought U.S. forces. He later went to Kunduz and joined al Qaeda and the Taliban "on the frontline outside the city for two hours" before trying to take a taxi to Pakistan. He was represented by military attorney USMC Major Michael Mori and civilian Australian attorney David H. B. McLeod. A nascent Bring David Hicks Home movement put pressure on the Australian Prime Minister to request extradition and local trial. He had petitioned for British citizenship. His hearing was scheduled for March 26, when he was expected to plead not guilty. Two of his three attorneys—civilians Rebecca Snyder and Joshua Dratel—were barred from representing him and his final representative, Major Mori, could not obtain a continuance to further prepare. He abided by a plea agreement, using an Alford plea to say that while he did not admit guilt, he accepted that prosecutors had enough evidence to convict him of material support of terrorism. He showed little emotion in knowing that he would serve any sentence in an Australian prison. He faced a life term, but the full military commission's jury panel would consider his plea and were predicted to keep the sentence down to 20 years. The commission deliberated for two hours before sentencing him to seven years in prison on top of the five he had already spent in Guantanamo. On March 30 the presiding officer of the military commission announced that a pretrial agreement limited Hicks's sentence to nine months and that he would be sent to an Australian prison by May 29, and be released on December 30, just after the Australian elections. Under terms of the plea agreement, which was negotiated without the prosecution team's input, Hicks was given a year-long gag order, would not allege illegal treatment, and waived any appeal. He arrived in Australia on May 20, 2007. He was to serve in isolation at Yatala Labor Prison, a maximum security facility near Adelaide. On September 10, 2007, *USA Today* reported that he had renounced Islam, was working on a high school diploma, and was exploring attending college. He was released from prison on December 29, 2007.

March 2, 2007. *Morocco.* A Rabat court convicted a dozen Islamic militants of terrorism-related charges. Eight were convicted of ties to al Qaeda and sentenced to up to 15 years for plotting attacks in France, Italy, and Morocco. They had also volunteered to fight in Iraq. Muhammad Benhedi Msahel, a Tunisian, was the leader of an Islamic cell in Milan with ties to the Algerian Salafist Group for Preaching and

Combat, which had changed its name in January 2007 to al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb. In 2006 its leader, Abdelmalek Droukdel, alias Abu Musab Abdel Wadoud, called for attacks on France. Msahel and the other defendants were arrested in March 2006 after the late 2005 arrest in Morocco of Anour Majrar, who said he had visited the group's leaders in Algeria with Msahel and Amir Laaraj, an Algerian who remained at large. Morocco had charged Msahel and Majrar with being part of a terrorist network that was planning to attack the Paris Metro, Orly Airport, the headquarters of France's domestic intelligence agency, Milan's police headquarters, and the Basilica of San Petronio in Bologna, whose fifteenth-century fresco shows the Prophet Muhammad in hell. In February 2007, Majrar was sentenced to seven years in prison.

March 5, 2007. *Afghanistan.* Gunmen kidnapped Daniele Mastrogiacomo, 52, an Italian journalist with the leftist newspaper *La Repubblica,* as he was driving with his interpreter and a driver to an interview with a Taliban commander near Lashkar Gah in the south. A recording of what purportedly was his voice was released on March 15; he asked authorities to meet the kidnappers' demands or he would be executed in two days. On March 16 and again on April 8, a Taliban spokesman said that the group had beheaded Ajmal Naqshbandi, Mastrogiacomo's Afghan driver, after convicting him of spying. They had also accused the Italian of spying, and would determine his fate along with the fate of his Afghan interpreter. He was freed on March 19 following the release of five Taliban prisoners by the Afghan government. One of the prisoners whose release was demanded decided to remain in jail. Upon his release, Mastrogiacomo told the press of how his driver, Sayed Agha, was beheaded, with the Taliban killer then wiping the blade on the headless corpse. "I imagine myself with my neck sliced, the blood splashed from all the arteries drained into the sand, the body committed to the river's course." The journalist said he was usually kept in chains and dragged from place to place "as small as sheepfolds". One of the released prisoners, Ustad Yasin, said he was "grabbing two rifles to begin jihad again to hunt down invaders and fight nonbelievers." The Taliban threatened to kidnap Mastrogiacomo again if the Afghan government did not meet all of its demands. 07030501

March 5, 2007. *Sudan.* Rebels belonging to the Minnawi faction of the Sudan Liberation Movement killed two African Union peacekeepers and critically wounded a third in Gereida, South Darfur. Another 30 gunmen threatened staff at a peacekeeping office in El Fasher, North Darfur state. The attack derailed the peace agreement that several rebel groups, including the SLM, signed in May 2006. 07030502

March 6, 2007. *Somalia.* Gunmen attacked Ugandan soldiers who were members of rhe African Union peacekeeping team. 07030601

March 6, 2007. *Pakistan.* Tribesmen and Uzbek militants conducted a gun battle that killed 15 people. 07030602

March 6, 2007. *Australia.* In a pretrial hearing, prosecutors said nine men downloaded bomb-making instructions off the Internet and stockpiled chemicals to make lethal explosives. They believed that Islam was under attack.

March 6, 2007. *Morocco.* Police arrested Saad al-Houssaini, alias The Chemist, 38, at a cybercafé in Casablanca. He had been believed dead or to have fled Morocco. He had vanished four years earlier after reportedly organizing the country's deadliest terrorist attack. He became an expert on bomb-making techniques, the design of explosive belts, and of recruiting terrorists to go to Iraq. Among his suicide bombs was one used in a Casablanca slum on April 10, 2007 and an attack on the U.S. consulate in Casablanca on April 14, 2007. He had been a graduate student in chemistry in Spain in the mid-1990s before going to Afghanistan for training in

al Qaeda camps and meeting with Ayman al-Zawahiri and Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. He founded the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group, which conducted the March 11, 2004 training bombings in Madrid. He was also believed to be the group's operational commander, building the bombs used in the suicide attacks in Casablanca in May 2003 that killed 45. He was charged with organizing a criminal enterprise and other terrorism-related actions. He was represented by attorney Tawfiq Mousaif. Al-Housaini was born in Meknes, Morocco, son of a professor. He studied chemistry in college, receiving a graduate scholarship to attend the University of Valencia in Spain in 1992. Having difficulty making ends meet as a grad student, he dropped out in 1995, claiming to go home for Ramadan but never returning. Meanwhile, his paper on the anticancer properties of certain chemical compounds was accepted by the *International Journal of Chemical Kinetics.* In December 1996, he and two colleagues were arrested in Spain on charges of possession of false travel documents and manuals on how to manufacture explosives. He was released on bail, then fled to Afghanistan, staying there until October 2001, when he escaped in a Toyota truck with other Moroccans driving to Iran. He visited Damascus and Ankara before joining his family in Casablanca in April 2002. At that time he was questioned by police and released. He recruited at least 18 Moroccans to fight in Iraq by early 2007. His chief Internet collaborator was Zeid, a Syrian-based Moroccan man.

March 7, 2007. *Somalia.* A gunman fired a rocket at African Union troops but missed. The rocket landed in a Mogadishu restaurant, killing nine Somalis and injuring dozens more. Two Ugandan peacekeepers were wounded. 07030701

March 7, 2007. *United States.* Authorities in Phoenix arrested Paul R. Hall, aka Hassan Abujihaad, 31, a former sailor, on charges of providing material support for a conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals and sending classified information about a U.S. Navy battle group's movement in the Middle East to a terrorist Web site in early 2001. He was alleged to have used his position on the *USS Benfold* and his secret clearance to send details about the battle group's defensive capabilities and how the ships would cross the Strait of Hormuz in April 2001. He was alleged to have ordered jihadi videos on the defunct site www.azzam.com and to have e-mail contacts with the Britons who ran the site while he was at sea. The U.S. Attorney's office in the District of Connecticut told the press "Abujihaad described a recent force protection briefing given aboard his ship, voice enmity toward America, praised Usama bin Laden and the mujahideen, praised the October 2000 attack on the U.S.S. Cole—which Abujihaad described as a 'martyrdom operation'—and advised the members of Azzam Publications that such tactics were working and taking their toll." In a Phoenix courtroom, he agreed to be moved to Connecticut, where there are federal charges against Azzam Web site owners Babar Ahmad and Syed Talha Ahsan, both of whom faced extradition from the United Kingdom. Hall was represented by a Phoenix public defender. Hall had been honorably discharged in January 2002. He lived in Phoenix with Derrick Shareef, whom the FBI said later tried to obtain weapons to commit a terrorist act in a U.S. shopping mall. Hall allegedly tried to purchase two assault rifles for $2,000.

March 7, 2007. *Jordan.* Prosecutors began the trial of three Islamists who plotted to assassinate U.S. President George Bush during his visit to Jordan in 2006.

March 10, 2007. *United States/Guantanamo.* The trials began of several detainees. Khalid Sheikh Mohammed said that he was behind the 9/11 attacks, that he had beheaded journalist Danny Pearl, and that he was responsible for another 30 planned or actual attacks.

March 11, 2007. *Morocco.* Suicide bomber Abdelfettah Raydi killed only himself but injured four others in a busy Internet café in a Casablanca slum right after the café owner told him to stop looking at jihadi Web sites.

On April 10, 2007, Moroccan police were tipped off on the location of several of his associates. They raided a four-story Casablanca apartment building where four terrorism suspects were hiding. One suspect ran to the roof and set off a bomb, killing himself. Another died of his wounds when he was shot by a police sharpshooter as he tried to set off nine pounds of explosives. Ayyoubi Raydi, brother of the March 11 bomber, set off his explosives as police searched the neighborhood that afternoon. A police officer died and a 7-year-old boy and a policeman were injured. A fourth bomber set off his explosives in the middle of a boulevard during the evening, injuring eight people, two seriously. As reports trickled in, it appeared that a total of 21 people were injured in all three bombings. Police said the terrorists had no foreign ties. Authorities arrested 31 members of the group, which had planned to attack the Casablanca port, police stations, and tourist venues in Morocco and had hidden dozens of explosives at a Casablanca apartment. Three others were at large.

The same day, authorities arrested Abdelaziz Benzine, who was believed to have been the leader of the group along with Saad al-Houssaini, who had been arrested on March 6.

March 12, 2007. *Spain.* Police arrested Brian David Anderson, 61, a Canadian wanted by the United States for fraud and financing a terrorist training camp in Afghanistan. He was linked to Abdul Tawal Ibn Ali Alishtari, who was indicted in February 2007 in New York on charges of terrorist financing.

March 12, 2007. *Qatar. Al Jazeera* broadcast some of a 20-minute audiotape in which Ayman al-Zawahiri said that "Hamas went to a picnic with the U.S. Satan and his Saudi agent" by agreeing to respect past Palestinian accords with Israel in the recent Saudi-brokered deal with Fatah. Hamas and Fatah agreed in Mecca to form a Palestinian coalition cabinet. "Hamas is undermining the minds and feelings of Muslims and says it will respect instead of comply...respect is higher than compliance...The leadership of Hamas surrendered to the Jews most of Palestine. They sold out all them so they are allowed to keep a third of the government and what a government...a laughable government...It is an American scheme to hit the Islamic jihadist resistance against the Crusader-Zionist campaign. America wanted a sham solution to the Palestinian issue to remove the biggest reason for Muslim hatred." He said Hamas's agreement to stop suicide bombings meant "they have ditched the movement of martyrdom operations...for a government that plays with words in palace halls. The leadership of the Hamas government has committed an aggression against the rights of the Islamic nation by accepting what it called... respecting international agreements." Hamas has "fallen into the quagmire of surrender." Meanwhile, "Israel committed an aggression against the sanctity of the Aqsa but the so-called governments of Arab and Muslim countries had nothing but screams and denunciation."

March 12, 2007. *Gaza City.* Two Palestinian gunmen kidnapped a *BBC* reporter who threw a business card that identified him as Alan Johnston, 44. His rental car was found near his Gaza City apartment. He was from Scotland and had been reporting in the area for the past three years. He joined *BBC World Service* in 1991 and had served in Uzbekistan and Afghanistan. He had covered 27 kidnappings.

On April 1, circa 300 journalists called for his release in an ad in the *Guardian* On April 12, hundreds of people conducted rallies in London and Gaza calling for his release. On April 16, while his parents pleaded with the kidnappers to free him, the *BBC* said it was unable to confirm a claim by the previously unknown Palestinian group Tawad and Jihad Brigades that it had killed him. On May 2, Palestinian Prime Minister

Ismail Haniyeh said negotiators had persuaded his Islamic extremist captors to reduce their demands. The Palestinian Authority knew the hostage's location, but had not yet raided the hideout at the request of the British government. On May 8, the Jasish-e-al-Islam (Army of Islam) claimed credit in a tape sent to *al Jazeera* in which the group displayed his ID card. The group demanded the release of Abu Qatada, also known as Omar Mahmoud Mohammed Othman, a militant Islamic cleric under house arrest in the United Kingdom who was being processed for deportation to Jordan. He had been convicted in absentia twice in Jordan, where he faced a life sentence for plotting to bomb Jewish and U.S. targets.

On May 17, the *Washington Post* reported that British officials had approached Abu Qatada regarding what assistance he could provide in the case. He sent a letter to the London-based Islamic Observatory Center, saying "I announce my full readiness to go on a trip to Gaza, with a delegation from BBC, to meet with the brothers, the abductors, concerning the release of the journalist Alan Johnston."

On May 27, 2007, Hamas spokesman Ghazi Hamad said he knew that a "small group" was holding Johnston and that he was involved in the negotiations. Johnston was alive and well.

On June 24, Johnston was in a video wearing an explosive belt. He said "as you can see, I have been dressed in an explosive belt, which the kidnappers say will be detonated if there is any attempt to storm this area." The Izzedeen al-Qassam Brigade, the armed wing of Hamas, had pleaded to secure Johnston's release, initially setting a 48-hour deadline.

On June 26, the Army of Islam threatened to kill Johnston if Abu Mohammed al-Maqdisi, spiritual mentor of the late al Qaeda in Iraq leader Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, was not released from a Jordanian prison. On July 2, Hamas arrested Abu Khatab al-Maqdisi, spokesman of the kidnappers.

Johnston was released by the Dagmoush family to a Hamas-run security force on July 4, 2007, after 114 days of captivity. He cited the Hamas takeover of the Gaza Strip from Fatah on June 14 as key to his release. He said he was moved several times during his captivity. 07031201

March 14, 2007. *United States/Colombia.* U.S. federal prosecutors charged the banana company Chiquita Brands International and several unnamed senior corporate officers with dealing with the right-wing United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), which the United States has designated as a terrorist organization. On March 17, Colombian President Alvaro Uribe said he favored extradition of the executives to Colombia after the firm admitted that it had paid the guerrillas more than $1.7 million in at least 100 payments between 1997 and 2004. Chiquita's Banadex subsidiary had paid protection money to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and National Liberation Army (ELN) between 1989 and 1997. The Department of Justice was also looking into Israeli arms dealers smuggling 3,000 AK-47 assault rifles and 2.5 million rounds of ammunition through a Banadex port facility in November 2001. Chiquita agreed to pay $25 million in fines to the Justice Department.

March 14, 2007. *United States/Iraq.* The Pentagon announced that attacks against civilians had risen to more than 1,000 per week, against Iraqi troops to 900 per week, and against the U.S. and coalition troops to more than 700 per week.

March 15, 2007. *India.* Communist rebels were suspected in the grenade and arson attack on a police post in the eastern jungle that killed at least 49 people.

March 16, 2007. *Benin.* Gunmen fired machine guns at the convoy of President Thomas Yayi Boni in an unsuccessful assassination attempt.

March 16, 2007. *Iraq.* Three truck bombs carrying chlorine exploded in Anbar province, killing eight people and sickening 350, including seven

U.S. soldiers. Two bombs went off near Fallujah and the other in Ramadi. Eight people died in Fallujah, including two police officers. Al Qaeda in Iraq was suspected. Insurgents had recently begun experimenting with chlorine attacks.

March 21, 2007. *United States.* Khaleel Ahmed, of Chicago, pleaded not guilty to federal charges that he, his cousin, and three Ohio men plotted between June 2004 and February 2006 to recruit and train terrorists to kill or maim U.S. and allied troops overseas.

March 22, 2007. *Iraq.* A rocket shook the hall where Prime Minister al-Maliki was hosting a news conference with UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon. Video showed Ban flinching at the explosion. 07032201

March 22, 2007. *Qatar.* In a 28-minute Internet video, Abdulbakar Mohammed Hassan, alias Abu Yahia al-Libi, who had escaped from a U.S. prison in Bagram Air Base north of Kabul in 2005, called on Sunni militants in Iraq, including the Army of Ansar al-Sunnah, the Islamic Army in Iraq, and the Army of Mujaheddin to join al Qaeda and "hurry up and respond to the call of the Koran to become one and...join the Islamic State in Iraq. This is the legitimate duty and urgent need imposed by the circumstances of this stage of the jihad in Iraq." The video carried al-Sahab's logo. Al-Libi mentioned the announcement of British Prime Minister Tony Blair to withdraw some U.K. troops from Iraq. Referring to the monthly Baghdad security crackdown, he observed that "the break and defeat of your enemy is seen in the military arena, especially after the Secuirty Plan failed and its defeat, with God's will, is very near. The enemy knows he is losing in this battle." He said the insurgents are the "tip of the spear" in the jihad, and they "must be more strong [*sic*] and more serious, and leave all trivia behind, resist any temptation." They should not "fall into the trap of enemies reaching out to Sunnis in Iraq... Your enemies are adding poison to exterminate you and sabotage your jihad. So don't be drawn in by flashy advertisements of Satan and his followers."

March 23, 2007. *Iraq.* A suicide bomber set off an explosive at a mosque in the courtyard of the home of Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Salam Z. al-Zobaee, a senior Sunni in the Shi'ite-led government. Nine people were killed. Two blasts came from a suicide bomber in the house and a car bomb hidden in the attached garage. Al-Zobaee's lungs and stomach were hit by shrapnel. The Islamic State of Iraq, a Sunni insurgent network linked to al Qaeda, claimed credit, saying "We ask Allah...that this betrayer vagabond who sold his religion and his people for a small price not be safe. We say to all betrayers of the infidel al-Maliki government... wait for what will hurt you." The suicide bomber hopped a fence with the help of one of al-Zobaee's cooks. When the security guards went to pray, the attacker went inside the house. The car bomb belonged to the cook, who escaped.

March 23, 2007. *Somalia.* A Transaviaexpoert Ilyushin-76 cargo plane that had delivered equipment for Ugandan peacekeepers on assignment for the African Union in Mogadishu was shot down by a missile during takeoff. One of its wings fell into the Indian Ocean. The company is based in Minsk, Belarus. Somali officials denied Belarus claims of a shootdown at 500 feet, saying it looked like an accident or technical fault. 07032301

March 27, 2007. *Guantanamo Bay.* During his hearing before the military combatant status review tribunal, Abu Zubaydah, a Palestinian believed to have been Osama bin Laden's logistics chief, denied membership in al Qaeda and said he differed with its approach to jihad. The Pentagon charged that he was the administrative director of the Khaldan training camp in Afghanistan, and that he had forged documents and was the travel facilitator for al Qaeda. It was also alleged

that he had helped Abu Musab al-Zarqawi sneak into Iraq from Afghanistan in November 2001.

March 28, 2007. *Spain.* Police arrested eight suspected ETA members and found explosives and bomb-making equipment.

March 30, 2007. *Libya.* A knife-wielding Sudanese hijacked a Sudan Airways plane flying from Libya and diverted it to Khartoum Airport. 07033001

March 30, 2007. *Guantanamo Bay.* Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, alias Ammar al-Baluchi, nephew of Khaled Sheikh Mohammed, told a U.S. military commission hearing that he had no ties to the Taliban or al Qaeda. He was accused of preparing an attack against the U.S. consulate in Karachi when he was arrested in 2003. He admitted, however, wiring more than $100,000 to 9/11 hijacker Marwan al-Shehhi as a favor.

March 31, 2007. *Spain.* Police in the Basque and Navarre regions found more than 300 pounds of explosives, the second discovery in four days.

April 2007. *Cuba.* Four Cuban soldiers and a civilian were arrested following a crime spree that ended with a botched attempt to hijack a plane to the United States. On September 19, 2007, they were spared the death penalty for killing two military personnel but given sentences that ranged from 15 years to life.

April 2, 2007. *Jordan.* A military court convicted four Iraqis, a Libyan, and a Saudi of planning suicide attacks against Jordan's main airport and hotels hosting U.S. and Israeli tourists.

April 3, 2007. *Afghanistan.* Two French citizens and three Afghans were reported missing in Nimroz Province between Iran and Afghanistan's Helmand Province. The Taliban said the next day that it had kidnapped two French aid workers, including one woman, in the southwest. On April 28, the Taliban freed Celine, the French female aid worker, who was affiliated with the charity Terre d'Enfance. On May 5, the Taliban said it was still negotiating regarding the release of Eric, the other French citizen. 07040301

April 4, 2007. *Guantanamo Bay.* Riduan Isamuddin, alias Hambali, believed to be the Indonesian Jemaah Islamiyah leader of the 2002 Bali bombings, told a U.S. military commission that he had no al Qaeda links.

April 6, 2007. *Yemen.* Terrorists doused worshipers with fuel in a mosque, locked the doors, and torched the facility, wounding 33 people in Amran, south of Saada, where government troops are fighting Shi'ite Muslims who want to install a caliphate in the Sunni-dominated country. Police arrested Hamid al-Shoumi.

April 7, 2007. *Afghanistan.* The Taliban attacked a two-vehicle convoy of Afghan workers and their guards who work for the U.S.-based Ronco Consulting de-mining company in Farah province the southwest, killing seven and wounding four. The convoy was traveling from Kandahar to Herat. 07040701

April 10, 2007. *Morocco.* Suicide bombers from a Casablanca cell blew themselves up in a battle with police.

April 11, 2007. *Algeria.* Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (formerly the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat) set off bombs in front of the Prime Minister's headquarters in Algiers, a police special forces barracks in the suburb of Bab Ezzouar, and what it claimed was the regional headquarters of Interpol, killing 33 people and injuring 222. The Algerian press agency reported only the first two bombings, saying that there were 12 dead and 87 wounded at the police base. Prime Minister Abdelaziz Belkhadem was not hurt in the late-morning Renault Clio car bombing of the Government Palace. The group posted photos of the three suicide bombers. These were the first

known suicide attacks in Algeria. Interior Minister Noureddine Yazid Zerhouni blamed Algerian terrorist leader Abdelmalek Droukdel for the attacks. The terrorist group posted photos of the three "martyrs" on the Internet a few hours later.

Later that afternoon, Algiers police defused a bomb in a black Mercedes parked near the residence of National Police Director General Ali Tounsi. A mobile phone was to be used to detonate the bomb.

Between the bombings and the end of June, authorities arrested 17 suspected members of an Iraqi recruiting ring based in El Oued, "city of 1,000 domes."

April 12, 2007. *United States.* Federal grand jurors of Columbus, Ohio, indicted Christopher Paul, 43, of Ohio on charges that he provided explosives training to al Qaeda members in Germany and had plotted to bomb European resorts and U.S. government offices overseas. The jury said he studied terrorist tactics in the early 1990s in Afghanistan, then recruited others in Germany and trained Americans to "fight violent jihad outside the United States." The 14-page indictment did not charge him with specific violent acts, but noted the he researched remote-controlled boats and flight-simulator computer programs. In 1990 or 1991, he stayed in a Peshawar, Pakistan guest house and arranged to train in an al Qaeda camp in Afghanistan, learning about assault rifles, grenades, and rocket-propelled grenades. He later received advanced training in map reading, climbing, rappelling, military history, and explosive devices. He was then tasked with obtaining document-forging equipment, including a currency verifier and a flat-bed scanner. As of January 2000, he was planning to bomb European resorts used by Americans, U.S. government buildings, and military bases. In 2004–2005, he had obtained a night-vision scope, a balaclava hood, a laser range finder, and a fax containing names and phone numbers of key al Qaeda leaders.

He once roomed with Ayman Faris (variant Iyman Faris), the Ohio truck driver who pleaded guilty in 2003 to supporting a plan to destroy the Brooklyn Bridge and attack Washington, DC. Prosecutors asked that he be held without bond.

Paul's birth name was Paul Kenyatta Laws. He had twice changed his name.

April 12, 2007. *Iraq.* Islamic State of Iraq, a Sunni umbrella organization tied to al Qaeda in Iraq, claimed credit for the 2:30 p.m. suicide bombing of the Iraqi Parliament in Baghdad's high-security Green Zone that killed parliament member Mohammed Awad and injured 22 people, including female legislator Nada Mohammed al-Jubouri. The group said its member had set off an explosives belt in the parliament's cafeteria. In an Internet posting, the group said "These disbelieving parliamentarians challenge the Lord of earth and heaven for his rule, and deserve nothing but death. Oh men of Sunnah, you made Allah laugh as you saw these parliamentarian monkeys cry and scream at the terror of what they had seen after a brave knight entered upon them." Two cafeteria workers were detained, but neither had been charged as of the next day. A senior official speculated that the bomber was a Sunni parliamentarian's bodyguard.

April 13, 2007. *Algeria.* The U.S. embassy had unconfirmed reports of planning of attacks for April 14 at the Algiers Central Post Office and state television headquarters. Nonetheless, it would be open for business. The Foreign Ministry complained that the warning was "irresponsible."

April 14, 2007. *Morocco.* Casablanca-based suicide bomber brothers Mohamed Maha, 32, and Omar Maha, 23, attacked the U.S. consulate and the American Language Center, a privately run school and cultural center on the same Casablanca street within minutes of each other, slightly injuring a bystander.

Later that day, police arrested three people near the U.S. consulate, including one who was carrying explosives. People found an explosives-packed belt outside a nearby hotel.

The next day, the United States closed its Casablanca consulate over security concerns. 07041401-02

April 15, 2007. *Algeria.* Hours after Deputy Secretary of State John D. Negroponte visited African Union peacekeepers' headquarters, gunmen killed a Ghanaian military officer and hijacked his car a few yards from the headquarters.

April 15, 2007. *Guantanamo Bay.* In his hearing before the Combatant Status Review Tribunal, Majid Khan, 27, a Pakistani who had graduated from a Baltimore area high school in 1999, said he had tried to commit suicide and had lost 30 pounds during a 27-day hunger strike. He claimed he had helped the FBI detain an illegal Pakistani immigrant in 2002. Prosecutors said he had taken orders from Khalid Sheikh Mohammed and was asked to determine how to poison U.S. reservoirs and blow up U.S. gas stations. He was also considered for membership in a team involved in an assassination attempt on Pakistani President General Pervez Musharraf. Khan had been detained in March 2003 while staying with his brother in Pakistan. He was represented by attorney Gitanjali Gutierrez.

April 16, 2007. *Russia.* A Tajik-born street cleaner was stabbed 35 times and killed outside an eastern Moscow apartment by two skinheads. Five suspects were arrested.

April 16, 2007. *Russia.* Three men were later arrested after an Armenian businessman, 46, was stabbed 20 times and later died in the hospital. Skinheads were suspected.

April 18, 2007. *Turkey.* Attackers slit the throats of a German and two Turks at the Zirve publishing house in Malatya. Their hands and legs were bound. The publishing house distributes Bibles. Police arrested four men aged 19–20. A fifth was hospitalized after jumping out a window. The five carried letters that read "We five are brothers. We are going to our deaths." 07041801

April 20, 2007. *Germany.* The U.S. embassy warned that Germany faced a threat of terrorism against Americans. Islamic extremists were suspected. *ABC News.com* reported that Patch Barracks, headquarters for U.S. European Command, near Stuttgart, was of particular concern. The news service said authorities had detained but released two suspected members of the Islamic Jihad Union, an al Qaeda–affiliated Uzbek group. *Reuters* suggested that al Qaeda–linked Kurdish militants belonging to Ansar al-Islam could be involved. News services suggested that terrorists were planning to attack the June 6–8 G-8 Summit to be held in Heiligendamm, Germany.

April 24, 2007. *Ethiopia.* More than 200 gunmen from the Ogaden National Liberation Front, a group of ethnic Somalis, attacked a Chinese-owned Zhongyuan Petroleum Exploration Bureau's oil exploration field in the small town of Abole, killing 65 Ethiopians and nine Chinese workers. The firm is a division of China Petroleum and Chemical. The group kidnapped seven Chinese oil workers and two Africans near the Somali border. They were freed on April 29, arriving safely in Degeha Bur. 07042401

April 24, 2007. *United Kingdom.* Police arrested six people for raising funds for terrorism and inciting others to commit terrorism overseas. Among the detainees was Abu Izzadeen, an Islamic activist who heckled Home Secretary John Reid in 2006. He had been free on bail on charges of encouraging terrorism after praising the suicide bombings behind the 7/7/05 London subway and bus attacks.

April 26, 2007. *Algeria.* The Army killed Samir Saioud, alias Samir Moussaab, the coordinator for the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, in a clash in the Si Mustapha region, 50 kilometers east of Algiers. He was the deputy leader of al Qaeda in the Islamic Mahgreb.

April 27, 2007. *United States.* A bomb was found in a duffel bag in the parking lot of the

Austin Women's Health Center in Texas. A bomb squad detonated it after evacuating the area, including Interstate 35. The Center performs abortions. The previous week, the U.S. Supreme Court had upheld a law banning partial birth abortions.

April 27, 2007. *Saudi Arabia.* The government announced that over the past nine months it had arrested 172 terrorist suspects from seven cells in a network planning suicide attacks, including the use of airplanes, on the kingdom's oil industry, military installations, members of the royal family, and other targets. Some had trained in Iraq. Most were Saudi citizens, but others were immigrant workers from Yemen, Nigeria, Mauritania, Syria, and other countries. Authorities seized $5 million and several weapons caches. Some of the suspects sought pilot training abroad. The government said it had the assistance of the United States and the United Kingdom. One cell planned to storm a Saudi prison and free other terrorists. Two of the cells each had 60 members.

April 28, 2007. *Pakistan.* A suicide bomber killed 28 people and injured 35, including Interior Minister Aftab Khan Sherpao, his son, two security guards, and two members of his staff. No one claimed credit, but Islamic militants were suspected. Sherpao had just finished his speech to a political gathering of hundreds of people in Charsadda.

April 28, 2007. *Guantanamo Bay.* In a hearing before a U.S. Combatant Status Review Tribunal, one of the 15 "high value" prisoners, Somali Guleed Hassan Ahmed, alias Gouled Hassan Dourad, in his early 30s, denied al Qaeda ties and said that he fought only Ethiopian soldiers in Somalia. The U.S. military said he belonged to al-Ittihad al-Islami, was an al Qaeda cell leader in Djibouti, and was part of a group that killed Ethiopians in Mogadishu in 2002. He said he had been arrested in 2004. He admitted to receiving paramilitary training in Afghanistan.

April 28, 2007. *Afghanistan.* Mullah Dadullah, a senior Taliban military commander, declared the United Nations a target because of its support for the government of President Hamid Karzai. "We certainly target all those who work for the UN, the US, and Karzai. We are attempting to target everyone that works for the UN and are determined to target all UN organizations and branches, considering them similar to US organizations."

May 1, 2007. *Iraq.* Reports differed as to whether Abu Ayyub al-Masri, alias Abu Hamza al-Mujaher, 40, Egyptian leader of al Qaeda in Iraq, had been killed. Sunni tribal groups apparently killed him in Anbar province, but others said that the dead terrorist was Abu Omar al-Baghdadi, leader of the Islamic State of Iraq, a Sunni terrorist umbrella group created by al Qaeda in Iraq.

May 1, 2007. *Iraq.* U.S. troops killed Muharib Abdul Latif al-Jubouri, propaganda chief for al Qaeda in Iraq who helped plan the kidnappings of U.S. reporter Jill Carroll and peace activist Tom Fox of Virginia. Fox was found dead in March 2006, the same month Carroll was released. Carroll was kidnapped in January 2006. Al-Jubouri was also involved in the early 2006 kidnapping of two German engineers who were held for three months before being released. Al-Jubouri had been captured by U.S. forces in 2003 and released the next year. He operated out of Syria and Iraq, coordinating the movement of foreign terrorists and finances into Iraq.

May 1, 2007. *Nigeria.* The Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta claimed credit for kidnapping six oil workers, including American John Stapleton, in a raid on a Chevron oil vessel. Jomo Gbomo, MEND spokesman, said the group would release the six on May 30, the day after president-elect Umaru Yar'Adua's inauguration. On June 2, the group freed the four Italians, one American, and one Croatian as a peace offering and announced a one-month cease-fire to let

the new president, Umaru Yar'Adua, a chance to settle the ongoing dispute. 07050101

May 2, 2007. *Iraq.* A nighttime rocket attack in the Green Zone killed two Indians, a Filipino, and a Nepali who were employed by a U.S. government contractor. 07050201

May 3, 2007. *Cuba.* Two renegade soldiers tried to hijack a plane at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport, killing Army Lt. Col. Victor Ibo Acuna Velazquez, whom they had taken hostage. The duo had hijacked a bus taking passengers to the plane. The duo were among three recruits who escaped from a Cuban military base after killing a soldier and wounding another. The third recruit was captured before the hijacking began. The trio were identified as Leandro Cerezo Sirut, 19; Alain Forbus Lameru, 19; and Yoan Torres Martinez, 21. Cuba did not say which of them were involved in the hijacking. On May 8, a convalescing Fidel Castro blamed the United States, saying the hijackers thought they would not be punished if they landed in the United States, citing the release of Luis Posada Carriles on bond. 07050301

May 3, 2007. *Northern Ireland.* The Protestant paramilitary Ulster Volunteer Force announced that it had renounced violence. It was responsible for more than 500 deaths during the three decades of Troubles. The affiliated Red Hand Commando was also to "assume a non-military, civilianised, role," according to Gusty Spence, 73, who helped form the group in 1966 and was convicted of murder that year.

May 3, 2007. *Nigeria.* Gunmen kidnapped three South Koreans and eight Filipinos in an attack on an oil production facility. They were freed on May 8, but nine other foreigners remained in captivity. The MEND was suspected. 07050302

May 5, 2007. *Qatar.* In a new 67-minute Internet video, Ayman al-Zawahiri denounced the Iraq troop pullout timetable passed in the U.S. Congress, saying "this bill will deprive us of the opportunity to destroy the American forces which we have caught in a historic trap...We ask Allah that they only get out of it after losing 200,000 to 300,000 killed, in order that we give the spillers of blood in Washington and Europe an unforgettable lesson." President Bush had vetoed the bill two days earlier. Al-Zawahiri also talked about Chechnya, Algeria, Somalia, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Afghanistan, Palestine, and the hearings in Guantanamo Bay that featured confessions by Khalid Sheikh Mohammed. He noted an April 12 suicide bombing in the Green Zone in Baghdad against the Iraqi Parliament, observing, "And lest Bush worry, I congratulate him on the success of his security plan, and I invite him on the occasion for a glass of juice, but in the cafeteria of the Iraqi parliament in the middle of the Green Zone."

He made another recruitment pitch, saying "al Qaeda is not merely for the benefit of Muslims. That's why I want blacks in America, people of color, American Indians, Hispanics, and all the weak and oppressed in North and South America, in Africa and Asia, and all over the world."

May 8, 2007. *Philippines.* Jemaah Islamiyah was suspected of setting off a bomb in a billiard hall in the south, killing four people and wounding 29.

May 8, 2007. *Nigeria.* Rebels blew up three oil pipelines in the Delta region. Agip/Eni, an Italian oil company, shut down production of 150,000 barrels per day that feed its Brass export terminal. The Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta said it was trying to embarrass President Olusegun Obasanjo in the final days of his presidency. An individual claiming to represent MEND wrote an e-mail to the *Washington Post,* signing it Jomo Gbomo. 07050801

May 7, 2007. *United States.* The FBI arrested six men in Cherry Hill, New Jersey, planning to attack Fort Dix and kill 100 soldiers with assault

rifles and grenades. They were alleged to have conducted firearms training in the Pocono Mountains in Gouldsboro, Pennsylvania. The defendants used cell phones to conduct video surveillances. A Circuit City clerk spotted footage and jihad training videos they wanted transferred to DVD and alerted authorities in January 2006. An Egyptian military veteran worked with the FBI in befriending a suspect and taping conversations. The FBI said the investigation took 16 months. The six were identified as

–Eljvir Duka, 23; Dritan Duka, 28; and Shain Duka, 26 were all ethnic Albanian brothers born in Yugoslavia and illegally living in Cherry Hill while operating a roofing business. Shain and Eljvir had attended Cherry Hill West High School. The Dukas illegally had entered the United States via Mexico at Brownsville , Texas, in 1984. Their father in 1989 requested asylum and a green card, a request that sat in the Immigration and Naturalization Service for the next 16 years. In 2001, Dritan married a U.S. citizen, but he did not apply for his green card until 2005. Shain was represented by attorney Michael Riley.

–Mohamad Ibrahim Shnewer, 22, was born in Jordan, a U.S. citizen living in Cherry Hill and working as a taxi driver in Philadelphia. He was the brother-in-law of the Duka brothers. He was represented by attorney Rocco Cipparone.

–Serdar Tatar, 23, born in Turkey and legally residing in Philadelphia, had worked at a 7-11. He was recruited by the Duka brothers at the South Jersey Islamic Center.

–Agron Abdullahu, 24, an ethnic Albanian born in the Serbian province of Kosovo and legally residing in Buena Vista Township in New Jersey, working at a Shop-Rite supermarket. He and his family fled Serbia and obtained asylum in the United States in 1999.

Two of them were arrested when they showed up at a home to purchase assault rifles that had been disabled by the FBI. The 26-page indictment charged five "radical Islamists" with conspiracy to murder members of the armed forces, which carries a life sentence. Abdullahu was charged with aiding and abetting illegal weapons possession and faced 10 years. The six were held without bond after a May 8 court appearance.

The FBI described the cell as a leaderless homegrown group without apparent ties to al Qaeda, although other reports claimed Shnewer was the de facto leader. The group had considered Fort Monmouth in New Jersey, Dover Air Force Base in Delaware, the U.S. Coast Guard Building in Philadelphia, Fort Dix, and other locations. They picked Fort Dix because Serdar Tatar had delivered pizzas there from his family-owned Super Mario Pizza and had a map of the base. The group also planned to attack a U.S. naval base in Philadelphia just before the Army-Navy football game.

Tatar and the Dukas had been stopped dozens of times a year for speeding, illegal passing, and driving without a license. Dritan had pleaded guilty in 2000 to possession of drug paraphernalia; Shain had pleaded guilty to marijuana possession. Dritan was ticketed four times in five weeks. The trio had their driving privileges suspended 54 times in less than 10 years.

The six were ordered held without bail on May 11; only Shnewer had requested bail. They were held at a federal detention center in Philadelphia. On May 17, U.S. Magistrate Joel Schneider in Camden denied bail to Agron Abdullahu, 24. The judge said Abdullahu was likely to flee and would be a serious risk to the community. On July 10, federal prosecutors requested an anonymous jury.

On October 30, 2007, Agron Abdullahu pleaded guilty to conspiring to provide weapons and faced five years in prison. He was originally charged with providing weapons to illegal immigrants, which carries a 10 year sentence. He admitted letting the group use his legally owned Beretta 9 mm pistol and a Yugoslav-made semiautomatic rifle. He said he knew it was illegal for them to own the weapons but did not know it was illegal for them to use the guns at a firing range. He was represented by public defender Richard Coughlin. Sentencing was scheduled for February 6, 2008. Prosecutors said he had a

minor role; his five codefendants were charged with conspiring to kill military personnel, which carries a life sentence. 07050802

May 9, 2007. *Nigeria.* Gunmen kidnapped four American oil workers from a barge near Chevron's Escravos oil export terminal. The barge was laying pipelines for a U.S. firm. The Americans were released on May 30. 07050901

May 9, 2007. *Somalia.* A Northern Irish and a Kenyan CARE aid worker were missing and believed kidnapped in the semi-autonomous northern region of Puntland. Tribal elders were working on a release. A Kenyan said gunmen kidnapped them 75 miles south of Bossasso. Some observers said local fishermen had grabbed them as bargaining chips in an ongoing dispute with the Puntland administration. 07050902

May 9, 2007. *Thailand.* A roadside bomb weighing 33 pounds and hidden in a fire extinguisher in a ditch killed seven soldiers in a pickup truck in Narthiwat, a southern province. Some surviving soldiers were shot to death and their weapons stolen.

May 14, 2007. *Pakistan.* Gunmen fired on U.S., Pakistani, and Afghani officials who had met a mile inside Pakistan on the border with Afghanistan, killing an American soldier and a Pakistani soldier and wounding others. 07051401

May 15, 2007. *Pakistan.* A suicide bomber killed 25 people, mostly Afghans and including a woman and a 7-year old, and injured more than 20 at a crowded Afghan restaurant in Peshawar during the lunch hour. Pro-Taliban insurgents were blamed. The bomber's legs were recovered. Taped to them were notes which said that anyone helping the United States would die the same way. 07051501

May 16, 2007. *Germany.* Federal prosecutors in Berlin charged Redouane E. H., 37, a Moroccan-born German citizen, with giving financial support to al Qaeda, established a terrorist association abroad, and helping to recruit members. He was suspected of transferring $6,800 to Syria and Egypt to buy equipment for terrorists to use in explosives training.

May 16, 2007. *Somalia.* A remotely detonated bomb exploded under an African Union convoy, killing four Ugandan peacekeepers and a civilian and injuring five peacekeepers and two children. Islamic insurgents were suspected.

May 17, 2007. *Germany.* Khaled el-Masri, 43, a German citizen of Lebanese descent, was arrested on suspicion of arson and sent to a psychiatric ward following a 4:45 a.m. fire in a wholesale market in Neu-Ulm that caused $680,000 in damage. He was represented by attorney Manfred Gnjidic, who claimed his client had experienced a "complete nervous breakdown" because he claimed the CIA had kidnapped him in Macedonia on New Year's Eve 2003 and tortured him an in Afghan prison. In March 2007, the U.S. Federal Appeals Court in Richmond, Virginia had refused to reinstate his lawsuit, saying it could jeopardize national security by exposing state secrets. In April 2007, Munich prosecutors asked the United States to arrest 13 alleged CIA officers named in warrants issued in January 2007.

May 18, 2007. *India.* A bomb exploded at the seventeenth-century Mecca Masjid mosque in Hyderabad at 1:30 p.m. during prayers by 10,000 people, killing 11 and injuring 55. Police defused two other bombs.

May 19, 2007. *Afghanistan.* A suicide bomber killed three German soldiers and seven Afghan civilians in a crowded market in the north. 07051901

May 22, 2007. *Turkey.* A bomb exploded in a marketplace in Ankara's Ulus neighborhood, killing five people and injuring 80. Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan said four Turks and a Pakistani were killed; Pakistani authorities said eight Pakistanis were injured but none died.

NTV television said the plastic explosives used in the attack had earlier been used by separatist Kurds. No one claimed credit. 07052201

May 24, 2007. *United States.* A federal court in Houston convicted Syed Maaz Shah, 20, a former Pakistani engineering student at the University of Texas at Dallas, of illegally firing an assault rifle during two camping trips in 2006. The charges were connected to paramilitary training the prepared Muslim men to fight American troops overseas. Federal law prohibits non-immigrants with student visas from possessing firearms or ammunition.

May 25, 2007. *Nigeria.* Gunmen kidnapped foreign oil workers on a boat, among them three Americans, four Britons, and a South African. 07052501

May 25, 2007. *Afghanistan.* A Taliban suicide bomber killed three German soldiers and six civilians in a street market in the north. 07052502

May 26, 2007. *India.* The United Liberation Front of Asom, a separatist rebel group, was suspected in the bombing of a market in the northeast that killed eight and wounded 19. Authorities also defused a large bomb hidden on a passenger train headed for the area.

May 28, 2007. *Ethiopia.* Grenades were thrown during a musical event at a stadium in Jijiga, the regional capital, celebrating the overthrow of Mengistu Haile Mariam. The attack killed five people initially; a stampede killed another six children. Somali region president Abdullahi Hassan was among the 51 people injured. The government blamed the Eritrea-backed separatist Ogaden National Liberation Front, a charge denied by its London spokesman.

May 28, 2007. *Spain.* Police arrested 14 Moroccans and two Algerians suspected of recruiting individuals to fight in Iraq and other countries and of spreading jihadi propaganda. Thirteen people were arrested in Barcelona and other Catalonian locales. Two were detained in Aranjuez, south of Madrid. One was arrested in Malaga. Police seized computer material, jihadi propaganda, and cell phones, but no weapons or explosives.

May 28, 2007. *Morocco.* Authorities arrested Abdelaziz Habbouch on suspicion of involvement in the March 2003 bombings in Casablanca that killed 45 people and recruiting terrorists to go to Iraq.

May 29, 2007. *Iraq.* Shortly before 9:00 a.m., men in national police uniforms drove 19 white SUVs into the Finance Ministry compound in north Baghdad, then kidnapped five British nationals—four security guards for the Montreal-based Garda World and a British client from the U.S. consulting firm BearingPoint. A gunman wearing a major's uniform yelled "Where are the foreigners?" 06052901

May 29, 2007. *United States.* Syed Hashmi, 27, a former New York resident and American student recently extradited from the United Kingdom, appeared in federal court in Manhattan. His attorney said that he is an activist, not a terrorist. He was extradited on charges of providing al Qaeda fighters with equipment to attack American soldiers.

May 30, 2007. *Yemen.* A mortar round exploded in a market in Suq al-Lail at 1:30 p.m. near a gas station, killing six and wounding 15. Tribal officials said the government had fired the shell, which they claimed killed 15 and wounded dozens.

June 2007. *Philippines.* On July 19, 2007, Muslim gunmen freed Italian Catholic missionary Giancarlo Bossi, 57, of Milan, in Lanao del Norte. He had been held for more than a month. 07069901

June 2007. *Nigeria.* On August 10, 2007, six Russians who had been held for nearly two months were released. 07069902

June 2007. *Pakistan.* Authorities arrested German citizen Tolga Durbin, 29, who resided in Ulm, Germany. He tried to attend an Islamist militant camp and recruit other Germans for the training. He was deported to Germany in August, questioned and released. He had introduced to radical Islamic circles Fritz Gelowicz, leader of a German group arrested on September 4, 2007, while planning terrorist attacks against U.S. interests. Durbin worked at a solar energy company run by Gelowicz's father.

June 1, 2007. *Nigeria.* Gunmen attacked a housing area for foreign oil workers in Port Harcourt and kidnapped eight people. Among the hostages were men from the United Kingdom, France, Pakistan, and the Netherlands who work for Schlumberger. Two police officers were killed. The foreign hostages were released unharmed on June 23. 07060101

June 1, 2007. *Sri Lanka.* Two ethnic Tamil workers for the Red Cross were abducted from Colombo. Their bodies were found shot to death the next day in Ratnapura district, 60 miles to the southeast.

June 2, 2007. *Gaza Strip.* The Swords of Truth threatened to "cut throats from vein to vein" of female TV broadcasters who did not wear strict Islamic clothing. The group had earlier bombed Internet cafes and music shops.

June 2, 2007. *United States.* U.S. Attorney Roslynn R. Mauskopf announced at a news conference the foiling of a terrorist plot to bomb aviation fuel tanks and a small segment of the 40-mile Buckeye Partners L.P. petroleum pipelines that supply JFK International Airport in New York City. The FBI had monitored the plotters for 18 months. Authorities arrested Russell Defreitas, 63, a naturalized U.S. citizen from Guyana, at the Lindenwood Diner in Brooklyn. He had retired after working for several years for a small airline company based at JFK, and had surveilled the airport four times in January. Kareem Ibrahim, 56 (or 61, sources differed), a Trinidadian, and Abdul Kadir, 55, a former member of the Guyanese Parliament and former mayor of Linden, Guyana, were detained in Trinidad; the United States requested extradition. Kadir was detained after boarding a flight to Caracas on the Venezuelan Aeropostal airline. Abdel Nur, 57, a Guyanese citizen of Pakistani descent, remained at large. They faced life sentences. One of the six plotters was a law-enforcement informant. The group had no apparent ties to al Qaeda, but was linked to the Sunni-oriented Jamaat al Muslimeen (JAM), an extremist Black Muslim group that held the Prime Minister of Trinidad and members of its Parliament hostage in 1990. The criminal complaint mentioned six other unnamed individuals as part of the plot.

Nur was five feet seven, with salt and pepper hair, born on March 24, 1960 as Compton Eversley. He converted to Islam. He arrived in Trinidad from Guyana on May 20, 2007. He had been deported from the United States in the late 1980s following a drug violation. The press reported that Nur, Ibrahim, and Kadir and were associates of former police officer and JAM leader Yasin Abu Bakr, 64, having met with him in May to discuss the plot. Authorities also believed JAM had contacts with al Qaeda and Hizballah, but no operational relationship. Although Abu Bakr denied knowing the trio, Guyana's acting police chief told the press that Kadir, a Shi'ite cleric, and Abu Bakr had a lumber business together.

On June 4, a Trinidad court issued a one-week continuance of the extradition hearing for Abdul Kadir and Kareem Ibrahim. Trinidad Chief Magistrate Sherman McNichols asked the United States to provide evidence by August 2.

The court appointed attorney Andrew Carter to represent Defreitas.

Nur surrendered to police in Trinidad on June 5.

On June 29, 2007, four suspects fighting extradition in Trinidad were indicted on five counts of conspiracy to "cause death, serious bodily injury and extensive destruction" at the airport.

Defreitas was to be arraigned separately on July 11. 07060201

June 3, 2007. *Somalia.* A suicide car bomber believed to be linked to al Qaeda rammed his vehicle into a wall at the home of Somali Prime Minister Ali Mohamed Gedi, killing five people. Gedi was not harmed.

June 4, 2007. *Turkey.* Kurdistan Workers Party rebels were suspected in an attack on police headquarters in eastern Turkey in which eight paramilitary police officers were killed.

June 4, 2007. *Spain.* The ETA announced that it would end its cease-fire, begun in March 2006, as of June 6.

June 7, 2007. *Philippines.* As part of the State Department's Rewards for Justice Program, the U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines gave a $10 million reward to four masked Filipino informants whose information led to the killing of Abu Sayyaf leader Khadafi Abubakar Janjalani, killed in a September 2006 battle with authorities on Jolo Island, and his successor, Abu Sulaiman, who died in a similar clash in Jolo in January 2007.

June 7, 2007. *Horn of Africa.* The United States announced that within the last few weeks, a key al Qaeda courier had been detained somewhere in Africa. Abdullahi Sudi Arale was the leader of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts, an Islamic militant political organization that ruled large tracts of Somalia in 2006. He had served as the link between al Qaeda in the Horn of Africa and senior al Qaeda leaders in Pakistan, providing weapons and explosives to the African cells. He was scheduled to undergo a combatant status review tribunal at Guantanamo.

June 7, 2007. *Spain.* Spanish authorities in Madrid arrested Monzer al-Kassar, a Syrian arms trafficker who sold weapons to groups in Nicaragua, Brazil, Cyprus, Bosnia, Croatia, Somalia, Iran, Iraq, and the Palestinian territories. He was connected to Mohammed Abbas, alias Abu Abbas, who was behind the Achille Lauro attack, and with Saddam Hussein's older son, Uday. He was held on U.S. charges of conspiracy to sell millions of dollars of small arms, ammunition, thousands of machine guns, rocket-propelled grenade launchers, and possible surface-to-air missiles to Colombian FARC rebels "to protect their cocaine trafficking business and to attack United States interests in Colombia." He was living in a 15-room Renaissance palazzo near Marbella, on the Costa del Sol, where he met on February 6 with two U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration informants to discuss a deal worth $7.8 million to $13.5 million, plus costs of transportation. The indictment also said al-Kassar offered "to send 1,000 men to the informants to fight with the FARC against US military officers in Colombia." He and his associates were indicted on four counts of supplying material support to a foreign terrorist group, conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals, officials, and employees, and conspiracy to acquire an antiaircraft missile. Meanwhile, Romanian authorities arrested his codefendants, Tareq Mousa al-Ghazi and Luis Felipe Morena-Godoy. The United States requested extradition.

June 9, 2007. *Indonesia.* Authorities arrested Zarkasih, leader of Jemaah Islamiyah, and shot in the leg and captured Abu Dujana, 37, military leader of JI. Six other suspected terrorists were captured with them on Java island.

Abu Dujana was believed involved in the 2002 Bali nightclub bombings and other terrorist attacks. He trained in Afghanistan, where he had met Osama bin Laden.

June 11, 2007. *Lebanon.* A mortar fired by Fatah al Islam guerrillas from the Nahr al-Bared Palestinian refugee camp hit a Red Cross vehicle, killing two workers and critically injuring a third.

June 11, 2007. *Kenya.* Two people were killed and 37 hospitalized when a bomb exploded at a

Nairobi bus stop during the morning. No one claimed credit. Witnesses said a man was either holding a bag or wearing a backpack that exploded in front of a café in front of the airport bus's bus stop.

June 13, 2007. *Iraq.* The two minarets of the Shi'ite Askariya shrine in Samarra were destroyed by explosives at 9:00 a.m. The bombing of its golden dome in February 22, 2006 had touched off Shi'ite-Sunni fighting across the country that killed tens of thousands. Al Qaeda in Iraq was suspected.

June 13, 2007. *Lebanon.* A 175-pound car bomb killed Walid Eido, 65, an outspoken parliamentarian and critic of the Syrian regime and ally of Rafiq al-Hariri, who himself was killed by a car bomb in February 2005. Also dead were Eido's son and eight other people, including two bodyguards and two members of the Lebanese soccer team Nejmeh. Another 11 people were wounded.

June 15, 2007. *Philippines.* Islamic rebels with Jemaah Islamiyah links were blamed for setting off bombs on commuter buses in the south that killed ten and wounded 18.

June 16, 2007. *Afghanistan.* A suicide bomber drove a car into a convoy of Virginia-based DynCorp contract workers and coalition forces in Kabul, killing four people.

June 17, 2007. *Nigeria.* Gunmen attacked the Ogbainbiri oil field station in Bayelsa state run by Eni, an Italian firm, and took 27 Nigerian workers hostage. Four days later, troops drove out the gunmen, killing a dozen of them.

Meanwhile, a second attack occurred at Chevron's Abiteye plant, but the attackers soon left. 07061701-02

June 17, 2007. *Afghanistan.* The Taliban claimed credit when a suicide bomber set off his explosives in a parked bus in Kabul, killing 24–35 people and wounding dozens more police academy recruits and trainers.

June 19, 2007. *Kuwait.* A higher appeals court commuted the death sentences to life in prison for two Kuwaitis and two stateless Arabs who were arrested in 2005 for joining a group that planned attacks on U.S. troops.

June 19, 2007. *Israel.* Authorities arrested 12 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) members that planned to kidnap Americans to demand the release of their leader, Ahmed Saadat, who was held in an Israeli prison after his group claimed credit for killing an Israeli cabinet member.

June 23, 2007. *Colombia.* Several bombings by leftists in Buenaventura injured 23 people.

June 23, 2007. *Lebanon.* A nighttime raid in a Tripoli apartment yielded an arms cache protected by six members of a Sunni extremist group, all of whom died in the ensuing gun battle. Three of the extremists were Saudis. The group did not appear to have ties to al Qaeda or Fatah al Islam.

June 24, 2007. *Colombia.* A bomb exploded in a tractor transporting vacationers on the beaches of Juanchaco near Buenaventura, killing two people, including a 2-year old.

June 24, 2007. *Lebanon.* An apparent car bombing against a UN convoy killed six UNIFIL peacekeepers, including three Colombians and two Spaniards, four miles north of Metulla on the Israel-Lebanon border. Hizballah denounced the attack. 07062401

June 25, 2007. *Qatar.* Ayman al-Zawahiri released an audio on the Internet in which he called on Muslims to send money and weapons to support Hamas in the Gaza Strip. Al Qaeda had earlier criticized Hamas for not supporting fundamentalist Islam and participating in the Palestinian elections. "We are with you...

despite all the mistakes of your leadership." All "mujaheddin" should send "money and working hard to get it to them, and working to break through the siege imposed by the Crusaders and the traitor Arab rulers around them...ease the movement of weapons and supplies."

June 28, 2007. *Afghanistan.* A Taliban suicide car bomber killed an American and a Nepalese and wounded three Americans and two Afghans in a convoy of security contractors in Kabul. 07062801

June 29, 2007. *United Kingdom.* At 1:00 a.m., a green Mercedes Benz 280E sedan packed with gasoline canisters, explosives, nails, and ball bearings was seen careening down Haymarket Street near Piccadilly Circus, crashing into garbage cans near the Tiger Tiger Club packed with up to 1,700 patrons. The driver was seen running away. The staff of an ambulance that had been summoned to the scene to care for an ill party-goer noticed that smoke was coming out of the Mercedes. A cell phone, believed to be used in the detonation device, was found nearby. Police defused the would-be car bomb as well as a second car bomb that was found in London on Cockspur Street at 2:30 a.m. The second blue Mercedes sedan was ticketed and towed to a Hyde Park underground impoundment lot and rendered safe. Prime Minister Gordon Brown's cabinet had been in office for just two days before the attacks. 07062901–02

June 30, 2007. *United Kingdom.* Five people were injured when a flaming Jeep Cherokee SUV crashed into the entrance of the international arrivals terminal at Glasgow Airport in Scotland. An individual crawled out of the vehicle, set himself on fire, and attempted to escape. Two people who were in the car and attempted to throw gasoline on the fire were arrested. Passenger Stephen Clarkson and other bystanders knocked the South Asian-appearing duo to the ground. The driver started fighting with police, but was overcome by four officers and baggage handler John Smeaton. The driver was severely burned and was held in a hospital, where authorities removed a "suspect device" from him. The Jeep was filled with nails and gasoline canisters. Police said the London car bombs were related to the Glasgow case.

The U.K. government raised the national threat level to "critical," the highest.

By the morning of July 1, British police had arrested five people, including a woman, in connection with the London car bombs and the airport attack. Two people were arrested in Paisley. An Indian doctor from Bangalore, India, was arrested in Liverpool. By July 2, eight people had been arrested, many of whom were well-educated members of the middle class. Among them were Bilal Talal Abdul Samad Abdulla, 27, who had rammed the SUV into the airport, physician Mohammed Jamil Abdelqader Asha, 26, and a third doctor. Asha was arrested with his 27-year-old wife after police in central England forced their car off the M6, a major highway in Sandbach, Cheshire County. An eighth person was arrested in Brisbane, Australia. He was an Indian-trained physician who had worked in Liverpool, where apparently he was recruited by the terrorists before obtaining a position in a Queensland, Australia hospital. He was arrested in Brisbane's airport with a one-way ticket to India. On July 19, he was charged with conspiracy to cause explosions.

Authorities believed that the pair in the SUV had left the two car bombs in London.

On July 2, police raided 19 properties in London, central England, and Scotland.

On July 3, the suspects, all of whom worked for the U.K. National Health Service, seven as doctors and one as a medical technician, were identified as:

–Mohammed Asha, 26, Saudi-born Jordanian doctor of Palestinian descent who earned his medical credentials in Jordan in 2004. He then moved to the United Kingdom as a postgrad student in neurosurgery, while working as a doctor in North Staffordshire Hospital in central

England. He is married to Marwa Dana Asha, 27, a medical technician, who was arrested with him. They have a son. She was released without charge on July 12.

–Bilal Abdulla, who obtained his medical credentials in Baghdad in 2004 and is a registered U.K. physician. He was born in the United Kingdom while his father studied medicine; his father later became a professor of orthopedic medicine in Iraq. He worked at the Royal Alexandra Hospital in Paisley, near Glasgow, as a doctor in training. He had a history of absenteeism. He was arrested after the Jeep crashed into the Glasgow terminal. On July 6, he was charged with conspiracy to cause explosions.

–Khalid Ahmed, variant Kafeel Ahmed, the individual who was burned when he doused himself with gasoline at Glasgow. He was hospitalized at the Royal Alexandra Hospital in critical condition, with burns to 90 percent of his body. He was born in Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, where his father worked as a doctor. The family soon moved back to Iraq. He obtained his medical degree at Baghdad University Medical School in 2004 (other reports said Mosul, Iraq in 1993). He registered to practice in the United Kingdom in 2004. He worked as an aeronautical engineer in Bangalore from December 2005 to August 2006 for Infotech Enterprises, which has contracts with Boeing, Airbus, and other aviation firms. He died from his burns on August 2, 2007.

–Sabeel Ahmed, 26, a doctor at Halton Hospital and at a hospital in Warrington, both in northwest England. The Indian citizen is from Bangalore, and was arrested in Liverpool. He earned his medical credentials from Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences in Bangalore. He is the brother of Kafeel Ahmed, the Jeep driver and a cousin of Mohammed Haneef. On July 14, U.K. authorities charged him with having information that could have prevented an act of terrorism.

–Mohammed Haneef, 27, an Indian who graduated from the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences in Bangalore in 2002. He was a doctor in northwest England's Halton Hospital until 2005. He was scheduled to move to the Gold Coast Hospital in Australia, but was arrested in Brisbane. On July 14, Australian police charged him with providing support to a terrorist organization. He allegedly gave Sabeel and Kafeel Ahmed a cellphone SIM card registered in his name. He was represented by attorney Stephen Keim. He was granted bail on July 16 after the judge said that the prosecutors had not established his links to a terrorist group. On July 27, Australia's chief prosecutor dropped the charges, saying it was a mistake to have linked him to the bombings. His Australian work visa remained canceled. The next day, he flew to India. On August 21, an Australian court ruled that the immigration minister had incorrectly revoked the visa.

–two medical trainees, 25 and 28, arrested on July 2 at residence of the Royal Alexandra Hospital in Paisley, a Glasgow suburb. The two were released on July 15.

On July 3, police in Blackburn arrested two men on terrorism charges when they were attempting to buy propane gas canisters. It was not clear whether the arrests were related to the London/Glasgow plot.

In April 2007, an Iraqi Sunni suspected of al Qaeda in Iraq ties had told British cleric Andrew White in Jordan "those who cure you are going to kill you."

On July 4, *NBC News* reported that Bilal Abdulla had tapes of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi beheading a hostage.

Jamil Asha was one of two of the doctors who had asked the Philadelphia-based Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates about coming to the United States. 07063001

July 2007. *Pakistan.* Radical fundamentalists took numerous hostages in the Red Mosque (Lal Masjid) in Islamabad, holding hundreds of alleged prostitutes, police, women, and children for eight days before authorities raided it on July 10. The fundamentalists held off the

authorities with machine guns, rocket launchers, gasoline bombs, and booby-trapped land mines. Police initially took back the neighboring Jamia Hafsa madrassa, whereupon gunfire erupted from one of the minarets. Police entered through tunnels that connected the school to the center. Abdul Rashid Ghazi, one of the leaders of the center, was killed in a gun battle in the basement. His brother, Maulana Abdul Aziz, had earlier been captured trying to escape while wearing a burqa. At least 91 radicals and 11 Pakistani troops died in the clash. Another 33 soldiers were wounded. Although authorities claimed all along it would take less than an hour to clean out the mosque, the battle raged for 36 hours. Ayman al-Zawahiri released a four-minute video on July 11 citing the "criminal aggression carried out by Musharraf, his army and his security organs—the Crusaders' hunting dogs—against Lal Masjid in Islamabad," and called for jihad against the government. The government said that Uzbek, Chechen, Tajik, and Afghan fighters were among the dead, and that 1,300 people had fled the mosque before the raid. 07079901

July 2, 2007. *Yemen.* Al Qaeda was suspected when a suicide bomber drove into a group of Spanish tourists visiting the Queen of Sheba's temple, killing seven Spaniards and two Yemenis. 07070201

July 3, 2007. *United Kingdom.* An individual crashed a car into a shop owned by a Pakistani man and set it on fire. 07070301

July 4, 2007. *Qatar.* Ayman al-Zawahiri released a 95-minute video via Al-Sahab media in which he said "The first thing which our beloved brothers in Iraq must realize is the critical nature of unity, and that it is the gateway to victory and a matter which is not open to delaying or procrastination...The good news is continuing, and some of the groups prefer that their uniting not be announced right now, while we will soon announce the joining up of others, with Allah's permission...The wind, by grace of Allah, is blowing against Washington...The stage preceding victory is normally, in the history of nations, the stage in which there is most seen in increase in conspiracies, plots and inciting of discord...an attempt by the enemy, who has begun to see his defeat approach, to push back and delay the defeat as much as he can...I convey to you toe mujahideen's commanders' mobilization of you, so hurry to Afghanistan, hurry to Iraq, hurry to Somalia, hurry to Palestine...diligent work to change these corrupt and corrupting regimes...Islamic State of Iraq is set up in Iraq, the mujahideen celebrate it in the streets or Iraq, the people demonstrate in support of it in the cities and villages of Iraq, and backing of it and pledges of allegiance to it are declared in the mosques of Baghdad...support this blessed fledgling mujahid garrison state with funds, manpower, opinion, information, and expertise ...The mujahideen are not innocent of deficiency, error and slips. The mujahideen must solve their problems among themselves."

July 4, 2007. *Afghanistan.* A roadside bomb exploded as Canadian soldiers were returning from a patrol with an Afghan unit near Kandahar, killing six Canadians.

July 4, 2007. *Iraq.* U.S. forces detained Khalid al-Mashhadani, 41, a senior member of al Qaeda in Iraq. Two weeks later, interrogators had determined that the same-named group led by Osama bin Laden had a "flow of strategic direction, of prioritization, of messaging and other guidance" with its Iraqi offshoot, according to Brigadier General Kevin J. Bergner, senior U.S. military spokesman in Iraq. He said al-Mashhadani was the senior-most Iraqi in the branch, which is run by foreigners, including Egyptian Abu Hamza al-Mujaher, alias Abu Ayyub al-Masri. The detainee also said that Abu Omar al-Baghdadi, alleged Iraqi leader of the Islamic State of Iraq, was an alias used by al-Masri to give the impression of Iraqi preeminence in the group. Iraq experts described Mashhadani as a Salafist extremist who had been imprisoned by Saddam

Hussein. He was one inch shorter than six feet tall, and thin. Among his four brothers was a senior enlisted soldier in Saddam Hussein's army. He had run a car registration business in Baghdad until he joined the Sunni insurgency.

July 5, 2007. *Nigeria.* British child Margaret Hill, 3, was kidnapped from a car carrying her to school during Port Harcourt's morning traffic jam. Her father, Mike, is a longtime resident of Nigeria who works for an oil contracting firm. He also owned a prominent Port Harcourt expatriate nightclub. Her mother, Oluchi, said that Margaret was under threat of death and was living on bread and water. The kidnappers threatened to next come after the parents. Police said unconfirmed reports indicated she was being held in Nembe, 95 miles to the southwest. She was freed unharmed on July 8. 07070501

July 5, 2007. *United Kingdom.* A Manchester court convicted Omar al-Timimi, 37, an asylum seeker, for possessing terrorism training manuals, including one showing how to use gas cylinders in car bombs. He was the head of a sleeper cell and had awaited orders since arriving in the United Kingdom from the Netherlands in 2002. He was arrested in 2006 on suspicion of money laundering. Police found on his computer bomb-making instructions, videos of executions of hostages, and information on detonators and explosives. He had links with terrorists in the Netherlands and with Junade Feroze, who was convicted in June 2007 for plotting to bomb targets in the United States and United Kingdom.

July 7, 2007. *Iraq.* At 9:30 a.m., a suicide truck bomber killed between 140 and 155 and wounded 270 in a crowded market in the Shi'ite Turkmen village of Armili, 50 miles south of Kirkuk. The blast destroyed 50 homes and 45 shops and damaged 35 vehicles.

July 8, 2007. *Pakistan.* Three Chinese citizens died and a fourth was injured in an attack in Peshawar. 07070801

July 9, 2007. *United States.* The Scranton, Pennsylvania, trial began of Michael C. Reynolds, 49, on federal charges of offering to help al Qaeda destroy pipelines and refineries in three states. He thought his actions would help end the war in Iraq because U.S. troops would have to be recalled to the United States to help guard infrastructure. Reynolds had earlier brought attention to himself in the courts by trying to blow up his parents' house. On July 13, 2007, he was convicted by a federal jury of providing material support to terrorists and other charges. In 2005, he had posted an on Internet site a request for help to "do something" about the U.S. war in Iraq, which led to correspondence with Shannen Rossmiler, a Montana judge who was working for the FBI as a would-be terrorist. On November 6, 2007, he was sentenced to 30 years in federal prison. He had claimed he was trying to root out terrorists via the Internet.

July 10, 2007. *Qatar.* In a 20-minute tape posted on an Islamist Web site, Ayman al-Zawahiri threatened more attacks on the United Kingdom, criticizing the decision to knight Salman Rushdie. "I say to Blair's successor that the policy of your predecessor drew catastrophes in Afghanistan and Iraq and even in the center of London. If you did not learn the lesson then we are ready to repeat it, God willing, until we are sure you have fully understood." He suggested that Muslims boycott British goods. Not mentioning the ongoing siege of a radical mosque and its leadership taking hostages, he observed "I say to the Muslims in Pakistan that the real challenge to Musharraf lies not in demonstrations nor in elections...but by backing jihad in Afghanistan...An Islamic emirate in Afghanistan is the hope for real change in the region and hopefully the final blow to the Crusaders... in South Asia." He mentioned a bombing in Lebanon in June that killed six Spanish troops, explaining, "This operation came as a response to the occupation of these Crusader invading troops of a dear part of Lebanon and a response to the imposition of disarmament there. This is

a blessed operation that expressed the rejection of the faithful in Lebanon of the situation that the regional and international community... imposed on them."

July 10, 2007. *Philippines.* Three hundred Marines battled 50 Abu Sayyaf militants for nine hours on Basilan island, resulting in 28 deaths, including eight soldiers, four of whom were found beheaded.

July 10, 2007. *Afghanistan.* At 9:00 a.m., a Taliban suicide bomber attacked a NATO patrol outside a pharmacy in a marketplace in southern Uruzgan Province, killing 13 elementary school students and four other people and wounding eight Dutch soldiers and 35 Afghans. Other reports said 17 had died and 51 were wounded. NATO called it a vehicle bombing; Afghan authorities blamed a pedestrian. 07071001

July 10, 2007. *Mexico.* The People's Revolutionary Army claimed credit for setting off bombs at a pipeline owned by Pemex in the state of Guanajuato in early July and in the state of Queretaro on July 10. The group demanded the release of EPR members Edmundo Reyes Amaya and Raymundo Rivera Bravo, although the attorney general's office said they were not in custody.

July 11, 2007. *Algeria.* A truck bomb killed eight soldiers at an Algerian army barracks in Lakhdaria hours before the opening in Algiers of the All Africa Games.

July 11, 2007. *Jordan.* A military court convicted and sentenced two radicals to hard labor for plotting to attack Americans living in Jordan. Kuwaiti-born Sameeh al-Hotari, 25, received eight years and Jordanian citizen Mohammed Shehada, 25, received three. Al-Hotari had originally been sentenced to life with hard labor and was convicted of possession of an assault rifle, but the sentence was reduced to give him time to repent.

July 13, 2007. *United States.* The U.S. Senate voted 87–1 to double the reward for the capture of Osama bin Laden to $50 million.

July 14, 2007. *Pakistan.* A suicide bomber in North Waziristan killed 24 Pakistani troops and injured another 29.

July 15, 2007. *Qatar.* A 40-minute al Qaeda video posted on a Web site included less than a minute of Osama bin Laden praising martyrdom. It was unclear when his message was taped, and it might have appeared earlier. He said even Muhammad "had been wishing to be a martyr... The happy [man] is the one that God has chosen him to be a martyr." The rest of the video praised fellow Islamists who died in Afghanistan. The head of al Qaeda in Afghanistan, Mustafa Abu al-Yazeed, said "Your hero sons, courageous knights have left to the land of Afghanistan... the land of jihad and martyrdom, answering the call for the sake of God to kick out the occupier who has desecrated the pure soil of Afghanistan."

July 17, 2007. *Pakistan.* At 8:30 p.m., a suicide bomber attacked an anti-Musharraf rally hosted by the opposition People's Party in Islamabad, killing 15 and wounding more than 40. Islamic extremists were suspected.

July 18, 2007. *Afghanistan.* Taliban gunmen kidnapped two Germans and five Afghans working on a dam project in Wardak province. The Taliban threatened to kill them unless Germany withdrew its 3,000 troops from the country with 48 hours. The group claimed on July 21 that it had killed all seven hostages, a claim the German government questioned. Afghan officials said one of the Germans, Ruediger Diedrich, 43, might have died of a heart attack. His body was found on July 21 with gunshot wounds. He was flown back home for an autopsy. On July 31, the Taliban released a video of a German hostage, identified only as Rudolph B. On August 13, the Taliban phoned the *Associated Press* and let hostage Rudolf Blechschmidt say that he was ill

and had been threatened with death by his captors. On August 23, a video ran on Afghan television of a German engineer coughing, holding his chest, and asking for help. On October 10, Blechschmidt and four Afghan hostages were exchanged for five jailed criminals. 07071801

July 19, 2007. *Afghanistan.* Several dozen Taliban gunmen kidnapped 23 South Korean Christians, including 18 women, from a bus on a highway in Ghazni province. Taliban spokesman Qari Yousuf Ahmadi threatened to kill them within 24 hours unless Seoul withdrew its 200 troops from the country. South Korea had planned to withdraw them by 2008. Most of the hostages were members of the Saemmul Community Church in Bundang, near Seoul, South Korea, and were providing medical and education services. On July 22, Afghan security forces had surrounded the Taliban's hideout. The Taliban slipped several deadlines for the release of prisoners in Afghan jails, among them a top commander in Ghanzi who was detained a fortnight earlier. On July 25, the kidnappers killed pastor Bae Hyung-kyu, 42, the leader of the hostages, saying he was chosen because he was ill and unable to walk. Taliban spokesman Qari Yousef Ahmadi said that the government had not responded to its demands and that the kidnappers would kill "a few" of the hostages. Tribal elders and clerics were negotiating with the Taliban, who had split the hostages into small groups. A new deadline of mid-July 27 passed, with the Taliban increasing the pressure by saying the hostages were not in good condition. The next day, a female Korean hostage spokes to a Reuters reporter via a Taliban cell phone saying "we are tired and being moved from one location to another" in Dari. Another deadline was set for July 30. Afghan President Karzai said that the kidnapping was "shameful." The National Council of Clerics said that Muhammad preached that no one had the right to kill women. Taliban spokesman Qari Mohammad Yousuf told *Reuters* on July 30 that it had shot dead a male hostage "because the government did not listen to our demands." The body of Shim Sung-min, 29, was found the next day. *Al Jazeera* ran video of South Korean female hostages. Afghanistan announced for the first time that it would not release prisoners.

Two Taliban leaders and four South Korean officials began face-to-face negotiations on August 10. The Taliban announced the next day a plan to release two ill female hostages. Kim Kyung Ja, 37, and Kim Ji Na, 32, were freed on August 13. Fourteen women and five men remained captive. The Taliban said on August 18 that negotiations for the final 19 hostages had failed.

The Taliban freed 12 hostages—ten women and two men—on August 29 and the rest on August 30. *National Public Radio* reported that the South Korean government agreed to pull its 200 noncombatant troops out of Afghanistan—Seoul had decided to remove them in December in any case—and prevent Korean Christian missionaries from coming into the country. The Taliban had claimed that they were proselytizing. Abdallah, a senior Taliban who orchestrated the kidnapping, claimed a strategic victory, observing "We showed to the world that the United States is not taking care of its allies in the so-called war on terror. We will continue such a strategy to isolate the US and its installed government in Kabul. . . a good and cost-effective strategy for putting pressure on the enemy." *NPR* also quoted a local police officer as alleging that millions of dollars in ransom was paid by an unknown source. *Reuters* said the Seoul government had paid $20 million. The Red Cross and tribal elder Mohammad Zahir Kharuti mediated the talks.

Among the hostages were Lim Hyng Joon, Yoo Kyung Sik, Park Hye Young, Cha Hye Jin, 32; and Lee Joo Yeon, 28.

On September 2, upon arrival in Seoul, the freed hostages apologized for the trouble they had caused to Koreans, who were angered by their recklessness by going to a war zone.

On September 4, Afghan security forces killed Mullah Mateen, who was believed to be behind

the kidnapping. Another 27 Taliban members were also killed in the clash. Afghan police killed another three Taliban commanders involved in a clash on September 14 in Qarabagh province. 07071901

July 21, 2007. *Italy.* Police arrested three Moroccans, including an imam and his two aides, for running a "terror school" at the Ponte Felcino mosque in the suburbs of Perugia. They conducting combat training, cached barrels of chemicals, and hid instructions on how to fly a B747. A fourth suspect was sought.

July 24, 2007. *Pakistan.* Senior Taliban commander Abdullah Mehsud was killed in Pakistan in a raid by security forces on his hideout in Zhob in Baluchistan province, 30 miles from the Afghan border. He was one of the country's most wanted men for masterminding several attacks and kidnappings. He blew himself up with a grenade rather than surrender. He was one of seven former Guantanamo detainees named by the Pentagon as having returned to the insurgency upon release. He had been captured in Afghanistan in late 2001, but was freed in March 2004. He kidnapped two Chinese engineers in October 2004; one engineer died during a rescue operation. Pakistan then put a $84,000 bounty on his head.

July 25, 2007. *United States.* The Transportation Security Administration report *Incidents at US Airports May Suggest Possible Pre-Attack Probing* suggested that a pattern of discoveries of individual components of items that could be used in making a bomb might mean that terrorists were checking for weaknesses in security screening. Items included "wires, switches, pipes or tubes, cellphone components and dense clay-like substances. The unusual nature and increase in number of these improvised items raise concern."

July 25, 2007. *Afghanistan. CNN* reported that a German journalist and his Afghan translator were kidnapped in Saangar district in eastern Kunar province. 07072501

July 25, 2007. *Colombia.* A Human Rights Watch report said that the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) had stepped up its use of land mines, which kill or maim more people in Colombia—1,113 in the most recent year—than anywhere else in the world. The National Liberation Army (ELN) also uses mines.

August 2007. *United States.* Federal authorities were looking for a European connection after bomb threats were phoned to at least 26 supermarkets, banks, and discount stores in 17 states. The callers demanded that employees wire money to an overseas account. Workers did so in five cases. Workers at the Newport, Rhode Island Wal-Mart sent $10,000. Workers at the Harding's Market in Buchanan, Michigan, sent $3,000 to an account in Paraguay; the caller had specified Portugal. At a Dillons grocery store in Hutchinson, Kansas, customers and workers were forced to take off their clothes. He also threatened them with the possibility of having them cut off a manager's fingers.

On August 31, threats were made against three grocery stores and a Wal-Mart in northeastern Ohio, and a Bigg's grocery store and a USBank branch in suburban Cincinnati. In the last case, an employee wired funds to an overseas account after the caller said he would shoot into the bank. He also demanded that a worker put drawer and vault money into bags to be placed in the parking lot.

Some of the calls may have been copycat threats.

As of the end of the month, threats had been made to:

–an Albuquerque credit union
–a Safeway in Sandy, Oregon
–a Wal-Mart in Rio Grande City, Texas
–a Macey's grocery store in Orem, Utah
–a Milford, Connecticut, bank
–a Vons grocery store in Vista, California
–a Savannah, Missouri, bank

–an Ithaca, New York, bank
–banks in Tampa and Wesley Chapel, Florida

August 2007. *Israel.* Israeli authorities announced on October 21 that Palestinian gunmen had planned to assassinate Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert during an August visit to the West Bank. The press reported that Israeli intelligence tipped off Palestinian security.

August 4, 2007. *United States.* Ahmed Abdellatif Sherif Mohamed (also identified as Mohamed Ahmed), 24, and Youssef Samir Megahed, 21, two Egyptian students from the University of South Florida in Tampa, were stopped for speeding in their 2000 Toyota Camry near a Navy base in Goose Creek, South Carolina. They were jailed after authorities discovered explosives in the car's trunk. The materiel included a mixture of fertilizer, kitty litter and sugar; 20 feet of fuse cord; and a box of .22 caliber bullets. On August 31, they were indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of carrying explosive materials across state lines. One of them faced terrorist-related charges of demonstrating how to use pipe bomb explosives, including the use of remote-controlled toys, to the other. The duo claimed they were going to the beach with fireworks purchased from Wal-Mart. With federal charges in place, state charges were expected to be dismissed as of September 4.

Authorities later determined that Ahmed had posted on YouTube.com a 12-minute video on how to use a remote-controlled toy car to set off a bomb. His computer had bomb-making files in a folder called "Bomb Shock."

Megahed had been a permanent resident of the United States since age 11. He was three credits short of an engineering degree and had applied for U.S. citizenship. He was represented by assistant public defender Adam Allen. On November 29, Judge Steen D. Merryday denied without comment Megahed's request to sever the cases.

Ahmed was represented by attorneys John Fitzgibbons and Lionel Lofton. Trial was set for December 3. Mohamed faced 30 years; Megahed a decade.

On December 1, 2007, Mohamed said in a defense filing that the explosives were cheap "sugar rocket" fireworks he had made that would travel only a few feet.

August 5, 2007. *Qatar.* Adam Yahiye Gadahn, alias Azzam the American, the "American al Qaeda member," said in a one-hour al Qaeda video that U.S. embassies and interests "at home and abroad" are prime terrorist targets. He said "we shall continue to target you at home and abroad just as you target us at home and abroad. . . These spy dens and military command and control centers—from which you plotted your aggression against Afghanistan and Iraq and which still provide vital moral, military, and logistical support to the crusade—shall continue to be legitimate targets for brave Muslims. . . until and unless you heed our demands: stop the crusade and leave the Muslims alone."

August 10, 2007. *Nigeria.* An American oil field manager was kidnapped near Port Harcourt. 07081001

August 10, 2007. *United States.* New York City authorities stepped up security after online messages referred to a truck packed with radioactive material at large in the city. The FBI and Homeland Security Department said there was no credible threat beyond what was posted on Debka.com, a Jerusalem-based counterterrorism news site.

August 10, 2007. *Israel.* An "Arab looking" man grabbed a pistol from a security guard and shot him in the shoulder and wounded nine other people in Jerusalem's Old City's Christian Quarter before another guard shot him dead while he was trying to flee.

August 11, 2007. *United States.* The United States designated the al-Qaeda-inspired Fatah al Islam, a Lebanese Islamist group fighting in a

Lebanese refugee camp, as a foreign terrorist organization with suspected links to Syria.

August 12, 2007. *Iran.* A Belgian woman and her Belgian partner were kidnapped by a group led by Ismael Shahbakhsh, who demanded that his jailed brother be freed. She was released on August 15. It was unclear whether the brother was freed. Iranian media claimed the partner was also released. 07081201

August 13, 2007. *Russia.* A bomb placed on the tracks 100 feet before a 60-foot-high overpass derailed a passenger train passing by at 120 mph en route from Moscow to St. Petersburg, injuring at least 60 people. Police completed composite sketches of two suspects seen near the tracks in Malaya Vishera, 300 miles north of Moscow. On August 23, a senior Russian prosecutor said nationalist youth groups were probably responsible.

August 14, 2007. *Iraq.* Four truck bombs exploded in Sinjar in northern Iraq against the Yazidi sect, killing at least 250 and wounding hundreds in the deadliest attack of the year.

August 15, 2007. *United States.* The news media reported that the U.S. administration intended to designate the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps, the country's military branch, a "specially designated global terrorist" group.

August 15, 2007. *Russia.* A university student was charged with inciting racial hatred by circulating a video on the Internet showing two men with their mouths gagged and hands bound behind their backs. A neo-Nazi beheaded one non-Slav migrant and shot another in the head. One victim was from Russia's Dagestan region and the other from Tajikistan. 07081501

August 18, 2007. *Afghanistan.* Four gunmen kidnapped Christina Meier, a German, 31, who works for Ora International, a Christian aid organization, as she dining with her husband at a Kabul restaurant midday. She appeared on Afghan television the next day, calling for the release of prisoners in Dari and English. On August 20, Afghan police freed her and arrested the suspected kidnappers. 07081801

August 19, 2007. *Turkey.* An eccentric Israeli man attempted to rush the cockpit of El Al flight 581 on the ground at Ben Gurion Airport. Passengers fled from the Atlas airliner, which was scheduled to go to Istanbul. 07081901

August 20, 2007. *Sudan.* The government claimed that it had broken up a plot by Sudanese citizens to attack the U.S., U.K., French, and UN diplomatic missions in Khartoum. All but two of the ten plotters were arrested. Police seized arms, grenades and other explosives.

August 24, 2007. *Spain.* The ETA was blamed for setting off without warning a 220-pound bomb hidden in a stolen van parked outside a Durango police barracks that injured two police officers. It was the first bombing since the group ended its cease-fire in June.

August 25, 2007. *India.* Two bombs went off between 7:30 p.m. and 7:40 p.m. in Hyderabad, killing 37 and injuring 50. Nine people were killed in an amusement park hosting a laser show. A second bomb destroyed a local restaurant. On September 1, police arrested two suspects and named two others already in jail.

August 30, 2007. *Mexico.* A small homemade bomb was found inside a car parked in the garage of the 740-foot Torre Mayor, Latin America's tallest building, on Mexico City's main Reforma Avenue. Three metal tubes filled with gunpowder, cables, and a cell phone were taped together.

August 30, 2007. *Pakistan.* The Taliban ambushed a Pakistani military convoy and kidnapped more than 100 Pakistani troops in South Waziristan. Taliban spokesman Zulfiqar Mehsud took credit. On September 5, the Taliban released six of the soldiers in Ladha, a village in South Waziristan, to a tribal council, as a "goodwill gesture." 07083001

August 31, 2007. *Russia.* Four police officers were killed when a car bomb exploded near a police vehicle in Nazran in the North Caucasus region.

September 2, 2007. *Nepal.* The Terai Army set off three bombs simultaneously in Kathmandu, killing two and injuring 13.

September 4, 2007. *Denmark.* Authorities arrested eight Islamists linked to al Qaeda who were plotting bombing an unspecified target; they were accused of storing "unstable explosives" in a heavily populated area of Copenhagen. They had begun to mix precursor chemicals for bombs in an apartment on Glasvej Street in Copenhagen. The apartment was occupied by two brothers of Pakistani descent, both of whom were arrested. The elder, 24, was released within a day. Two were arraigned and jailed for a month while police continued their investigation. A Pakistani and an Afghan were charged with plotting to commit a terrorist act against Denmark. The detainees included an Afghan, a Somali, and a Pakistani. Others were from Turkey. Six were released. One was a recent convert. One had received terrorist training at a camp in Pakistan near the Afghan border within the previous year. One suspect had close ties to al Qaeda leaders.

September 4, 2007. *Germany.* In Operation Alberich, police arrested two Germans and one Turkish citizen at their rented house on Oak Lane in Oberschledorn; they were planning "massive" attacks against U.S. interests, including at Ramstein Air Base, a nightclub, and Frankfurt airport. One of the terrorists grabbed a police officer's gun and shot him in the hand. He was cut on the head during the struggle. One of the terrorists escaped through a window, but was captured running down the street. Authorities said the would-be terrorists wanted to kill as many Americans as possible and were also examining bars, and restaurants. Police discovered 12 vats of 730 kilograms of hydrogen peroxide, which can be used in explosives, at a garage in Freusdenstadt. The concentrated chemicals would have the equivalent of 550 kilograms of TNT. Police also seized military detonators from Syria.

The terrorists were identified as a cell of the Pakistan-based Islamic Jihad Union, a Sunni group which has al Qaeda contacts and is a splinter of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan. Some of them had recently traveled to Pakistan for terrorist training. Oberschledorn, where police arrested the men, is a central German village, and police noted that two of the three were not foreigners, but white Germans, a change from the Islamist stereotype. The trio was charged with membership in a foreign terrorist organization. Nearly 300 investigators had monitored the trio for nine months. The group's activities had led to an April 20 warning by the U.S. embassy in Berlin of increased terrorist activity. In July, police had exchanged the 35 percent peroxide solution with a far less concentrated 3 percent mixture. In early September, the terrorists began moving the materials from the garage to the cottage, where police also found detonators and electronic parts. On August 17, using an alias, one of the suspects rented the three-bedroom vacation cottage in the skiing/tourist locale, where they began their bomb making on September 2. The suspects' vehicle was stopped the next day because its high beams were on during the day. Even though the terrorists knew that they had attracted police attention, they went ahead with their plans, attempting to duck surveillance.

Munich-born Fritz Martin Gelowicz, alias Abdullah, alias Abdul Malik, 28, the ringleader, came from an upper-middle-class background and had converted to Islam. His mother was a doctor and his father owned a successful business. His parents were separated. He was married in January 2007 and attended a technical college in Ulm, where he was active in Islamist circles, as well as those in Stuttgart. He was a regular at the Multi-Kultur-Haus, a Wahhabi center in the Ulm scene. Gelowicz had also

been seen with Yehia Yousif in Neu-Ulm. Yousif was a key figure in the Multicultural House, which catered to Islamists. Gelowicz had studied industrial engineering at the Neu-Ulm University of Applied Scienceand had been arrested on December 11, 2004 with Atilla Selek, alias Muaz, 22, for setting a book on fire in front of an Ulm store. In his car was a CD that praised jihad, Osama bin Laden, and one of the 9/11 attackers. In addition, Ayhan T. from Langen, Dana B., a German of Iranian descent from Frankfurt, Selek, and Gelowicz had been detained briefly on December 31, 2006 on suspicion of surveilling Hutier Barracks in Lamboy, a U.S. military barracks in a section of Hanau. An Iranian-born Kurd with German citizenship, Dana Boluri, said he took part in the Hanau surveillance. Gelowicz was on welfare. He had traveled through Saudi Arabia and Syria and attended a terrorist training camp in Pakistan.

Native-born Daniel Martin Schneider, 21, a recent convert to Islam, lived in Saarbruecken, next to a mosque. He was also on welfare. He studied at Islamic schools in Syria and Egypt, and was radicalized four years earlier.

Adem Yilmaz, 28, a Muslim, was an unemployed Turkish citizen who lived in Hesse.

The three appeared in Karlsruhe court in closed session.

By September 6, police were investigating another seven suspects, including two who may have trained in Pakistan. Saarland suspects included a Lebanese man who arrived in Germany on September 3 after being deported from Pakistan, where he was on his way to a terrorist training camp. Zafer S., a Turk, was believed at large in Turkey or Iraq. Another at-large suspect was Pakistani. At least 41 properties were raided.

By September 9, police believed that at least 50 people were involved in the plot, for which the Islamic Jihad Union claimed credit in an Internet statement. The plot included an attack on the U.S. consulate and on Uzbek diplomatic facilities. German Interior Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble announced on September 25 that the plotters had smuggled Syrian-origin detonators through Turkey and received orders from Pakistani-based operatives. They were to attack Americans in Europe within days.

By September 10, police were investigating 45 suspects. On October 3, they had instituted a worldwide hunt for 50 suspects, some of whom were suspected to have fled to the United Kingdom, Turkey, and Pakistan.

Bundeskriminalamt agents searching the apartment of Ayhan T., a Turkish immigrant and found a video of several men singing jihad songs in Turkish. After the singalong, he talked about jihad in front of the camera.

Atilla Selek, in an interview on October 11, 2007 in Konya, Turkey, his family's town, said that he had been in the area since February and was not involved in the plot. He moved to Turkey after the authorities raided his German residence in January. He married a Turkish woman in Konya in June, going to the German embassy to register his marriage. The German authorities said that he had slashed the tires of one of its surveillance vehicles. He was represented by Ulm attorney Manfred R. Gnjidic.

September 6, 2007. *Algeria.* A bomb killed 22 people waiting to greet President Abdelaziz Bouteflika in the easr. Police believe he was the target. Al Qaeda in the Islamic Mahgreb claimed credit.

September 7, 2007. *Qatar.* Osama bin Laden, looking older but with a blackened beard, issued a rambling 25-minute video entitled "The Solution" to "the people of America," his first since October 29, 2004. His last audiotape had been released on July 1, 2006.

He warned that "the blood of the Muslims will not be spilled with impunity." He again called upon Americans to "embrace Islam." Among his observations:

–"Among the most important items contained in Bush's speeches since the events of the [September] 11th is that the Americans have no option but to continue the war. This tone is in

fact an echoing of the words of neoconservatives like Cheney, Rumsfeld and Richard Pele, the latter having said previously that the Americans have no choice in front of them other than to continue the war or face a holocaust. I say, refuting this unjust statement, that the morality and culture of the holocaust is your culture, not our culture."

–"People of America: The world is following your news in regards to your invasion of Iraq, for people have recently come to know that, after several years of the tragedies of this war, the vast majority of you want it stopped. Thus, you elected the Democratic Party for this purpose, but the Democrats haven't made a move worth mentioning. On the contrary, they continue to agree to the spending of tens of billions to continue the killing and war there, which has led to the vast majority of you being afflicted with disappointment... Why have the Democrats failed to stop this war, despite them being the majority?"

–"Despite America being the greatest economic power and possessing the most powerful and up-to-date military arsenal...19 young men were able, by the grace of Allah, the Most High, to change the direction of its compass."

–"And since the democratic system permits major corporations to back candidates..."

–"And Iraq and Afghanistan and their tragedies; and the reeling of many of you under the burden of interest-related debts, insane taxes and real estate mortgages; global warming and its woes; and the abject poverty and tragic hunger in Africa; all of this is but one side of the grim face of this global system."

He was up to date on current events, mentioning the elections of Gordon Brown in the United Kingdom and Nicolas Sarkozy in France, dismissing their "talk about freedom and human rights with a disregard for the intellects of human beings." He cited with approval the thoughts of Noam Chomsky but erred in the events of the Vietnam War. He also made a plug for one of the books of former CIA bin Laden unit chief Michael Scheuer, suggesting that one could learn of his motivations from the book.

In July 2007, the U.S. Senate had approved doubling the reward for his capture to $50 million.

September 8, 2007. *Algeria.* A car bomb killed 28 Coast Guard officers in the northern coastal town of Dellys, 30 miles from Algiers, as they were raising the flag. Another 20 officers were injured. Al Qaeda in the Islamic Mahgreb claimed credit.

September 10, 2007. *Mexico.* Thousands were evacuated when a leftist rebel group set off six explosions that damaged several Pemex natural gas and oil pipelines near Omealca. The damage interrupted more than 60 percent of the country's steel production and that of two auto plants, including Volkswagen's North American operations. The interruptions cost the firms circa $90 million.

September 11, 2007. *Qatar.* Osama bin Laden released a videotape to television stations on the sixth anniversary of the 9/11 attacks, calling for his followers to join the "caravan" of martyrs. This continued the al Qaeda practice of releasing a videotaped will of one of the 9/11 hijackers. This one featured Waleed al-Shehri warning the United States "We shall come at you from your front and back, your right and left." He said, "as for our own fortune, it is not in this world... And we are not competing with you for this world, because it does not equal in Allah's eyes the wing of a mosquito." After praising attacks on U.S. forces in Somalia in 1993, he observed, "the condition of Islam at the present time makes one cry...in view of the weakness, humiliation, scorn and enslavement it is suffering because it neglected the obligations of Allah and His orders, and permitted His forbidden things and abandoned jihad in Allah's path."

In the tape, bin Laden praised al-Shehri, saying he "recognized the truth" that Arab rulers were "vassals" of the West and had "abandoned the balance of [Islamic] revelation." "It is true that this young man was little in years, but the

faith in his heart was big," he said. "So there is a huge difference between the path of the kings, presidents and hypocritical Ulama (Islamic scholars) and the path of these noble young men," like al-Shehri, bin Laden said. "The formers' lot is to spoil and enjoy themselves, whereas the latters' lot is to destroy themselves for Allah's Word to be Supreme." "It remains for us to do our part. So I tell every young man among the youth of Islam: It is your duty to join the caravan (of martyrs) until the sufficiency is complete and the march to aid the High and Omnipotent continues," he said.

September 12, 2007. *Mali.* Tuareg rebels fired small arms at a U.S. Air Force C-130 Hercules transport plane dropping food packages to Malian troops battling northern insurgents in Ti-n-Zaouatene. Minimal damage was reported. The Bamako government said the rebels were led by Ibrahima Bahanga.

September 12, 2007. *Austria/Canada.* Austrian police detained three al Qaeda sympathizers for posting an Internet video in the spring that threatened to attack Austria and Germany if they did not withdraw their military forces from Afghanistan. The head of the Austrian cell was Mohammed Mahmoud, 22, a leader of the Global Islamic Media Front, an Internet propaganda arm of al Qaeda. Canadian police arrested a fourth cell member, Said Namouh, 34, in Quebec, and charged him with conspiracy. He was planning to detonate a car bomb.

September 15, 2007. *Sweden.* Abu Omar al-Baghdadi, head of the Islamic State of Iraq, offered $100,000 for the assassination of Lars Vilks, a Swedish cartoonist who depicted the prophet Mohammed's head on the body of a dog. He also offered $50,000 for the death of the editor of the newspaper *Nerikes Allehanda,* which published the drawing. He also threatened to attack large Swedish firms. Police took Vilks to a secret location, saying he could not return home, after al-Baghdadi increased the offered to $150,000 if Vilks was "slaughtered like a lamb."

September 16, 2007. *Iraq.* Gunmen fired on a U.S. embassy convoy in the Mansour neighborhood of Baghdad. Private security contractors returned fire, killing at least nine civilians, according to Iraqi officials.

September 16, 2007. *Afghanistan.* Noor Islam, circa 40, a Bangladeshi aid worker, was kidnapped from four men dressed as police officers from a branch office of the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee on Logar province, south of Kabul. They also stole about $600 from the group's office. He administered antipoverty programs in rural Afghanistan. 07091601

September 19, 2007. *Pakistan.* Ayman al-Zawahiri issued a message threatening Pakistani President General Pervez Musharraf.

September 20, 2007. *Spain.* Pakistani citizens Anar Muhammad Shan and Preces Mehmood Sandhu were arrested by Spanish police and the FBI in Madrid on suspicion of financing international terrorism and belonging to a terrorist organization.

September 20, 2007. *Pakistan.* Osama bin Laden issued a 23-minute recording in which he called for jihad against the regime of Pakistani President General Pervez Musharraf. "I tell Pervez and his army: Your betrayal of your nation and people has been exposed." The country's Muslims should "carry out jihad and fighting to remove Pervez, his government, his army, and those who help him." He said the raid on the Red Mosque "demonstrated Musharraf's insistence on continuing his loyalty, submissiveness and aid to America against the Muslims."

September 21, 2007. *Iraq.* Al Qaeda in Iraq leader Rafed Latif Sabah, alias Abi Tagrid, alias Abi Azad, was killed during counterterrorism operations in Baghdad. He had been involved in kidnapping foreign diplomats in 2006 and in

several car bombings. He was ousted from the group after stealing $200,000, but returned to help during the recent coalition sweeps in Baghdad.

September 22, 2007. *Israel.* Authorities arrested four suspects, including a Palestinian male would-be suicide bomber, in a raid on a Tel Aviv apartment. Police also found a Hamas suicide belt that would have been used in an attack during Yom Kippur.

September 22, 2007. *Afghanistan.* Two Italian SISMI intelligence operatives and their two Afghan colleagues were kidnapped by the Taliban. They had been seen at a police checkpoint in western Herat province. On September 24 Italian commandos joined with NATO forces from the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States in rescuing the foreigners, both of whom were wounded, in an ambush that killed nine Taliban terrorists in western Afghanistan. 07092201

September 25, 2007. *Czech Republic.* Prague authorities arrested Oussama Kassir, a Lebanese-born Swede, and extradited him to New York, where he was accused of planning to teach others bomb-making, poisoning, and throat-slitting tactics and set up a terrorist training camp in Bly, Oregon. The newly trained Muslim radicals would then fly to Afghanistan for further training before deployment. He could face charges of conspiracy to kidnap, maim, and injure persons in a foreign country; providing material support to terrorists; and distributing information related to explosives, destructive devices, and weapons of mass destruction.

September 25, 2007. *Iraq.* A U.S. F-16 air strike east of Karbala killed Abu Usama al-Tunisi, a senior al Qaeda in Iraq leader who brought in foreign fighters and was believed to have seized and executed U.S. Pfc. Kristian Menchaca and Pfc. Thomas L. Tucker south of Baghdad on June 16, 2006. Their mutilated and booby-trapped bodies were found three days later, along with that of Spec. David J. Babineau, who died at a checkpoint. U.S. military officials said al-Tunisi had operated in Youssifiyah, southwest of Baghdad, since November 2004.

September 26, 2007. *Afghanistan.* Two foreign and two Afghan Red Cross hostage negotiators were believed to have been kidnapped while trying to obtain the freedom of a German hostage. They had driven to pick up the German male and Afghan hostages and central Wardak province. The foreign duo had helped in the freeing of the South Korean hostages the previous month. 07092601

September 27, 2007. *Colombia.* Angelica, an armed woman, hijacked a small plane in Puerto Principe and diverted it to Villavicencio to defect from the FARC and start a normal life.

September 28, 2007. *Kenya.* The U.S. embassy e-mailed an advisory warning that Somali-based terrorists might attempt to kidnap U.S. citizens from Kenyan beach resorts, including the "Kiwayu Island tourist area and other beach sites frequented by Western travelers on the northeast coast near Somalia.

September 29, 2007. *Maldives.* A homemade bomb injured a dozen foreign tourists, including eight Chinese, two Britons, and two Japanese, near a mosque in Male. Two Maldives citizens were arrested. No one claimed credit. 07092901

September 29, 2007. *Turkey.* Kurdish rebels killed a dozen people in an attack on a minibus carrying village guards and civilians in southeastern Turkey near the Iraqi border.

October 1, 2007. *Pakistan.* The country's first female suicide bomber set off a bomb hidden under her burqa at a police checkpoint in Bannu, killing 15 and wounding 22.

October 1, 2007. *Austria.* Vienna police arrested an individual carrying a maroon backpack with

two hand grenades, other explosives, nails, and Islamic literature. Asim C., 42, an unemployed Bosnian man, lived in the provinces of Lower Austria. He tried to enter the U.S. embassy in Vienna's ninth district, but the backpack triggered metal detectors. He dropped the backpack on the street and ran away, but was captured shortly thereafter. The grenades were not fitted with detonators. On October 2, police arrested a possible accomplice. 07100101

October 2, 2007. *Afghanistan.* A suicide bomber killed several people, including an American, in an attack on a commuter bus. 07100201

October 3, 2007. *Iraq.* Three radio-detonated bombs killed three people, a Polish security guard and two Iraqis passing by, and injured 11 in an attack on the Polish Ambassador, General Edward Pietrzyk, who was airlifted by Blackwater security contractors to the U.S. military hospital after being rescued from his burning vehicle in the Karrada neighborhood of central Baghdad. The General had commanded Polish ground forces before his ambassadorship began in April. He sustained minor burns over 20 percent of his body. After treatment, he was flown to Warsaw. 07100301

October 4, 2007. *Spain.* Police arrested 23 members of the political wing of the Basque Nation and Liberty, including most of the leadership of the outlawed Batasuna party's executive committee, who were holding a secret meeting.

October 8, 2007. *Iran.* An armed group kidnapped a male Japanese tourist, 23, in the southeast. 07100801

October 10, 2007. *United States.* The Department of the Treasury blocked the assets of three Saudis suspected of raising money for Abu Sayyaf: Abdul Rahim al-Talhi, Muhammad Abdallah Slih Sughayr, and Fahd Muhammad Abd al-Aziz al-Khashiban.

October 14, 2007. *Russia.* President Putin was notified about a suicide terrorist plot to assassinate him during a visit to Iran later in the week. He was to attend the October 16 summit of Caspian Sea nations. The Iranian foreign ministry denied that such a plot had been uncovered.

October 14, 2007. *India.* A bomb killed six and wounded 30 in a movie theater in Ludhiana in Punjab State during Eid al-Fitr, the end of Ramadan.

October 18, 2007. *Pakistan.* Two bombs exploded during a welcoming ceremony for recently returned former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, killing 140 and injuring hundreds. A gunman also fired on her vehicle. Bhutto, who had been in exile for eight years, blamed al Qaeda and the Taliban for the suicide bomber attacks on her motorcade in Karachi. She sent a letter to President General Pervez Musharraf in which she named three would-be assassins. She also suggested that government officials had a hand in the attack. The Taliban had threatened suicide bombings, although local Taliban leader Baitullah Mehsud denied involvement. Bhutto claimed that her security forces had detained a man with a pistol and another with a suicide belt before the attacks took place. By October 23, Pakistani authorities had detained three individuals for questioning in Punjab province.

October 19, 2007. *Philippines.* A bomb exploded in Manila's Makati commercial district's Glorietta 2 shopping mall, killing eight, injuring 130, and damaging three floors. The same mall was bombed in 2000 by Muslim extremists who injured 13 people.

October 22, 2007. *Qatar.* In an audiotape broadcast on *al Jazeera,* Osama bin Laden called his followers "lax" in not overcoming tribal loyalties and uniting against U.S. troops in Iraq. He said "Some of you have been lax in one duty, which is to unite your ranks...Beware of division...The Muslim world is waiting for you

to gather under a single banner to champion righteousness. Be keen to oblige with this duty. I advise myself, Muslims in general and brothers in al Qaeda everywhere to avoid extremism among men and groups." Thousands of al Qaeda supporters posted notes on Web sites complaining that *al Jazeera* did not run the complete 30 minute tape in which bin Laden praised insurgents and urged Iraqis to join them in their jihad.

October 22, 2007. *United States.* Jurors in Dallas acquitted Mohammad el-Mezain, former chairman of the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development, of most charges of funneling millions of dollars to Hamas terrorists and deadlocked on the rest. The judge declared a mistrial. The government had claimed that the money had gone to Hamas-controlled committees in the West Bank and Gaza. The jury found little evidence against Mufid Abdulqader, a senior fundraiser for the foundation, and Abdulrahman Odeh, senior representative in New Jersey. It split on charges against Shukri Abu Baker, Holy Land's former chief executive, and Ghassan Elashi, former Holy Land chairman.

October 23, 2007. *Spain.* National Court Judge Baltasar Garzon charged 18 suspected radical Islamists with belonging to a terrorist organization and four others with collaboration with it in sending Islamist fighters to Iraq "so they might join in terrorist activity sponsored and directed by al-Qaeda." Among the detainees was Omar Nakhcha, 24, a Moroccan also charged with helping some of the 3/11/04 Madrid train bombers to escape from justice.

October 23, 2007. *France.* Police detained six men connected with a network recruiting Islamists to go to Iraq.

October 23, 2007. *Sudan.* The Justice and Equality Movement attacked the Chinese-run Defra oil field in Kordofan region, which borders Darfur, kidnapping a Canadian and an Iraqi (according to Sudanese media) and giving Chinese and other oil companies a week to leave Sudan. Mohamed Bah Hamdeen, leader of the Kordofan group, said "The latest attack is a message to the Chinese companies in particular. The Chinese companies are the biggest investors in the Sudanese oil industry." He claimed that the hostages were an Iraqi and an Egyptian working for Schlumberger, a U.S.-based oil services firm. 07102301

October 27, 2007. *Azerbaijan.* Local authorities announced the arrest in Mastaga, 20 miles northeast of Baku, of several members of a Wahhabi Islamic group planning to attack the U.S. embassy and other government buildings in the country with stolen military grenades and assault rifles. One of the terrorists died in a gun battle with police. Authorities were searching for Army Lieutenant Kamran Asadov, who deserted and stole 20 hand grenades, a machine gun, four assault rifles, and ammunition. The United States and United Kingdom temporarily closed their embassies in Baku. Norway's StatilHydro ASA and BP Azerbaijan also closed their offices in the building that houses the U.S. embassy.

October 31, 2007. *Russia.* Criminal gangs were suspected in the bombing that killed eight and wounded more than 60 of a passenger bus in the Volga River city of Togliatti. The bomb contained 4.4 pounds of TNT. The city is the headquarters of AvtoVAZ, manufacturer of the Lada.

October 31, 2007. *Thailand.* Bombs went off in nine karaoke bars and restaurants popular with Buddhist civil servants in the Muslim south, killing one and injuring four.

November 2007. *Nigeria.* The State Security Services arrested Islamists in northern Nigeria who were suspected of preparing to attack government targets. In court on November 22, prosecutors said that three of them had trained at a terrorist camp in Algeria.

November 2, 2007. *Sri Lanka.* A government air strike of a secret Tamil Tigers communications center killed S.P. Tamilselvan, the LTTE's political chief, and five others.

November 2, 2007. *United States.* Security officers at the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station, west of Phoenix, Arizona, detained a contract worker who had a small pipe bomb in the back of his pickup truck. He said he did not know how the six-inch capped explosive made of galvanized pipe that contained suspicious residue got there, and was released in the afternoon.

November 3, 2007. *Qatar.* In a 28-minute audiotape called Unity of the Ranks, al Qaeda deputy Ayman al-Zawahiri called Muammar Qadhafi an enemy of Islam and threatened a series of attacks against Libya because it improved relations with the United States. He announced on the Internet that the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group had joined al Qaeda.

November 5, 2007. *United Kingdom.* Jonathan Evans, Director General of the Security Service (MI-5), told the Society of Editors in Manchester, England, that there were a suspected 4,000 individuals involved in terrorist-related activities in the United Kingdom. Al Qaeda's "deliberate campaign" poses the "most immediate and acute peacetime threat."

November 5, 2007. *Turkey.* Police in Konya arrested German citizen Attila Selek, 22, a suspected al Qaeda member whom they charged with belonging to a terrorist organization and preparing to bomb U.S.-related targets in Germany.

November 6, 2007. *Afghanistan.* A suicide bomber killed 77 people—including 61 schoolchildren, their five teachers, six lawmakers, and five bodyguards—and injured 100 at a ceremony at which the children had lined up to greet lawmakers visiting a sugar factory in Baghlan province. Among the dead was parliamentarian Sayed Mustafa Kazimi, chief spokesman for the opposition National Front. The bomb contained ball bearings, which would have caused wounds that look like bullet penetrations. Observers said some of the dead were killed by friendly fire from security guards. By November 17, a UN investigative team attributed up to 2/3 of the deaths and injuries to shots by the parliamentarians' security guards, who fired into the crowd for an additional five minutes after the attack. No group claimed credit.

November 6, 2007. *Italy/United Kingdom/France/Portugal.* Coordinated raids across Europe netted 17 Algerians and Tunisians suspected of terrorist ties in Salafist jihadi militant cells that were recruiting would-be suicide bombers for Iraq and Afghanistan. Milan prosecutors ordered the raids in Milan, Bergamo, Verese, and Reggio Emilia. Police found poisons, remote detonators, and manuals. The leaders were identified as Dridi Sabri, Mehidi Ben Nasr, and Imed Ben Zarkaoui, all operating in Italy. Three suspects remained at large. Police said the investigation began in 2003. The detainees were charged with illegal immigration, falsifying ID documents, and helping to hide people sought for terrorist activity. One suspect was picked up in Portugal. Two warrants were issued in France.

Those arrested in Reggio Emilia belong to Hizb ut-Tahrir.

November 7, 2007. *Yemen.* A Yemeni court convicted 32 Yemeni al Qaeda members of planning attacks on oil and gas installations in the country. They were sentenced to up to 15 years. Six convicts were tried in absentia. Four others were acquitted. They had been charged in September 2006 with forming an armed gang and planning attacks against oil installations with RPGs. The trial began in March 2007. Defendant Abu Bakr al-Rubaei, the key suspect, reportedly confessed that they planned to attack Western and U.S. interests and the homes of foreign diplomats in Yemen. He was sentenced to eight years.

November 8, 2007. *South Africa.* Four armed and "technically sophisticated criminals" broke into the Pelindaba nuclear facility shortly after midnight, deactivating several layers of security, and spent 45 minutes inside the installation where hundreds of kilograms of weapons-grade uranium are stored. They broke into the emergency control center, initially stole a computer, and walked into an electronically sealed control room. They shot Anton Gerber, an off-duty emergency services officer, badly injuring him. He set off an alarm, but the gunmen escaped.

Meanwhile, a separate group tried to enter the facility from its eastern perimeter. On November 15, police arrested three suspects, aged 17–28. The South African Nuclear Energy Corporation suspended six security personnel. The installation had experienced a break-in two years earlier.

November 8, 2007. *United States.* The FBI warned police in Chicago and Los Angeles that al Qaeda could be planning to attack shopping malls during the Christmas season. The FBI cited information received in September, and said "As of August 2007, al Qaeda planned to strike US shopping malls in Chicago, Illinois and Los Angeles, California during the 2007 Christmas season. Al Qaeda hoped to disrupt the US economy and had been planning the attack for the past two years."

November 9, 2007. *Azerbaijan.* Authorities arrested Army Lieutenant Kamran Asadov and Farid Dzhabbarov for plotting a "larger-scale, horrifying terror attack" on the U.S. embassy and government buildings in Baku. They were detained 10 days after robbing a gas station of several thousand dollars. The United States and United Kingdom temporarily closed their embassies, and several international oil firms briefly shut down their offices.

November 11, 2007. *Northern Ireland.* The Ulster Defense Association announced the disbanding of its armed units and that it would store its weapons beyond the reach of the rank and file. It did not hand over its arsenal to international disarmament officials, but the move was seen as officially ended its decades of attacks against the Catholic minority.

November 13, 2007. *Philippines.* A remotely detonated bomb exploded outside the House of Representatives in Manila, killing Representative Wahab Akbar, a former Muslim rebel who eventually supported U.S.-Philippine efforts against Abu Sayyaf extremists. His driver, a legislative staffer, and another person also died. Seven people, including two Representatives, were injured. Akbar had served as governor of southern Basilan province. On November 15, authorities killed three suspects.

November 27, 2007. *United States.* A judge in Columbus, Ohio sentenced Nuradin Abdi, a Somali immigrant working as a cell phone salesman, to 10 years for plotting to bomb an Ohio shopping mall in collusion with a man later convicted of membership in al Qaeda. Abdi was to be deported to his native Somalia after serving his sentence.

November 28, 2007. *Saudi Arabia.* Authorities announced the arrests of 208 people suspected of al Qaeda ties who were planning attacks. The Interior Ministry said the arrests had occurred during the previous several months. Six cells were involved. According to authorities, some 22 suspects planned to kill clerics and security forces, another eight individuals planned to attack a logistical oil facility, 20 planned attacks against Muslim scholars, and another cell was planning on smuggling missiles into the country. A media cell in Medina included 16 individuals promoting "takfiri thinking"—a Sunni extremist ideology that calls for attacking Muslims believed to be apostates and infidels. Another 112 were in a cell recruiting Saudis to fight in Iraq and Afghanistan, get experience there, and return to conduct attacks inside Saudi Arabia. Authorities

also arrested 32 Saudi and foreign terrorism financiers.

November 28, 2007. *Sri Lanka.* A bomb killed 17 and wounded dozens when it went off during the evening near the entrance to a department store in a Colombo suburb. Police blamed the Tamil Tigers.

November 28, 2007. *Slovakia.* Authorities arrested two Hungarians and a Ukrainian who tried to sell for $1 million about a pound of enriched uranium powder that may have come from the former Soviet Union. Investigators said the lead containers held 98.6 percent uranium-235.

November 29, 2007. *Qatar. Al Jazeera* ran a new Osama bin Laden audiotape in which he called for Europeans to break with the United States and end their military involvement in Afghanistan. "It is best for you to grab your politicians by the hand before they gather at the steps of the White House, and. . . to remove the oppression from the oppressed people." He predicted the United States would be "leaving the neighbors to settle their accounts with each other."

December 1, 2007. *France.* A Spanish Civil Guard died in a gun battle with the ETA in southwest France during a joint operation between Spanish and French authorities. 07120101

December 6, 2007. *France.* At 1:00 p.m., a package bomb exploded in a Paris law office several blocks from the Arc de Triomphe, killing a secretary and seriously injuring attorney Olivier Brane, 58. The bobby-trapped wooden box was addressed to attorneys in a firm specializing in real estate, divorce, and commercial and civil cases. Attorney Catherine Gouet-Jenselme's offices are across the hall from the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, a Holocaust research foundation, and three floors above the former law firm of French President Nicolas Sarkozy. Police were searching for a helmeted man who delivered the package.

December 11, 2007. *Algeria.* Two car bombs exploded at 9:30 and 9:40 a.m. in Algiers. Reports initially said the bombs killed at least 30 and 15 people, respectively, but the next day the body count was 26. Another 177 people were injured. One of the explosions was caused by a truck bomb with 1,800 pounds of explosives targeting the UN High Commission for Refugees and the UN Development Program offices in the Hydra district. Seventeen UN staffers were killed, including at least six Algerians, a Senegalese, a Dane, and a Philippine citizen. The dead also included two Chinese, bringing the count of foreigners killed to at least five. Another three foreign UN employees—two Chinese and one Lebanese—were hospitalized. The other explosions was caused by a van bomb that went off at the Supreme Court and Constitutional Court building; among the dead were passengers on a school bus, two law students, and four police guards. The body count totaled at least 37 for the two bombings by December 14, when rescue workers found more corpses in the rubble. The Algerian newspaper *El Watan* claimed that 72 people died and 200 were wounded; *El Khabar,* a daily paper, said health officials had tallied 67 dead. Seven survivors were pulled from chunks of concrete. One was a woman, 40, whose legs were amputated at a local hospital.

Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, the remnants of the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, claimed credit in an Internet posting on the al-Hisbah Islamic Network. The group said the UN facility was "the headquarters of the international infidels' den." The group said the truck bomber was Ibrahim Abu Uthman. Abdul Rahman al-Asimi drove the van bomb.

An Algerian security officer said the perpetrators were two convicted terrorists who had been freed in an amnesty. One of the bombers, 64, was in an advanced stage of cancer. The other was a 32-year-old from a poor suburb. 07121101

December 15, 2007. *Qatar.* In his continuing attempts to mimic the Sunday morning political talk show commentariat, Ayman al-Zawahiri posted on the Internet his 15th audiotape of the year, this one a 20-minute offering in which he deemed the U.S.-mediated November 27 Mideast peace conference in Annapolis, Maryland as a "betrayal" of the Palestinians. He called on Egyptian Bedouins to overthrow President Hosni Mubarak. "The Annapolis meeting was held to turn Palestine into a Jewish state...The czar of Washington invited 16 Arab countries...to sit in one room, at one table with the Israelis...witnessed the betrayal deals to sell Palestine...My brothers in Palestine, we, all Muslims, the mujahedeen are by your side in your confrontation with the Zionist enemy. We will not let you down even if your politicians do." He said that Mubarak had turned Egypt into a "base to supply the Crusader war on Muslims and Islam," and that Mubarak wanted to turn Bedouins "into subjects in the Israeli obscene trade in Sinai resorts." He also called upon the Egyptian military to not be "assistants to the Crusaders and Jews in imposing siege on your brothers" and look the other way to "let the needs of your brothers in Palestine pass" into Gaza. He also denounced former Egyptian radical Islamist ideologue Sayed Imam, who had renounced violence after years of membership in the Egyptian Islamic Jihad group, saying "those revisionists are in fact calling for a new American religion that violates God's rules."

December 16, 2007. *Qatar.* On the heels of the previous day's audiotape, Ayman al-Zawahiri released a 90-minute videotape entitled "A Review of Events" in which he discussed Libyan fighters joining his organization, errors of Iraqi Shi'ites in cooperating with the United States, Arab leaders, and the current situations in Palestine, Pakistan, Egypt, Iran, and Afghanistan. He warned against "awakening councils" of Iraqi Sunni tribesmen that were fighting al Qaeda in Iraq. He cited the "presences of hypocrites and traitors among the ranks of the mujahedeen working and fighting for the Americans." Mujahedden "must throw out the bribe-taking collaborators from among their ranks, those who sold out their faith and fight under the banner of the cross. They must expose them to the Muslim world. Those who support the Americans are despicable scum. The tribe or clan that does not cleanse itself of traitors and apostates will be remembered in history for generations as one of the collaborators and traitors. But any clan or tribe that defends Islam and crushes traitors...will be remembered in Arab history with pride and glory...Be steadfast, beloved ones, for the advance of jihad is on its way."

Defending bin Laden's recent message regarding the Islamic State of Iraq, he said "the Sheik directed his words to all the mujahedin in Iraq... and his advice about being slow to unify...doesn't cover the men of the Islamic State of Iraq." He accused *al Jazeera* of "manipulating" the message. He added "There isn't anything today in Iraq named 'al Qaida.' Qaida al-Jihad Organization of Mesopotamia has merged, by the grace of Allah, with other jihadi groups in the Islamic State of Iraq...which is a legitimate emirate based on a proper legal methodology."

December 16, 2007. *Somalia.* Gunmen kidnapped French photojournalist Gwen Le Gouil in Puntland, a northern area rife with coastal pirates. He was released on December 24. 07121601

December 17, 2007. *Gaza.* Israeli air strikes killed 11 Islamic Jihad militants, including IJ military leader Majed El Harazin who was in charge of rocket squads, cell leader Karim Dahdouh and three members of an al Qassam rocket unit. IJ spokesman Khaled al-Batsh confirmed El Harazin's death, saying he was a senior commander in the West Bank and Gaza who rarely traveled in vehicles for fear of attack. He had been on Israel's Most Wanted list for nine years.

December 19, 2007. *United Kingdom.* Authorities at Luton Airport, north of London, arrested two British residents who were among the three who had been released from Guantanamo's prison after four years in captivity. Libyan Omar Deghayes, 37, and Algerian Abdennour Sameur, 34, were held on the Terrorism Act on suspicion of the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism. Sameur was later released without charge. Jordanian Jamil El Banna, 45, was detained but not arrested. Deghayes and El Banna were ordered freed on bail. The United States refused to release United Kingdom residents Shaker Aamer, born in Saudi Arabia, and Ethiopian Binyam Mohamed.

December 19, 2007. *France.* A French court announced the sentencing of Brahim Yadel, Khaled ben Mustafa, Nizar Sassi, Mourad Benchellali, and Ridouane Khalid, former inmates of Guantanamo, for "criminal association with a terrorist enterprise." The prosecution said they had used false IDs and visas to "integrate into terrorist structures" in Afghanistan. They admitted to being in the military camps, but had not used their combat training. They were not sent back to prison although they were formally sentenced. Yadel was sentenced to five years, four suspended and one year as time served. The other four received four years in prison, three suspended and one year as time served. The attorneys for four of them said they would appeal; Khalid's plans were not announced. Imad Kanouni was acquitted; attorney Felixde Belloy said he would seek reparations from Washington. The group were among seven French citizens captured in or near Afghanistan by the United States in 2001 following 9/11. They were held for two years at Guantanamo, then handed over to Paris in 2004 and 2005. One was freed immediately upon arrival. The others spent up to 17 months in French prisons.

December 20, 2007. *Italy.* A Milan court sentenced Abu Imad, a Muslim cleric who preaches at a Milan mosque, to three years and eight months in prison for being part of a group that promotes holy war. Ten others were convicted of the same charge.

December 20, 2007. *United States.* Guantanamo war crimes tribunal prosecutors charged Saudi prisoner Ahmed Muhammed Haza al-Darbi, 32, with conspiracy and providing material support for terrorism in plotting with al Qaeda. He was accused of training and later teaching at an al Qaeda camp in Afghanistan in the late 1990s. The charge sheet said that, in 2001–2002, he traveled around the Middle East looking for boats, GPS devices, and crew for a plot to use explosives-laden vessels to blow up a ship off the Yemeni coast or in the Strait of Hormuz. He had been held as an enemy combatant at Guantanamo since March 2003. He is the brother-in-law of 9/11 American Airlines flight 77 hijacker Khalid al-Mihdhar.

December 21, 2007. *Pakistan.* A suicide bomber killed 56 people and wounded more than 200 when he set off a bomb packed with ball bearings and nails among more than 1,000 Eid el-Adha holiday worshippers at a mosque inside the Northwest Frontier Province residential compound of former Interior Minister Aftab Khan Sherpao, 40 miles northeast of Peshawar. Sherpao was unharmed, but a son was wounded. The Taliban and al Qaeda were suspected. Sherpao leads the Pakistan People's Party-Sherpao, and was running for parliament in the January 8 elections. In April, he was slightly wounded when a suicide bomber attacks his party's rally in Charsadda, killing more than 30 and injuring more than 50. While serving as Interior Minister, he ran anti–al Qaeda and anti-Taliban operations.

Hours after the bombing, police raided an Islamic school in Turangzai and arrested seven students, including some Afghans. Police detained three Afghans from Helmand province and a Pakistani from Quetta.

December 21, 2007. *Saudi Arabia.* Authorities in several cities arrested suspected al Qaeda members planning attacks during the hajj of more than two million pilgrims.

December 21, 2007. *Belgium.* Police arrested 14 people planning an armed raid to free al Qaeda sympathizer Nizar Trabelsi, 37, a Tunisian who was sentenced to 10 years in prison in September 2003 for planning a terrorist attack on U.S. air base personnel. The arrests were conducted in several cities, where police found firearms and explosives. A judge freed the 14 suspects on December 22, noting that searches of their homes found no explosives weapons, or other evidence to persuade a magistrate to charge them with any offense or keep them in jail.

Trabelsi had admitted to planning to drive a truck bomb into the cafeteria at Kleine Brogel, the NATO air base in Belgium believed to house U.S. nuclear weapons guarded by 100 U.S. troops. He said he intended to kill U.S. soldiers, not detonate the warheads. Trabelsi is a former professional soccer player who trained in al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan in the late 1990s. He had a drug habit, and had been jailed in Germany. He attended a radical mosque near Duesseldorf. He met bin Laden in Afghanistan. He was arrested in Brussels on September 13, 2001. He and 18 others were sentenced for the plot in September 2003. French prosecutors said he was a key member of a Europe-wide al Qaeda network and had been scheduled to be a suicide bomber against the U.S. embassy in Paris in 2001. Six French-Algerian citizens were convicted of terrorism charges in that case in 2005; he did not go to France to stand trial.

December 26, 2007. *Pakistan.* Peshawar police stopped an individual with explosives strapped around his neck at a rally for Benazir Bhutto.

December 27, 2007. *Pakistan.* A gunman shot at former Prime Minister and current opposition leader Benazir Bhutto, 54, at a campaign rally in Rawalpindi. A second attacker then set off explosives that killed him and 20 others. She had been waving to the crowds from the sunroof of her armored SUV when five bullets were fired. Initial reports said she was hit by two bullets, but doctors later said she had hit her head on a sunroof lever as the bomb went off and she ducked for cover, cracking her skull. Rioting erupted throughout the country. The government blamed al Qaeda supporters; Bhutto's aides blamed the government; some U.S. observers suggested Lashkar-e-Jhangvi. Pakistani authorities later blamed Baitullah Mehsud, a Taliban commander in South Waziristan.

The attack occurred in the same public park in which Pakistani Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated in 1951.

December 27, 2007. *Gaza Strip.* Israeli air strikes killed Mohammad Abu Murshud, head of the Islamic Jihad's armed wing in central Gaza, along with five other militants.

December 29, 2007. *Qatar.* In an Internet posting, Osama bin Laden said in a 56-minute audiotape that "we intend to liberate Palestine, the whole of Palestine from the [Jordan] river to the sea," which would entail "blood for blood, destruction for destruction. . . We will not recognize even one inch for Jews in the land of Palestine as other Muslim leaders have." He chastised Sunni Iraqis who had joined the anti–al Qaeda Awakening Councils for having "betrayed the nation and brought disgrace and shame to their people. They will suffer in life and in the afterlife." In referring to Abdul-Sattar Abu Risha, leader of the Anbar Awakening Council, who was killed in September in an al Qaeda bombing, he asserted that "the most evil of the traitors are those who trade away their religion for the sake of their mortal life." He called for an end to a U.S.-supported effort to set up a "national unity government" of Shi'ites, Kurds, and Sunnis, arguing that "our duty is to foil these dangerous schemes, which try to prevent the establishment of an Islamic state in Iraq,

which would be a wall of resistance against American schemes to divide Iraq." Sunnis should instead support Abu Omar al-Baghdadi, the "emir" of the Islamic State of Iraq. "Failure to give allegiance to the emir after he has been endorsed leads to great evils. Emir Abu Omar would rather have his neck severed than betray the Muslims. . . Emir Abu Omar and his brothers are not one of those who accept compromise or meeting the enemy half way."

Updates of 1950–2004 Incidents

1960s and 1970s. *Cuba.* On April 12, 2005, Luis Posada Carrilles, 77, a Cuban exile wanted in the bombing of a Cuban civilian airliner that killed 73 people, bombings in Cuban tourist hotels that killed an Italian tourist and injured 11 other people, and a 2000 plot to assassinate Fidel Castro in Panama, applied for political asylum in the United States. He was in hiding somewhere in the United States. On May 17, U.S. authorities arrested him in Miami after he conducted public interviews with local reporters. On May 19, 2005, U.S. authorities charged him with entering the United States illegally. He faced a June 13 hearing before an immigration judge in El Paso. On May 21, 2005, Venezuela made a provisional arrest request—just short of extradition—while thousands throughout the country demonstrated for his return. The United States denied the request on May 27, 2005. A judge ruled on June 20, 2005, that the trial would remain in El Paso and not be moved to Florida. In the fall of 2005, a federal judge ruled that he could not be deported to Cuba or Venezuela. On March 22, 2006, ICE said that he would not be released but efforts to deport him to a willing country would continue. On January 11, 2007, Posada was indicted on one count of naturalization fraud and six counts of making false statements in a naturalization proceeding in 2005 and 2006. Also charged were Santiago Alvarez and Osvaldo Mitat, after they refused to testify before the grand jury. They were serving prison sentences on a weapons case. The prosecution said an FBI informant claimed that Posada had entered the United States on a shrimping boat named the *Santrina,* manned by Alvarez, Mitat, and others, including informant Gilberto Abascal.

Freddy Lugo, who had been sentenced to 20 years in prison for the bombing campaign, was released in 1993 after 17 years in prison. He granted an interview that was published in the *New York Times* on February 3, 2007. He drives an independent taxi.

An FBI document filed in the case on May 4, 2007 suggested that the bombing might have been planned in Guatemala.

June 17, 1969. *United States.* On November 4, 2006, William Lee Brent, 75, a Black Panther who hijacked TWA 154 to Cuba in 1969, died in Havana of bronchial pneumonia.

September 6, 1970. *Germany.* Dr. Robert Norman Schwartz, one of the passengers on the TWA flight from Germany to New York that was hijacked by the PFLP and destroyed on the ground with other hijacked planes, died on June 17, 2007. He had been vice president of research for Catholic University. Before the hijacking, he was flying back to the United States to report to Congress on research findings as director for the U.S. Advanced Research Projects Agency in Bangkok. During the hijacking, he and a colleague destroyed papers, flushing them down the plane's toilet and chewing up and swallowing some of the papers. While most of the

passengers were released, he and five others were held in Irbid, Jordan, until four countries freed 19 Arab terrorists.

1974. *United Kingdom.* On February 9, 2005, British Prime Minister Tony Blair apologized on television to 11 members of the Conlon and Maguire families wrongfully jailed for the IRA bombings in Guildford and Woolwich, United Kingdom, that killed seven people and injured more than 100. The detainees were freed. Their case had been the basis of the 1993 film "In the Name of the Father."

1975. *Greece.* On May 4, 2007, a special appeals panel in Athens upheld the 2003 conviction of Alexandros Yiotopoulos, leader of the November 17 terrorist organization, in the 1975 assassination of CIA station chief Richard Welch. The court upheld the sentences of a dozen other members, but cleared two other suspects because the statute of limitations had run out.

1975. *United States.* On April 14, 2007, a California appeals court ruled that Sara Jane Olson, alias Kathleen Soliah, a former Symbionese Liberation Army fugitive, had to serve her original prison sentence of 14 years for trying to bomb police cars. In 2001, she had pleaded guilty. The State Board of Prison Terms reduced her sentence by a year, but the state attorney general appealed the decision. She had also pleaded guilty in 2003 to second degree murder in connection with the 1975 shooting of a customer during a bank heist in Carmichael, California, for which she received six years. She was on the run for 24 years until her minivan was stopped near her St. Paul, Minnesota home.

November 4, 1979. *Iran.* Following the election in June 2005 of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad to be Iran's president, several former U.S. hostages said that he had been one of their interrogators during their 444-day ordeal. The Iranian government said he was not the man in a 1979 photo with the hostages. On July 29, 2005, the CIA reported that its photo analysts agreed.

On July 15, 2005, former hostage Mohi Sobhani, 70, died in Los Angeles of a heart ailment. He was an Iranian-American who worked for Hughes Aircraft and had lived in the United States since 1955. He had planned to leave Iran in 1979 when he was taken off a plane and held against his will. He was freed in February 1981, after the U.S. embassy hostages were released in January 20, 1981.

1981. *Italy.* On January 8, 2006, Turkish authorities announced that they would release Mehmet Ali Agca, 47, who had shot Pope John Paul II in 1981. He was extradited to Turkey in 2000 after serving nearly 20 years in Italy for wounding the Pope in St. Peter's Square in Rome. The Turkish government said Agca had completed his sentence for crimes committed in Turkey. He was freed on January 12, 2006, and failed to report to a police station the next day. Authorities could arrest him for draft dodging. He was represented by attorney Mustafa Demirbag. On January 16, 2006, a military hospital pronounced Agca unfit for military service. But he was jailed on January 20, 2006, after Turkey's Supreme Court overturned the lower court's decision to release him, and said that he had more time to serve on his sentence for killing Abdi Ipekci, the editor of *Milliyet,* a major newspaper, in 1979, and for other crimes. A handcuffed Agca yelled "I am the Messiah" in Turkish, English, and Italian as police led him through a crowd of journalists into a Turkish prison. On January 25, 2006, 15 Agca family members began a "fast to the death" to press for his release.

On March 2, 2006, an Italian parliamentary commission said "beyond any reasonable doubt" that the KGB was behind the shooting of the Pope in 1981.

August 11, 1982. *Japan/Iraq.* On March 24, 2006, Mohammed Rashed, 59, a Jordanian-born Palestinian who had been in U.S. custody for eight years, was sentenced by U.S. District Judge

Royce C. Lamberth to seven years for setting off a bomb that killed a Japanese teenager, Toru Ozawa, on Pan Am flight 830 going to Honolulu from its takeoff from Baghdad to Tokyo. The bomb exploded 140 miles outside Honolulu, killing Ozawa and wounding another 15 passengers. Rashed had agreed to cooperate with federal prosecutors. He had spent eight years in custody in Greece, where he had been captured and tried. He also was detained for two years in Egypt. He was due to be released in 2013 and deported. In December 2002, he had secretly pleaded guilty to conspiracy and murder charges. He had been a member of a Palestinian terrorist group, 15 May, the 1948 date of the beginning of the first Arab-Israeli war.

October 23, 1983. *Lebanon.* On September 7, 2007, U.S. District Judge Royce C. Lamberth ordered that Iran must pay $2,656,944,877 to the circa 1,000 family members and survivors of the Hizballah car bombing of the Marine barracks that killed 241 soldiers. The judge specified individual awards, down to the dollar. The largest award of $12 million went to Larry Gerlach, who sustained a broken neck and became a permanent quadriplegic. Another $7 million was awarded to Paul Rivers, who was a 20-year-old enlisted Marine on the second floor when the bomb went off.

December 12, 1983. *Kuwait.* On December 14, 2005, a U.S. court in Washington sentenced Iran to pay $126 million to the victims of the bombing of the U.S. embassy in Beirut, saying that Tehran aided the attackers. On February 6, 2007, *CNN* reported that Jamal Jafar Mohammed, who had been sentenced to death for the 1983 car bombings of the U.S. and French embassies in which five people died and more than 80 were injured, was a member of the Iraqi parliament and had parliamentary immunity. He had led an Iraqi arm of the Iranian Armed Forces. He was a member of Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki's Dawa Party.

1985. *Lebanon.* On March 28, 2005, the United States deported to Lebanon Fawaz Yunis, a member of the Amal Militia in Lebanon, who led the 1985 hijacking of Royal Jordanian Airlines Flight 402 in Beirut. He and four other gunmen were rebuffed by Cyprus's airport before returning the hijacked plane to Beirut, where they blew up the plane after releasing the passengers, two of whom were Americans. Yunis had been apprehended overseas by U.S. officials in 1987 and tried and convicted by a federal court in March 1989. He served almost 16 years in prison. He was released from federal prison in Petersburg, Virginia, in February 2005 and deported to Lebanon for being an illegal immigrant.

June 14, 1985. *Greece.* On February 18, 2005, Uli Derickson, 60, lead flight attendant on hijacked TWA flight 847 in 1985, died from cancer. Her flight was carrying 162 passengers and crew from Athens to Rome when two Lebanese gunmen hijacked it just after takeoff. She showed incredible courage dealing with the terrorists. Her bravery was later depicted in a 1988 NBC television show "The Taking of Flight 847: The Uli Derickson Story." The show was nominated for five Emmys. She later testified in West Germany at the trial of hijacker Mohammed Ali Hammadi, who received a life sentence for murdering Navy diver Robert Dean Stethem during the incident.

On December 15, 2005, Germany freed Mohammed Ali Hammadi, 41, when a parole board gave him early release. The Hizballah member had been convicted in the hijacking. Germany ignored a long-standing U.S. extradition request under a 1985 indictment, and permitted Hammadi to fly to Lebanon. Hammadi had served almost 19 years of a life sentence for air piracy, possession of explosives, and Stethem's murder. The Germans had arrested him at Frankfurt Airport on January 13, 1987, when airport authorities found liquid explosives in his luggage. Three Lebanese named in the U.S. indictment remained at large, with $5 million rewards for their capture. Germany announced

his release on December 20, after Hammadi had returned to Lebanon. German authorities denied that his release was related to the freeing of Susanne Osthoff, a German hostage, by Iraqi terrorists in December 2005. Lebanese officials took Hammadi into custody; the U.S. approached the Lebanese about sending him to the United States, but the countries lack an extradition treaty.

June 23, 1985. *Canada.* On March 16, 2005, after a four-year trial, British Columbia Supreme Court Justice Ian Josephson acquitted Indian-born Canadian Sikhs Ripudaman Singh Malik, 58 (a millionaire businessman), and Ajaib Singh Bagri, 55 (a preacher and sawmill worker), of murder and other charges in the bombing of Air India Flight 182, a B-747 flying from Montreal to London that crashed off Ireland and killed 329 people on board. They were also acquitted of a bombing at Tokyo's Narita airport an hour earlier that killed two baggage handlers; the bomb went off in baggage intended for an Air India flight. The judge said the key witnesses—former girlfriends, paid informants, and former business partners—were not credible. Prosecutors had claimed that the bombings were revenge by Sikh separatists for a 1984 raid by Indian forces at the Golden Temple at Amritsar, a site holy to Sikhs.

In 1991, Inderjit Singh Reyat had been sentenced to 10 years for buying materials for the Tokyo bomb and five years in 2003 for his role in the Flight 182 bombing.

February 28, 1986. *Sweden.* On November 20, 2006, investigators found a Smith and Wesson revolver .357 at the bottom of a Swedish lake. Although it had been damaged by years under water, investigators hoped that it could be determined by the National Laboratory of Forensic Science that it was the murder weapon in the 1986 assassination of Prime Minister Olof Palme. The tabloid *Expressen* had shared a tip with police that led them to search for the gun. The man acquitted of the murder on appeal, Christer Pettersson, died in 2004.

September 12, 1986. *Lebanon.* On October 7, 2005, relatives of Joseph Cicippio, who had worked as a controller for the American University in Lebanon when he was kidnapped in 1986, were awarded $91 million by U.S. District Judge Henry H. Kennedy, Jr., for emotional distress in a lawsuit against Iran. Cicippio was released on December 2, 1991. The family was represented by attorney James J. Oliver. The judge gave $7.6 million to each of Cicippio's 14 children and siblings. Iran did not respond to the suit. Cicippio had won $30 million as part of a 1998 judgment.

January 26, 1987. *United States.* On January 30, 2007, immigration Judge Bruce J. Einhorn dismissed a 20-year effort by the U.S. government to deport two Palestinians who had supported a group later deemed at terrorist organization—the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The judge freed Michael Shehadeh and Khader Hamide after the FBI and Department of Homeland Security failed to turn over any potentially exculpatory information per orders in 1986, 1993, 1994, and 2005. The defendants were represented by David Cole of the Center for Constitutional Rights, Marc Van Der Hout of the National Lawyers Guild, and Ahilan Arulanantham of the American Civil Liberties Union.

1988. *Lebanon.* In a 2001 interview with *Agence France-Presse,* Denis Donaldson, a senior officer with Sinn Fein, said he had traveled to Lebanon to meet with Hizballah leadership to secure the release of an Irish hostage, teacher Brian Keenan. On December 16, 2005, Donaldson, then 55, revealed that he had been a spy for the British against the Irish Republican Army for two decades.

December 21, 1988. *United Kingdom.* On June 26, 2006, Libya announced that it no longer was legally bound to its agreement to make

final payments of $2 million to each of the families of the Lockerbie Pan Am 103 bombing, saying the agreement had expired. Libya claimed that although it had recently been dropped from the State Department's list of terrorism sponsors, the United States had until the end of 2004 to do so to trigger the final payment. Libya did not say that it was refusing to pay, however.

On June 28, 2007, the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission announced that Abdel Basset Ali al-Megrahi may have "suffered a miscarriage of justice" in being convicted in 2001 for the bombing and granted his request for an appeal before a panel of five appellate judges in Edinburgh. He had lost an appeal in 2002. He was represented by attorney Tony Kelly.

July 13, 1989. *Austria.* In early June 2005, Austria began an investigation of claims that Iran's newly elected president, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, was involved in the 1989 assassination of Iranian Kurdish opposition leader Abdul-Rahman Ghassemlou and two colleagues in Vienna.

1990s. *United States.* In August 2006, a federal judge ordered the sale of thousands of pages of writings of convicted Unabomber Theodore Kaczynski. On February 9, 2007, Kaczynski said he wanted to make his papers available to researchers and libraries, rather than have them auctioned.

March 12, 1993. *India.* On January 22, 2006, an Indian court convicted an 82-year-old man for his role in bombings in Mumbai in 1993 that killed 317 and wounded more than 1,250.

On December 4, 2006, an Indian judge convicted six men in the bombings. An even 100 people were convicted in the case; another 23 people were acquitted. Sentencing was scheduled for 2007. On July 18, 2007, Pervez Nasir Sheikh, Abul Gani Ismail Turq, and Mustaq Tarani were sentenced to death by an Indian anti-terrorism court for planting the bombs. On July 24, 2007, another three Muslim men were sentenced to death, bringing the total receiving the death penalty to ten.

In July 31, 2007, Bollywood star Sanjay Dutt was sentenced to six years for receiving guns from gangsters involved in the bombings. On August 23, he was temporarily released from prison in Pune until his attorneys received a copy of the verdict.

February 26, 1993. *United States.* On October 26, 2005, a six-person jury ruled that the Port Authority of New York, which owned the World Trade Center, was negligent by not properly maintaining the parking garage, where terrorists set off a half-ton of explosives in a Ryder van, killing six people and injuring 1,000. The verdict permitted trials to begin regarding monetary damages for 400 individuals.

On October 3, 2006, Justice Department Inspector General Glenn A. Fine released a report that indicated that the U.S. Bureau of Prisons was unable to monitor all of the mail from incarcerated terrorists. More than 90 letters were sent by 1993 WTC bombers Mohammed Salameh, Mahmud Abouhalima, and Nidal A. Ayyad between 2002 and 2004, including 14 to such individuals as Mohamed Achraf, who led the plot to blow up the National Justice Building in Madrid, and others with links to the 3/11/04 bombing of Madrid commuter trains.

July 18, 1994. *Argentina.* On October 25, 2006, Argentine prosecutors Alberto Nisman and Marcelo Martinez Burgos asked federal judge Rodolfo Canicoba Corral to order the arrest of former Iranian President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani and seven others for plotting the 1994 Hizballah vehicle bombing of the Jewish cultural center in Buenos Aires that killed 85 people and injured more than 200. Among those named was former intelligence chief Ali Fallahjian and former foreign minister Ali Ar Velayati, two former commanders of the Revolutionary Guards, two former Iranian diplomats, and a former Hizballah security chief. A 21-year-old Lebanese Hizballah member was identified in

November 2005 as the suicide bomber. On November 9, 2006, the judge ordered the detention of Rafsanjani and eight others. In November 2007, Interpol granted an Argentine request to put several Iranians and a Lebanese on its most-wanted list for the bombing. On November 13, 2007, Iranian authorities accused five Argentines, including a former interior minister and a judge, of falsely implicating the Iranians, and issued a summons for them to appear in an Iranian court.

1995. *France.* On March 29, 2006, a French court sentenced Algerian citizen Rachid Ramda to 10 years in jail for assisting terrorists who bombed Paris Metro rail stations in 1995.

April 19, 1995. *United States.* On May 3, 2005, Terry Nichols said Roger Moore, an Arkansas gun collector, provided binary explosives to Timothy McVeigh for the Oklahoma City bombing as well as components that were found in Nichols's former home in Kansas. McVeigh had stayed at Moore's home in Royal, Arkansas; the duo had also written letters to each other regarding their hatred for the government. Moore claimed that before the explosion, a masked gunman had robbed him of $50,000 worth of weapons from his home. McVeigh later sold the arms to raise money to buy bomb ingredients. Prosecutors said the thief was Nichols. Nichols refused to testify before a federal grand jury in Denver in June 2005.

On January 20, 2006, Michael Fortier, 37, who had testified against McVeigh and Nichols, was released two years early for good behavior. He had been sentenced to 12 years in federal prison for failing to warn authorities about the plot. The press reported that he was put into witness protection.

March 1996. *France.* A radical group led by Muslim convert and medical student Christopher Caze and known as the Roubaix Gang, which robbed armored cars, attempted to car-bomb a G-7 jobs summit in Lille. Most of the gang members, including Caze, were killed in shootouts with police. Lionel Dumont, a French playboy and former Catholic schoolboy, escaped to Bosnia. He married Celia dos Santos, 37, a travel agent, in Malaysia; she brought him home to meet relatives in Portugal. He converted to Islam in 1991. In 1997, he was arrested in Zenica, Bosnia, and sentenced to 20 years for fatally shooting a Bosnian police officer at a gas station. He was also convicted in absentia in France for his role in the Roubaix activities. Five days before his scheduled extradition to France, he escaped while his guards were watching the European Cup soccer game. He used fake passports to travel to Italy, Croatia, Slovenia, and Hungary. In 2002, he moved on to Asia, traveling to Malaysia, Japan, Thailand, and Indonesia. He sold used cars in Japan and Southeast Asia.

Police believe that during that time, he was planning, with fellow Bosnian war veteran Andrew Rowe, a British convert of Jamaican descent, a major attack in Europe. The duo met in a Frankfurt hotel in August 2003; Dumont was spending time there with his new German wife. The duo met again in Frankfurt, but Rowe was under U.K. and German surveillance. Police raided his London home during Rowe's travels and found instructors on how to fire mortar shells and a codebook. Rowe was arrested while boarding a Chunnel train on the French coast. His socks in his luggage bore traces of explosives, including TNT. During his terrorism trial in September 2005 in London, he said he went to Frankfurt to receive instructions for delivery of explosives and weapons from Eastern European sources to Muslim fighters in Chechnya. He was convicted and sentenced to 15 years in prison.

Two months after Rowe's arrest, U.K. and German investigators arrested Dumont in Munich while he was taking a shower. On December 16, 2005, the London jury convicted him for his role in the armed robberies in France in 1996 and sentenced him to 30 years in prison. During his trial in Douai, France, in December 2005, witnesses testified that he met with Islamic radicals in at least ten countries. He used women

as unwitting accomplices to duck arrest warrants. Two female German tourists in Thailand served as cover for his travels while he developed plots to transfer weapons and launder money. Dumont was 34 in 2005.

May 1996. *Gaza Strip.* David Boim, 17, a U.S.-Israeli citizen, was shot to death by two Hamas gunmen while waiting for a bus in the West Bank. On December 28, 2007, a federal appeals court in Chicago reversed a $156 million jury award in 2004 against the defunct Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development, the American Muslim Society/Islamic Association for Palestine, and Mohammed Salah, who had been liable for damages because they paid Hamas in 1993 and 1994 for speaking engagements and distributed propaganda for the group. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit said that parents Joyce and Stanley Boim could not collect because it was not proven that the financial contributions played a direct role in the murder. The case was returned to the lower court for a possible new trial.

Holy Land had shut down after its U.S. assets were frozen for conspiracy and tax evasion. Mohammed Salah had been jailed after being found guilty of obstruction of justice.

July 27, 1996. *United States.* On April 8, 2005, the Justice Department announced the defendant Eric Rudolph, 38, would plead guilty later in the week to four terrorist bombings, including the July 1996 bombing at the Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia. He would be sentenced to four consecutive life sentences without the possibility of parole, but would avoid the death penalty. Rudolph pleaded guilty on April 12, 2005, saying he was trying to force the government to stop legal abortions. The bombings killed two people and injured more than 150 people in 1996–1998 in Atlanta and Birmingham. He also told authorities where to find more than 250 pounds of dynamite and bomb components he had hidden. The agents found one fully assembled 25-pound bomb near homes and businesses. He had been captured on May 31, 2003 in Murphy, North Carolina. He pleaded guilty to the:

–July 27, 1996 bombing of the Centennial Olympic Park in Atlanta that killed Alice Hawthorne and injured 111.

–January 16, 1997 setting off of two bombs at an office building housing an abortion clinic in Sandy Springs, an Atlanta suburb, that injured six.

–February 21, 1997 nail bombing of the Otherside Lounge, a gay nightclub in Atlanta, that injured five.

–January 29, 1998 bombing at a Birmingham abortion clinic that killed off-duty policeman Robert Sanderson and injured nurse Emily Lyons.

Rudolph was represented by attorney William Bowen.

Rudolph was sentenced to two life sentences on July 18, 2005 and was ordered to pay $1 million in restitution to the victims. Some of the money, plus $200 in court fees, will come from the $1,600 in cash found in his trailer after he disappeared into the forest in 1998. Rudolph told the court "what they did was participate in the murder and dismemberment of upward of 50 children a week. I believe that deadly force is indeed justified in an attempt to stop it." On August 22, 2005, Rudolph was ordered to serve life without parole—four consecutive life sentences plus 120 years, and ordered to pay $2.3 million in restitution for the three Atlanta bombings. He apologized for killing Alice Hawthorne and hurting the civilians among the 111 injured in the Olympics bombing. His apology did not mention the other 11 other injured in the attack at the gay nightclub and the Atlanta abortion clinic. He will be held at the maximum security federal prison in Florence, Colorado.

Richard Allensworth Jewell, 44, the security guard who had initially been seen as a bombing suspect but was later determined to have saved lives, was found dead on August 29, 2007 at his Woodbury, Georgia home. He had diabetes.

1997. *Denmark.* Thieves stole more than $300,000 from an armored car in Copenhagen.

One of them, Mustapha Darwich Ramadan, 40, had been under surveillance as an Islamic extremist. He was arrested shortly before he planned to take a flight to Amman, Jordan. He was convicted of robbery and served three-and-a-half years in prison. After his June 2001 release, he robbed a money-transfer store of $15,000, then escaped to either Jordan or Lebanon. He became a leader of the Ansar al-Islam in Iraq. He was believed to be operating a network that recruits young Muslims in Europe to join the Iraqi insurgency. He used the name Abu Mohammed Lubnani.

1997. *Mexico.* The Chiapas state government on December 22, 2007 rearrested paramilitary fighter Antonio Santiz for ordering the 1997 massacre of 45 Tzotzil Indians in Chiapas.

1998. *United States.* On May 19, 2006, Oregon indicted four environmental extremists for the 1998 Earth Liberation Front firebombing at a Vail ski resort that led to $12 million in damages to a mountain lodge, two restaurants, and other buildings and ski lifts. Among those indicted were Chelsea Gerlach, 29, of Portland, Oregon; Stanislas Meyerhoff, 28, of Charlottesville; Josephine Sunshine Overaker, 31; and Rebecca J. Rubin, 33. Gerlach and Meyerhoff were in custody in Oregon; the other two were at large. The foursome and others had been named in an earlier Oregon indictment for conspiracy for similar attacks in Oregon, California, and Wyoming. ELF had attacked Vail because it was expanding into potential habitat of the endangered lynx. William C. Rodgers, who was a leader of the Vail arson but not charged, committed suicide recently in an Arizona jail after being indicted for the other Western attacks.

August 7, 1998. *Kenya/Tanzania.* On November 2, 2005, Judge Kevin Thomas Duffy of the U.S. District Court upheld the 2001 convictions of Wadih el-Hage, a former aide to Osama bin Laden, in the Africa bombing case. Attorney Joshua L. Dratel said he would appeal.

On April 13, 2006, Pakistani authorities said Egyptian explosives expert Abdul Rehman, 41, an alias of Muhsin Musa Matwalli Atwah, and six other Islamic radicals, were killed in a Pakistani Cobra helicopter strike in North Waziristan near the Afghan border the previous night. The United States had offered a $5 million reward for Atwah. He was wanted for the African bombings.

On October 24, 2006, U.S. and Pakistani officials confirmed the death in North Waziristan of Egyptian-born Muhsin Musa Matwalli Atwah, alias Abdel Rahman al-Muhajer, 42, who was wanted in the case. He had been an al Qaeda member since 1990, providing explosives training in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Sudan. He was part of an al Qaeda cell in Somalia in the early 1990s that trained Somali tribesmen that attacked U.S. soldiers. There had been a $5 million reward for his capture; he was on the FBI's Most Wanted Terrorists list. He died in a Pakistani air strike.

On January 8, 2007, the United States conducted an air strike in Badmadow island off southern Somalia in which it was believed to have wounded Aden Hashi Ayro, who led Hizbul Shabbab, a violent youth gang of the Islamic Courts Union. Ayro was an associate of Fazul Abdullah Mohammed, Saleh Ali Saleh Nabhan, and Abu Taha al-Sudani. The United States found bloody clothes at a site where 5–10 al Qaeda suspects were killed, including Mohammed, a planner of the Tanzania-Kenya bombings. Mohammed and Nabhan were wanted on suspicion of planning and carrying out the bombings. Al-Sudani is an explosives specialist with suspected al-Qaeda ties. Mohammed was believed to have planned the Africa bombings as well as the car bombing of a Mombasa beach resort in Kenya and the simultaneous attempt to shoot down an Israeli aircraft in 2002.

On March 17, 2007, Tanzanian citizen Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani told a U.S. military tribunal in Guantanamo that he did not realize he was part of a bombing plot when he purchased TNT for a friend, thinking it was "soap for washing horses," and expressed contrition. His friend told him that they were mining diamonds in Somalia.

He admitted that he had trained in al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan in the late 1990s, after the bombing, then prepared passports for the group. He had been arrested after a gun battle in Pakistan in July 2004.

On March 12, 2007, Walid Muhammad bin Attah, alias Tawfiq bin Attash, told a U.S. military tribunal in Guantanamo that he organized the Cole attack and the August 7, 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya.

August 15, 1998. *Northern Ireland.* Colm Murphy, 52, the only man convicted in the Real IRA car bombing in Omagh that killed 29 people and wounded more than 300, won his appeal and was freed after posting bail on January 28, 2005. The father of four had been sentenced in 2002 to 14 years for supplying two cell phones to the IRA bombers. The judge said that detectives had lied about the evidence.

On February 8, 2005, police charged a 34-year-old man with involvement in the attack, saying he stole the car that was used by the bombers. He was arrested in the border town of Newry.

On May 10, 2005, a Belfast prosecutor said that suspected IRA dissident Sean Gerard Hoey, 35, an unemployed electrician, would be charged with 29 counts of murder in the Omagh case, and he was on May 26, 2005. He refused to testify. On December 20, 2007, Hoey was found not guilty of all 50 charges related to Omagh. Judge Reginald Weir criticized the police forensics work as "slapdash" involving "deliberate and calculated deception."

The dead included Ann McCombe, 48, and Aidan Gallagher, 21.

1999. *Uganda.* On January 9, 2006, a judge in Kampala convicted Jean-Paul Bizimana, alias Xavier Van Dame, a Rwandan rebel, of killing eight foreign tourists, including an Oregon couple and their guide who were on a gorilla-watching trip in 1999. Sentencing was scheduled for January 13. He faced the death penalty.

1999. *United States.* In May 2004, U.K. police arrested Abu Hamza al-Masri, then 45, the United Kingdom's most prominent radical Islamic cleric, after he was indicted in the United States on charges of helping a failed attempt to establish a terrorist training camp in Bly, Oregon in 1999. Al-Masri had served as imam at the Finsbury Park mosque in London. He faced 15 charges, including incitement to murder and using language intended to stir racial hatred. When his trial began in January 11, 2006, in the Old Bailey, prosecutors said that "in the course of one lecture, he accused the Jews of being blasphemous, traitors, and duty...why Hitler was sent into the world...Jews should be removed from the Earth." He was also charged with possession of a document useful to terrorists, the 10-volume *The Encyclopedia of Afghani Jihad,* which includes bomb-making instructions and calls for attacks on Big Ben, the Statue of Liberty, the Eiffel Tower, airports, nuclear plants, and large groups of people at Christmas. He pleaded not guilty. He was represented by attorney Muddassar Arani. He faced a life sentence if convicted. He said he lost an eye and both hands while fighting the Soviets in Afghanistan in the 1980s and was often photographed with a hook in place of his hand. Police found 2,700 audiotapes and 570 videos at al-Masri's home, including one in which he called for armed struggle to establish a world run by a Muslim "in the White House." The jury deliberated for four days. On February 7, 2006, al-Masri was found guilty on 11 of 15 charges, including six counts of soliciting the murder of others "who did not believe in the Islamic faith," two of "using threatening, abusive or insulting words or behavior with the intention of stirring up racial hatred," and possession of the 10-volume jihadist encyclopedia. Judge Anthony Hughes sentenced him to seven years in prison. Following the sentencing, Scotland Yard announced that, in the 2003 seizure, they had found guns for firing blanks, a stun gun, a gas mask, blank passports, hunting knives, and other items. On November 15, 2007, a British court ruled that al-Masri, a

former nightclub bouncer, could be extradited to the United States on the 11 Bly terrorist camp charges. He also faced charges of involvement in the 1998 kidnapping of 16 Westerners in Yemen; three Britons and an Australian hostage died when Yemeni troops staged a rescue operation.

On December 11, 2005, Czech police at Prague's Ruzyne Airport detained Oussama Kassir, 39, a Swede wanted in the United States on charges of conspiring to set up an Islamic terrorist training camp in Bly, Oregon in 1999. A U.S. criminal complaint said he had traveled from London to Bly in 1999 to help set up the camp, which would send radicals to fight in Afghanistan. He had traveled from London to Kennedy Airport via an Air India flight with Haroon Rashid Aswat, a key aide of al-Masri, and took a bus trip to Seattle. Kassir faxed Aswat that the Bly property was in "a pro-militia and firearms state" that "looks just like Afghanistan." After leaving Oregon, Kassir spent the next six years operating three terrorist Web sites that discussed manufacture of bombs and poisons. Postings included *The Mujahedeen Explosives Handbook* and *The Mujahedeen Poisons Handbook.* The United States requested extradition. Kassir had planned to fly from Stockholm to Beirut when he was arrested. He was extradited to the United States on September 25, 2007.

On January 5, 2006, a British court ruled that suspected al Qaeda member and U.K. citizen Haroon Radhi (variant Rashid) Aswat, 31, could be extradited to the United States to stand trial in a U.S. federal court—but not a military tribunal—for allegedly plotting to set up the Bly camp. He could not be designated an enemy combatant. The U.K. Home Secretary had two months to approve the extradition. On November 30, 2006, Lord Justice John Laws ruled that Aswat and Babar Ahmad could be extradited.

1999. *Italy.* On July 8, 2005, a judge in Rome convicted and sentenced to life in prison Red Brigades terrorists Nadia Desdemona Lioce, Marco Mezzasalma, and Roberto Morandi for the murder of a government labor advisor in 1999. Paolo Broccatelli was sentenced to nine years.

December 31, 1999. *United States.* On July 27, 2005, U.S. District Judge John C. Coughenour sentenced Ahmed Ressam, 38, who had been convicted of plotting to blow up Los Angeles International Airport on New Year's Eve 1999, to 22 years in prison. The Algerian had cooperated with international investigators regarding Afghan terrorist training camps, but stopped talking in 2003. Prosecutors hoped that he would testify against his coconspirators—Samir Ait Mohamed and Abu Doha, who were awaiting extradition from Canada and the United Kingdom. On August 26, 2005, prosecutors said they would appeal the sentence, which was shorter than the 35 years they requested and less than the 65 years to life that was the standard sentencing range. With credit for time served and three years for good behavior, he could be released in 14 years, then be deported or sent to France, where he had been convicted in absentia of other terrorism-related crimes. Judge Coughenour had also taken the opportunity to criticize the Bush administration's handling of terrorist suspects. "We did not need to use a secret military tribunal, detain the defendant indefinitely as an enemy combatant or deny the defendant the right to counsel. The message to the world from today's sentencing is that our courts have not abandoned our commitment to the ideals that set our nation apart." On January 16, 2007, a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit reversed Ressam's conviction on one of nine charges and threw out the sentence. The court sent the case back to the lower court for a new sentence.

February 2000. *Afghanistan.* On May 10, 2006, a British judge ruled that refugee status should be given to nine men who hijacked a plane to the United Kingdom to flee the Taliban in February 2000. The government was considering appealing the ruling. The

group had been convicted, but won their freedom on appeal.

April 2000. *Malaysia.* On November 5, 2005, Philippine security forces captured Radulan Sahiron, the Abu Sayyaf chief of staff, who was linked to several kidnappings, including the April 2000 kidnapping of 21 Western tourists and Asian workers from Malaysia.

October 12, 2000. *Yemen.* At 4:30 a.m. on February 3, 2006, 23 convicted al Qaeda members broke out of a Sana prison by crawling through a 140-yard-long tunnel they had dug in cooperation with outsiders. They used a broomstick with a sharpened spoon and three pots tied together as a U-shaped scoop to dig beneath the Political Security Office basement compound. They had been sentenced in 2005 on terrorism charges. The escape occurred before the scheduled February 4, 2006 trial of Mohammed Hamdi Ahdal, a senior al Qaeda suspect, and 14 others charged with involvement in several terrorist attacks in the country, including the Cole bombing and the Limburg ship bombing. Observers suggested the escape was an inside job.

Among the escapees was Jamal al-Badawi, who had been sentenced to death in the Cole case in September 2004. He was added to the FBI's Most Wanted list on February 23, 2006. On July 5, 2006, UPI reported that five days earlier, Yemeni security forces recaptured al-Badawi, who was hiding in a house in Mukalla, the capital of Hadramout. The United States had offered a $5 million reward for information leading to his recapture. In September 2005, a special criminal court had sentenced him to death, but the sentence was reduced to 15 years on appeal. On October 25, 2007, Yemen freed him, although he was still wanted by the FBI. He was freed after turning himself in 15 days earlier and pledging loyalty to Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Another escapee was Fawaz Yahya al-Rabeiei, one of those behind the 2002 attack on the French tanker Limburg off the Yemeni coast, in which a Bulgarian crew member died and 90,000 barrels of oil spilled into the Gulf of Aden. al-Rabeiei had also been convicted for the attack on a Hunt Oil Company helicopter in 2002 and setting off a bomb at a civil aviation authority building. On October 1, 2006, Yemeni antiterrorist authorities killed al-Rabeiei.

Also escaping was Jaber A. Elbaneh, 39, a Yemeni-American wanted for involvement with the Lackawanna Six. He had been charged in Buffalo with providing material support to al Qaeda by attending the Farooq training camp in Afghanistan. He had surrendered to Yemeni authorities in December 2003. The United States had not received a response from Yemen to its request for extradition. The United States offered $5 million for his capture. He was added to the FBI's Most Wanted list on February 23, 2006. On May 22, 2007, the FBI announced that he had surrendered recently.

A week after the jailbreak, none of the 23 had been recaptured. Yemen offered a $25,000 reward for the recapture of 13 al Qaeda members among the escapees. Three al Qaeda members who had escaped surrendered on February 26, 2006. Authorities said they were in contact with the rest of the escapees.

On June 8, 2006, the *USS Cole* left Norfolk Naval Station on its way to its first deployment in the Middle East since the bombing.

The civil suit, which had been filed in 2004, against the government of Sudan began in the Federal Court Building in Norfolk, Virginia on March 14, 2007. The Cole is based in Norfolk. Nelson Jones represented the families of the dead sailors. The 59 plaintiffs sought $105 million in damages. U.S. District Judge Robert G. Doumar ruled that the Sudanese government was responsible and would be liable for paying damages, which he would calculate after looking at the dead sailors' tax returns. He said he was considering applying the Death on the High Seas Act, which does not permit compensation for pain and suffering.

On March 12, 2007, Walid Muhammad bin Attah, alias Tawfiq bin Attash, told a U.S. military tribunal in Guantanamo that he organized the Cole attack and the August 7, 1998

bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya.

On March 14, 2007, Saudi national Abd-al-Rahim al-Nashiri told the military Combatant Status Review Tribunal in Guantanamo that he had been coerced into making false confessions about the Cole bombing and the August 7, 1998, attacks on the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He had been sentenced in absentia to death in Yemen for his role in the Cole case. He said that he was merely involved in a fishing business with the Cole bombers. He claimed to have become a millionaire at age 19 and to have met with bin Laden several times in Afghanistan.

On July 25, 2007, a U.S. judge ordered Sudan to pay circa $8 million to the families of the 17 dead sailors. Sudan's justice minister ordered his attorneys to appeal.

December 4, 2000. *Colombia.* On January 5, 2007, Fernando Araujo, 51, a former development minister who had been kidnapped in 2000 while exercising in the resort town of Cartagena, walked out of the jungle to the town of San Agustin. He said he had escaped five days earlier, after helicopter-borne Colombian troops had attacked his FARC kidnappers, none of whom were arrested. He had been transported between several camps in the Maria Mountains. His wife had left him. In February 2007, he was named Colombia's Foreign Minister.

2001?. *Thailand/Vietnam.* On April 3, 2007, a Thai appeals court freed former South Vietnamese Air Force pilot Ly Tong, 59, a naturalized U.S. citizen, who had served five-and-a-half years in a Thai prison for a plane hijacking in which he used the plane to drop anticommunist leaflets. The court overturned a decision to extradite him to Vietnam to be tried for invading Vietnamese airspace. The court ruled that the hijacking did not constitute a threat to Vietnamese national security.

2001. *United States.* On July 7, 2005, a Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada court ordered the extradition of Michael Scarpitti, alias Tre Arrow, a suspected Earth Liberation Front member, to face charges in the 2001 firebombing of logging and cement trucks in Oregon.

2001 and 2002. *Israel.* On January 10, 2006, the Tel Aviv district court sentenced Hamas militant Abbas Sayed to 35 consecutive life sentences for organizing the 2002 Passover suicide bombing at the Park Hotel in Netanya in which 30 Israelis died. The head of the military wing of Hamas in Tulkarm was also found guilty of a 2001 bombing at a shopping center in Tulkarm in which five people died.

March 2001. *Afghanistan/France.* On January 3, 2005, the trial began of six men suspected of plotting to bomb the U.S. embassy in Paris in 2001. They were charged with "associating with criminals connected with a terrorist enterprise." The ringleader was identified in court as Djamel Beghal, 39, an Algerian-born French citizen and suspected al Qaeda member. He was arrested in Dubai in July 2001, and initially confessed the plot to interrogators. But he told the court that the confession came under "methodical torture." He was extradited to France in 2001. He had told French investigators that Abu Zubaydah had ordered him to target American interests when they were at an Afghan camp in March 2001. The defendants faced 10 years.

Beghal said Nizar Trabelsi, a former pro soccer player of Tunisian origin, was to be the suicide bomber, who would use either a car bomb or an explosive vest. He was currently in a Belgian prison, serving 10 years for plotting to blow up a NATO base there for al Qaeda. Prosecutors said Beghal and Daoudi trained at a terrorist camp in Afghanistan in 2000 and 2001. They linked Beghal to Abu Qatada, a London-based Syrian Islamic cleric who was a spiritual inspiration for 9/11. On May 9, 2006, Abu Qatada appealed his deportation from the United Kingdom. He had been convicted twice in absentia in Jordan on terrorism charges.

On March 15, 2005, the French court convicted the six of plotting the suicide bombing against the U.S. embassy in Paris. Ringleader Beghal received 10 years in prison. Accomplice Kamel Daoudi, 30, an engineering and computer specialist who was the communications operative, received nine years. The others received from one to six years. The group was convicted of criminal association related to a terrorist enterprise.

May 27, 2001. *Philippines.* On April 29, 2006, military intelligence captured Abdasil Malangka Dima, a member of Abu Sayyaf, in Basilan province. He was wanted in the 2001 abduction of missionaries Martin and Garcia Burnham from Wichita, Kansas, tourist Guillermo Sobero, of Corona, California, and 17 Filipinos. Terrorists beheaded Sobero. Martin Burnham was killed during a rescue attempt. On January 6, 2007, Philippine Navy and Army special forces engaged in a gun battle, killing six Abu Sayyaf members, including Judnam Jamalul, wanted in the kidnapping.

On January 16, 2007, Abu Sulaiman, alias Jainal Antel Sali, Jr., 42, who masterminded the kidnapping, died in a gun battle with Philippine Army special forces during a raid on Jolo Island. He had also claimed credit for the 2004 bombing of a ferry that killed 116 people. The United States had offered $5 million for his capture. The Zamboanga native was a civil engineer.

On January 20, 2007, DNA tests confirmed the death in September 2006 of Khadafi Abubakar Janjalani, leader of the Abu Sayyaf kidnappers.

On December 6, 2007, a Philippine court convicted 14 Islamists and sentenced them to life for the kidnap/murders.

August 2001. *United States.* On January 10, 2005, attorneys for Zacarias Moussaoui asked the U.S. Supreme Court to prevent the government from seeking the death penalty and from presenting evidence related to the 9/11 attacks. On March 21, 2005, the U.S. Supreme Court declined to hear Moussaoui's request to review a lower court ruling that denied him access to al Qaeda detainees Khalid Sheikh Mohammed and Ramzi Binalshibh. On April 22, 2005, Moussaoui pleaded guilty to taking part in an al Qaeda conspiracy that led to 9/11; he said that he was to conduct a follow-up plane attack on the White House. U.S. District Judge Leonie Brinkema said he was competent to enter the plea and began deliberations on setting up a jury trial regarding a death penalty. The penalty phase of the trial began on February 6, 2006, with the selection of jurors. He was thrown out of court four times after yelling "I am al Qaeda," again fired his lawyers, and said he would testify. Opening statements were scheduled for March 6. He was in and out of court throughout February for his antics.

Judge Brinkema halted the trial on March 13 and said she was considering removing the death penalty after Carla J. Martin, a Transportation Security Administration lawyer, improperly shared testimony and coached seven witnesses, all of them current and former federal aviation employees, via e-mails. The Judge had earlier ruled that witnesses could not attend or follow the trial or read transcripts. The judge ordered the prosecution to not use those witnesses. On March 17, she relented slightly, letting the prosecution use other, untainted, aviation witnesses and said she would also let the government pursue the death sentence.

Moussaoui testified on March 27 that he was to lead a five-man team that included convicted shoe bomber Richard Reid that was to have hijacked a fifth 9/11 plane and crash it into the White House. He did not indicate what happened to the other three would-be hijackers. He also claimed that he knew only about the WTC planes, and claimed that he had lied earlier to investigators.

The prosecution team argued that Moussaoui was telling the truth, and thus deserved the death penalty. Moussaoui had offered to testify for the prosecution so that he could be heard, but was told that he had a constitutional right to testify. The defense team argued that he was lying. On April 3, 2006, the jury found Moussaoui eligible

for the death penalty. Later that week, the final phase of the penalty hearing began, with the prosecution putting on the stand former New York City Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani and nearly 40 family members of victims and survivors, running videos of people jumping from the doomed buildings, and releasing some of the 911 tapes from the WTC and 32 minutes of cockpit recordings from Flight 93.

On April 13, 2006, Moussaoui took the stand, mocked the victims and their families, and said that he regretted that more Americans didn't die and that Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh was "the greatest American." The next day, Judge Brinkema vacated her earlier order that the federal government produce Richard Reid to testify. The jury deliberated for 41 hours over seven days, then rejected the death sentence on May 3. The next day, the judge sentenced him to life. As Prisoner 51427-054, he would be in solitary for 23 hours/day in a maximum security prison. He tried, but failed, to withdraw his guilty plea and spark a new trial.

August 2001. *Colombia.* On August 5, 2005, Jim Monaghan, Niall Connolly, and Martin McCauley, three Irish Republican Army members convicted of training rebels in Colombia, snuck back into Ireland. An Irish broadcasting network carried an interview with Monaghan. The trio were picked up in August 2001 while trying to board a flight out of Colombia. During the previous 18 months, they had trained Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia guerrillas. In December 2004, a Bogota appeals court reversed their earlier acquittal, sentencing them to 17 years for training FARC. On August 6, 2005, Colombia demanded extradition from Ireland. On August 18, the trio surrendered to Dublin police at three police stations. Monaghan and McCauley left the stations without charge. Connolly was arrested for carrying a false Irish passport.

September 9, 2001. *Afghanistan.* On May 17, 2005, a Paris court sentenced Adel Tebourski and Youcef Aouni to 2–7 years for association with a terrorist enterprise and providing logistical support to the killers of Ahmed Shah Massoud, who was assassinated in Afghanistan by al Qaeda terrorists posing as journalists. Two other defendants were acquitted.

September 11, 2001. *United States.* On January 17, 2005, Spanish Investigating Judge Baltasar Garzon charged eight Islamic militants with providing logistical support to Ramzi Binalshibh, a suspected coordinator of the 9/11 attacks. They provided him with false identity papers and other documents. Six were to be held pending trial. He released Spaniard Francisco Garcia Gomez on 20,000 euros ($26,210) bail. Tahar Ezirouali remained at large. Suspect Hedi Ben Youssef Boudhiba traveled to Hamburg, Germany, on September 3, 2001, using a false name, to meet Ahmed Taleb, a member of the Hamburg cell. The charge sheet said the group created "a network of forged documents to provide false identities or fake documents to other members of the network to help them move about, flee or hide" and to help "with their terrorist activities or links with organizations such as Ansar al-Islam, under the orders of Abu Musab Zarqawi."

As of January 22, 2005, international investigators were looking for a Moroccan, Amer Azizi, alias Othman al-Andulusi, who was believed to have attended a key meeting with 9/11 plotter Binalshibh and hijack leader Mohammed Atta and who also played a logistical role in the 3/11/04 Madrid train bombings. Azizi had been indicted by Judge Garzon in April 2004 on charges related to the 9/11 attacks, including providing lodging to the conspirators, serving as a courier, and multiple counts of murder. U.S. investigators believed Azizi was a member of the Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas group, named after a terrorist leader arrested in November 2001 in Spain. In late 2004, the U.S. Department of State offered a $5 million reward for information leading to the arrest of Azizi's handler, Spanish citizen

Mustafa Setmariam Nasar, an al Qaeda operative who ran a training camp in Afghanistan.

On March 8, 2005, Dietrich Snell, a 9/11 panel attorney in Germany, testified that the 9/11 plot was conceived and planned outside Germany. Prosecutors had been attempting to convict Mounir Motassadeq, 31, a Moroccan, of 3,000 counts of accessory to murder and membership in a terrorist organization for aiding the Hamburg cell that carried out the attacks. He had been convicted in 2003 and sentenced to 15 years in prison, but a German appellate court overturned the verdict in 2004, saying the evidence did not justify the conviction. A verdict was due in May 2005. On October 12, 2006, a German court began a hearing on whether it should reinstate the accessory-to-murder charges.

On March 21, 2005, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, at the request of the American Civil Liberties Union, accused the U.S. government of arbitrarily detaining former Algerian Air Force Lieutenant Benamar Benatta, who was arrested on 9/11. The FBI formally concluded in November 2001 that he had no connection to terrorism, but he was not freed. Benatta said he staged a hunger strike for 23 days in the fall of 2004. He came to the United States for military training but deserted. A federal immigration judge ruled that he should be deported; Benatta appealed and sought asylum. In 2003, a federal prosecutor in Buffalo dropped two charges of possession of false ID. Earlier, U.S. Magistrate Judge H. Kenneth Schroeder, Jr., said that the case was a sham.

On April 21, 2005, the trial began of al Qaeda suspects in Spain linked to the 9/11 attacks. Among them:

—Syrian Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas, alias Abu Dahdah, 42, who faced 40 years each for nearly 3,000 counts of accessory to murder, recruiting Islamic fighters to go to Bosnia and Afghanistan, and membership in a terrorist organization. On July 5, 2005, Yarkas told a court he was innocent, and the prosecution's claim that there were a Spanish al Qaeda cell was a "myth." On June 1, 2006, Spain's Supreme Court threw out the conviction of Barakat, citing lack of proof. He had been sentenced to 27 years. He would still serve 12 years for leading a terrorist group.

–Mohammed Zouaydi, 44, who allegedly funneled $800,000 to radical Islamists, including al Qaeda; he is a builder and real estate developer in Madrid. He was represented by attorney Manuel Tuero.

–Tayssir Alouni, 50, a translator for a Spanish news service who moved to Kabul in 2000, working as an *al Jazeera* correspondent. He was accused to delivering cash to al Qaeda in Afghanistan.

–Ghasoub Abrash Ghayoun, 39, a business partner of Zouaydi, who shot detailed video of the WTC, Brooklyn Bridge, Golden Gate Bridge, and other U.S. landmarks in 1997 and was believed to have played a direct role in the 9/11 attacks.

–Mustafa Setmariam Nasar, alias Abu Musab Suri, 45, a radical Islamist ideologue and Aleppo native who had emigrated to Spain in the early 1980s and had spent years in al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan. The United States offered $5 million for his capture. He was indicted in Spain for al Qaeda membership and was suspected of having a role in the 3/11/04 Madrid train bombings. He was detained in Pakistan in October 2005. *El Pais* reported on October 15, 2006 that he is married to a Spanish citizen and had become a naturalized Spaniard. *UPI* reported on October 19, 2006 that he was in U.S. custody.

–Still wanted was Mamoun Darkazanli, 46, a native of Aleppo, Syria who obtained German citizenship and was a Hamburg businessman. The United States said he was a terrorist financier. He was arrested in October 2004 on Spain's request. Some officials said he was seen in a 1999 wedding video with 9/11 pilots Marwan al-Shehhi and Ziad Jarrah. On July 18, 2005, the German Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe ordered Darkazanli's release because the European Union–wide arrest warrant does not comply with German law, which prohibits extradition of Germans against their will. Spain had requested his extradition in connection with the 3/11/04

Madrid train bombings. On July 14, 2006, German prosecutors closed their investigation of Darkazanli, saying that they were unable to confirm suspicions that he "founded, along with other people, an organization in Germany with the aim of giving logistical and financial support to the terrorist aims of the international network of violent Islamists."

These suspects were charged with knowingly helping in the hijacking by providing money and cover to two ringleaders—Mohammed Atta and Ramzi Binalshibh. Another 21 defendants were charged with terrorism-related crimes. The prosecution, led by Pedro Rubira, had 300 boxes of evidence and 100,000 pages of documents. On April 22, Luis Jose Galan, a Spanish convert to Islam and a defendant, was the first witness. He faced 18 years in prison for belonging to al Qaeda and illegal possession of weapons.

On May 9, 2005, Abdulla Khayata Katan, a Spaniard of Syrian origin believed to be an al Qaeda militant, testified that Spanish police had visited him in prison in 2004 and suggested that they would obtain his release in exchange for cooperation on the 9/11 case. Only an investigating magistrate can question a jailed suspect.

On May 12, 2005, German prosecutors petitioned a Berlin federal court to retry Abdelghani Mzoudi, 32, a Moroccan suspected of aiding the Hamburg group. He had been acquitted in February 2004 for lack of evidence. On June 9, 2005, a German appeals court upheld his acquittal. Hamburg's top security official, Udo Nagel, said he was a threat and would expel him within two weeks. Mzoudi arrived in Agadir, Morocco on June 21, 2005.

On May 13, 2005, the United States sent six pages of summaries from interrogations of Ramzi Binalshibh and Mohamedou Ould Slahi to a Hamburg court retrying Mounir el Motassadeq. On August 19, 2005, a German court convicted Motassadeq and sentenced him to seven years as a member of the Hamburg cell, but found him not guilty of more than 3,000 counts of accessory to murder in the 9/11 attack, ruling that he did not play a direct role in the plot. On February 7, 2006, Motassadeq was unexpectedly freed from a Hamburg prison, pending appeals. On November 16, 2006, Germany's Federal Court of Justice overturned the Hamburg court's acquittal of Motassadeq, who now faced 15 years when he was to be resentenced in Hamburg. On January 12, 2007, Germany's Federal Constitutional Court refused to take up his appeal of helping three of the 9/11 hijackers. The appeal was separate from his appeal of the 15-year sentence he received on January 8, 2007 for being an accessory to the deaths of the 246 people who died on the planes.

On June 21, 2005, Mexico arrested Amer Haykel, 45, a British national, on information from U.S. law enforcement. U.S. and Mexican authorities said that he had initially been wanted for questioning for suspected links to the 9/11 attackers, but he was released the next day after being deemed not to "represent any threat for national security."

In early August 2005, Representative Curt Weldon (R-PA), vice chairman of the Armed Service and Homeland Security committees, claimed that DoD program Able Danger had identified hijacker Mohammed Atta as a potential terrorist in 1999 or early 2000. The 9/11 commission members noted that Atta had not joined al Qaeda until 2000, and did not enter the United States until June 2000. An unnamed former intelligence official claimed he had told the 9/11 commission staffers in October 2003 that the program had identified Atta and three other hijackers as part of an al Qaeda cell in Brooklyn. He claimed that Pentagon lawyers prevented sharing this information with the FBI. A spokesman for the 9/11 commission said none of the four members allegedly briefed could remember the briefing.

On September 26, 2005, a Spanish court convicted Imad Barakat Yarkas, alias Abu Dahdah, and sentenced him to 27 years in prison for conspiring with al Qaeda and the 9/11 hijackers. He was one of 18 found guilty among the 24 defendants. Yarkas was represented by attorney Jacobo Teijelo. Driss Chebli, a Moroccan, received a six-year sentence for collaborating with a terrorist

organization, having coordinated a key meeting in Tarragona, Spain with Mohammed Atta in July 2005. Tayssir Alouni, an *al Jazeera* journalist, was sentenced to seven years in prison; he had interviewed bin Laden in 2001. Ghasoub Abrash Ghayoun, a Syrian who videotaped the World Trade Center and other U.S. landmarks, was acquitted. On April 6, 2006, a Spanish prosecutor told the Spanish Supreme Court that the conviction of Yarkas should be overturned for lack of evidence.

On January 7, 2006, James Zadroga, 34, became the latest person to die from the 9/11 attacks. Zadroga, a police detective, spent hundreds of hours searching for victims at the Towers. He died of a respiratory disease related to the cleanup, becoming the first emergency responder to die from exposure to WTC dust and debris.

On April 6, 2006, construction workers found 74 more bone fragments at the WTC area of the former Deutsche Bank skyscraper.

On May 30, 2006, New Zealand deported Rayed Mohamed Abdullah Ali, a Yemeni, to Saudi Arabia because his presence posed a security threat to the country. Abdullah had been a roommate in Phoenix of Hani Hanjour, an AA Flight 77 hijacker. Abdullah was never charged in the attacks. He had entered New Zealand in February 2006, saying he wanted to study English in Auckland. He was arrested in Palmerston North, 335 miles south of Auckland, on May 29, where he was taking pilot training at the Manawatu Districts Aero Club. Abdullah had earned a U.S. pilot's license and had 79 hours of flying time.

On June 13, 2006, an al Qaeda media outlet said that "Turki bin Fheid al-Muteiri—Fawaz al-Nashmi—may God accept him as a martyr (was) the one chosen by Sheikh Osama bin Laden to be the martyrdom-seeker number 20 in the raid on September 11, 2001...The operation was brought forward for some circumstances that brother Mohamed Atta explained to the general leadership." Muteiri was involved in a shooting and hostage-taking attack on foreigners in al-Khobar, Saudi Arabia, in 2004 in which 22 civilians died. He was one of four terrorists killed in a gun battle with Saudi authorities in Riyadh a month later. He was variously known as Fawaz al-Nashmi and Turki bin Fuheid al-Muteiry. He was to have been the fifth United Airlines flight 93 attacker. IntelCenter, a U.S. government contractor, obtained a 54-minute video produced by al-Sahab and featuring al-Nashmi. The video included 27 minutes of the Khobar attack. The 9/11 Commission had claimed that Mohamed al-Kahtani (variant Qatani) was to be the 20th hijacker.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced that the last 14 detainees would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantanamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Abli Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj Farj al-Liby, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

To mark the 5th anniversary of the attacks, on September 10, 2006, al Qaeda's al-Sahab media branch posted on the Internet a 91-minute video that included footage of bin Laden planning the 9/11 attacks with Mohammed Atef, alias Abu Hafs al-Masri, who was killed by a U.S. air strike in Afghanistan in 2001; Ramzi Binalshibh, who was captured in 2002 in Pakistan; and others. The video was titled "Knowledge is for Acting Upon: The Manhattan Raid." A narrator said "planning for September 11 did not take place behind computer monitors or radar screens, nor inside military command the control centers, but was surrounded with divine protection in an atmosphere brimming with brotherliness...and love for sacrificing life." The video included masked terrorists practicing martial arts kicks, hiding, and brandishing knives. The video ran the wills of hijackers Wail al-Shehri (UA 11) and Hamza al-Ghamdi (UA 175), superimposed over the WTC and Pentagon in flames. Al-Shehri said "if jihad now is not an obligation (on Muslims), when will it be?" Al-Ghamdi added "If we are

content with being humiliated and inclined to comfort, the tooth of the enemy will stretch from Jerusalem to Mecca, and then everyone will regret on a day when regret is of no use." Bin Laden thanked the Taliban, saying "they allowed us to prepare and train, despite international pressure, and knowing that we were getting ready to strike the idols of this age—the American forces and the NATO pact."

On October 1, 2006, another video surfaced, this one an hour-long piece made on January 18, 2000 that included hijackers Ziad Jarrah and Mohammed Atta joking about making their wills. The silent video also showed bin Laden speaking to supporters in Tarnak Farm near Kandahar; the audience included Ramzi Binalshibh, Abu Faraj Farj al-Liby, Saif al-Adl, Fahid Mohammed Ally Msalam—indicted for the 1988 U.S. embassies in Africa bombings—and Nasir Ahmad Nasir al-Bahri, a security guard authorized to shoot bin Laden if he was near capture.

On October 10, 2006, Binalshibh filed a legal challenge in federal court in Washington to contest his detention and requested a public defender.

On November 17, 2006, a jury in New York acquitted Osama Awadallah, 26, of perjury regarding knowing two of the 9/11 hijackers in San Diego. Prosecutors said that in grand jury testimony on October 10, 2001, he had tried to minimize the relationships. In the spring of 2006, a jury had voted to convict 11–1, but remained deadlocked and a mistrial was declared.

On February 11, 2007, a Syrian security court sentenced to 12 years in prison Mohammed Haydar Zammar, a German citizen in his mid-40s. He initially was sentenced to death for membership in the Muslim Brotherhood, but the sentence was commuted. He was linked to the Hamburg al Qaeda cell responsible for the 9/11 attacks. He had moved to Germany with his father in 1972 and received German citizenship a decade later. He was represented by attorney Mohamad al-Husni.

On March 10, 2007, the trials began of several detainees at Guantanamo. The Pentagon on March 14 released a transcript of the proceedings in which Khalid Sheikh Mohammed said "I was responsible for the 9/11 operation from A to Z." He also claimed credit for being behind another 30 attacks or planned attacks, and said that he had beheaded journalist Danny Pearl.

On March 21, 2007, Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi, a Saudi based in the United Arab Emirates on 9/11, denied membership in al Qaeda or sending money to the hijackers. He did say that he got $17,860 in four money transfers on September 8-9, 2001 from Mohammed Atta and Waleed al-Shehri, another hijacker. He said Ramzi Binalshibh told him on September 10, 2001 about the plot and that he should fly from the United Arab Emirates to Pakistan. He said he met with four hijackers prior to 9/11 and had also met with Khalid Sheikh Mohammed and Osama bin Laden. The *Washington Post* reported that this testimony conflicted with what he had told the CIA—that he bought plane tickets to the United States for some hijackers, coordinated some of the plot with Atta, and lived with a hijacker.

During his Combatant Status Review Tribunal hearing on March 30, 2007, Ammar al-Baluchi, 29, alias Ali al-Aziz Ali, nephew of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, said he was only a businessman who helped his uncle's contacts and that he had no idea about the 9/11 plot. Baluchi had been arrested in 2003, shortly before a planned and derailed bombing of the U.S. consulate in Karachi, Pakistan, which he allegedly helped to finance. He admitted wiring $114,500 to 9/11 hijacker Marwan al-Shehhi in the United States in 2000–2001, but he said it was Shehhi's money. Ramzi Binalshibh and Khalid Sheikh Mohammed said that al-Baluchi was not involved. The *Associated Press* reported that he was believed to have facilitated the travel of the 9/11 hijackers transiting the United Arab Emirates en route from Pakistan to the United States.

In May 2007, Felicia Dunn-Jones, a New York attorney who died of lung disease months after 9/11, was added to the official list of victims.

On September 20, 2007, the New York Police Department turned down Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmedinejad's request to lay a wreath

at Ground Zero during his visit to the city to address the UN General Assembly.

September 15, 2001. *United States.* On August 14, 2006, the Arizona Supreme Court overturned the death sentence of Frank Silva Roque, who had been convicted of shooting to death an Indian immigrant, Balbir Singh Sodhi, a Mesa, Arizona, gas station owner. The court unanimously overturned the death sentence and instead gave him life in prison without parole, citing his low IQ and expert testimony that he was either insane or suffering mental disorders when he pulled the trigger.

September 16, 2001. *United States.* On April 26, 2005, a jury in the U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Virginia, convicted Ali al-Timimi, 41, a prominent Muslim cleric in Fairfax County, of inciting his followers to train overseas for violent jihad against the United States. Prosecutors said he faced a mandatory life sentence for inspiring a group of Muslim men in northern Virginia to train for jihad around the world. The group had played paintball as a means of training. Nine were convicted or pleaded guilty; two were cleared. They were identified as Randall Todd Royer, who received 20 years; Masoud Ahmad Khan, life plus 65 years; Ibrahim Ahmed al-Hamdi, 17 years; Yong Ki Kwon, 11 years and 6 months; Muhammed Aatique, 20 years and 2 months; Seifullah Chapman, 85 years; Hammad Abdur-Raheem, 9 years; Donald Thomas Surratt, 3 years, 10 months; and Khwaja Mahmood Hasan, 11 years and 3 months. Charges had been dismissed against Caliph Basha Ibn Abdur-Raheem. Sabri Benkhala was acquitted.

Al-Timimi was sentenced to life on July 13, 2005 for soliciting treason. In November 2007, his attorney, Jonathan Urley, noting that Judge Brinkema had said in the post-trial hearing that she was suspicious of the government's integrity because tapes of the interrogations of incarcerated terrorist suspects not having been made available to the defense in the Moussaoui case.

On July 29, 2005, U.S. District judge Leonie M. Brinkema reduced three of the Virginia Jihadis' sentences to comply with a recent Supreme Court ruling that gave judges greater discretion. Seifullah Chapman's sentenced dropped from 85 years to 65 years. Khan's dropped by 20 years. Abdur-Raheem's dropped from 97 months to 52 months.

September 17, 2001. *United States.* On March 29, 2006, former Assistant U.S. Attorney Richard G. Convertino, 45, and State Department Special Agent Harry R. Smith, III, 49, were charged with conspiracy, obstruction of justice, and making false statements in the 2003 prosecution of Karim Koubriti, Abdel-Ilah Elmardoudi, and two other North African immigrants accused of being part of a "sleeper operational combat cell" in Detroit. Convertino was also charged with presenting false information at a sentencing hearing in a separate drug case. He resigned from Justice in 2005 and sued, saying he was the target of a smear campaign. Convertino faced 30 years and a $1 million fine; Smith faced 20 years and a $750,000 fine.

Three of the individuals were convicted, including two on terrorism charges, but they were thrown out in 2004 after Justice announced the discovery of prosecutorial misconduct. Justice said Convertino had failed to turn over dozens of pieces of evidence to the defense during discovery.

October 2001. *United States.* In January 2007, U.S. District Judge Claude M. Hilton in Alexandria, Virginia, threw out the defamation lawsuit filed in 2004 against the *New York Times* by scientist Steven J. Hatfill, who had been identified in a series of columns as the "likely culprit" in the anthrax mailings in October 2001. Judge Hilton had thrown out the case in 2004, but it was reinstated by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in 2005.

On February 22, 2007, the Boca Raton offices that were closed in the anthrax attack reopened. The building had been sold in 2003 by American

Media, Inc. for $40,000 to developer David Rustine.

October 2, 2001. *United States.* On March 17, 2005, the United States released the four Iranian Mirmehdi brothers who had been detained since October 2, 2001 as national security risks. The government agreed to ease restrictions on their movements in Los Angeles. The four—Mohammed, 34; Mohsen, 37; Mojtaba, 41, and Mostafa, 45—had been held on the Terminal Island jail near Long Beach. They were represented by attorney Marc Van Der Hout. They had been arrested initially in 1999 for lying on their applications for asylum. They had been linked to the anti-Iranian Mojaheddin-e Khalq (MEK). They were released in 2000, but rearrested in 2001. Immigration appeal judges ruled that they could not be sent to Iran, but the government sought to deport them to a third country for other violations. In February 2005, the Immigration and Customs Enforcement offered to free them if they agreed not to travel more than 35 miles from home or talk to anyone with a criminal or terrorist background. They balked, citing the First Amendment.

November 19, 2001. *Afghanistan.* Twelve gunmen killed four journalists at Tangi Abrishum, 55 miles east of Kabul. Harry Burton, an Australian TV cameraman, and Azizullah Haidari, an Afghan photographer, worked for Reuters. Spaniard Julio Fuentes worked for *El Mundo* newspaper. Italian citizen Maria Grazia Cutuli worked for Corriere della Sera. The journalists were on their way to Kabul days after the Taliban had been forced from the city.

In November 2004, Reza Khan was sentenced to death for the killings. He said his group acted on orders of a Taliban commander. He admitted killing a journalist and said the gang leader was Zar Jan.

On June 4, 2005, Zar Jan was arrested after a shootout with police 30 miles east of Kabul. He was also wanted for armed robbery, kidnapping, and other killings. Also arrested were four other gang members.

December 10, 2001. *United Kingdom.* On February 28, 2005, Saajid Badat, 25, who was arrested in the United Kingdom in late 2003, pleaded guilty in London's Central Criminal Court to plotting to destroy a U.S. airliner with a bomb packed into his shoe. He volunteered to use the same techniques as Richard Reid, the would-be shoe-bomber who failed to take down a plane on December 22, 2001. Badat decided against going through with the attack, and kept the bomb, which he disassembled, at his home in Gloucester. He was convicted of conspiring with Reid and a Tunisian to make the bomb and was to be sentenced later. Badat received explosives training in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and returned to the United Kingdom with his bomb on December 10, 2001. On December 14, 2001, he e-mailed his handlers saying he "might withdraw." He was scheduled to fly from Manchester to Amsterdam for an onward flight to the United States, which was to be bombed. Badat used Belgian telephone cards that were later confiscated from Reid to contact Nizar Trabelsi, the Tunisian plotter who as of February 2005 remained in jail in Belgium.

In October 2004, a federal grand jury in Boston charged him with attempted murder, attempting to destroy an aircraft, and other counts related to the conspiracy with Reid.

Badat's parents had emigrated from Malawi in the 1960s to Gloucester, where Badat was born. He gave sermons at a local mosque.

On April 22, 2005, Badat was sentenced to 13 years.

On May 11, 2005, three men accused of aiding Reid went on trial in Paris for terrorist conspiracy.

December 22, 2001. *United Kingdom.* On June 16, 2005, Presiding Judge Jacqueline Rebeyrotte sentenced Ghulam Rama, 67, a Pakistani, to five years in prison and expulsion from France after serving his term for conspiracy to assist Richard C. Reid in attempting to

shoe-bomb an American airliner over the Atlantic. Rama had spent three years in prison awaiting trial. French citizens Hakim Mokhfi and Hassan El Cheguer, both 31, received four years in prison, with one year suspended, on the same charges. The trio had assisted Reid in Paris. French intelligence indicated that Rama had organized terrorist attacks during trips to the United Kingdom, New York, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia between 2001 and 2002. Reid had used an Internet café in Paris to contact Pakistan; the trail lead to Rama, President of Straight Path, a Muslim charity. Rama told police he had seen the other two defendants with Reid.

In the sentencing of Reid, Judge William Young, U.S. District Court, asked Reid if he had anything to say. Reid admitted his guilt, and vowed his "allegiance to Osama bin Laden, to Islam, and to the religion of Allah," saying, "I think I will not apologize for my actions... I am at war with your country."

Judge Young replied, "Mr. Richard C. Reid, hearken now to the sentence the Court imposes upon you. On counts 1, 5 and 6 the Court sentences you to life in prison in the custody of the United States Attorney General. On counts 2, 3, 4 and 7, the Court sentences you to 20 years in prison on each count, the sentence on each count to run consecutive with the other. That's 80 years. On count 8, the Court sentences you to the mandatory 30 years consecutive to the 80 years just imposed. The Court imposes upon you each of the eight counts a fine of $250,000 for the aggregate fine of $2 million. The Court accepts the government's recommendation with respect to restitution and orders restitution in the amount of $298.17 to Andre Bousquet and $5,784 to American Airlines. The Court imposes upon you the $800 special assessment. The Court imposes upon you five years supervised release simply because the law requires it. But the life sentences are real life sentences, so I need go no further. This is the sentence that is provided for by our statutes. It is a fair and just sentence. It is a righteous sentence. Let me explain this to you. We are not afraid of you or any of your terrorist co-conspirators, Mr. Reid. We are Americans. We have been through the fire before. There is all too much war talk here and I say that to everyone with the utmost respect. Here in this court, we deal with individuals as individuals and care for individuals as individuals. As human beings, we reach out for justice. You are not an enemy combatant. You are a terrorist. You are not a soldier in any war. You are a terrorist. To give you that reference, to call you a soldier, gives you far too much stature. Whether it is the officers of government who do it or your attorney who does it, or if you think you are a soldier. You are not—you are a terrorist, and we do not negotiate with terrorists. We do not meet with terrorists. We do not sign documents with terrorists We hunt them down one by one and bring them to justice. So war talk is way out of line in this court. You are a big fellow. But you are not that big. You're no warrior. I've know warriors. You are a terrorist. A species of criminal that is guilty of multiple attempted murders. In a very real sense, State Trooper Santiago had it right when you first were taken off that plane and into custody and you wondered where the press and where the TV crews were, and he said: "You're no big deal." You are no big deal. What your able counsel and what the equally able United States attorneys have grappled with and what I have as honestly as I know how tried to grapple with, is why you did something so horrific. What was it that led you here to this courtroom today? I have listened respectfully to what you have to say, and I ask you to search your heart and ask yourself what sort of unfathomable hate led you to do what you are guilty and admit you are guilty of doing. And I have an answer for you. It may not satisfy you, but as I search this entire record, it comes as close to understanding as I know. It seems to me you hate the one thing that to us is most precious. You hate our freedom. Our individual freedom. Our individual freedom to live as we choose, to come and go as we choose, to believe or not believe as we individually choose. Here, in this society, the very wind carries freedom.

It carries it everywhere from sea to shining sea. It is because we prize individual freedom so much that you are here in this beautiful courtroom. So that everyone can see, truly see, that justice is administered fairly, individually, and discretely. It is for freedom's sake that your lawyers are striving so vigorously on your behalf and have filed appeals, will go on in their representation of you before other judges. We Americans are all about freedom. Because we all know that the way we treat you, Mr. Reid, is the measure of our own liberties. Make no mistake though. It is yet true that we will bear any burden; pay any price, to preserve our freedoms. Look around this courtroom. Mark it well. The world is not going to long remember what you or I say here. Day after tomorrow, it will be forgotten, but this, however, will long endure. Here in this courtroom and courtrooms all across America, the American people will gather to see that justice, individual justice, justice, not war, individual justice is in fact being done. The very President of the United States through his officers will have to come into courtrooms and lay out evidence on which specific matters can be judged and juries of citizens will gather to sit and judge that evidence democratically, to mold and shape and refine our sense of justice. See that flag, Mr. Reid? That's the flag of the United States of America. That flag will fly there long after this is all forgotten. That flag stands for freedom, and it always will. Mr. Custody Officer. Stand him down."

2002. *Peru.* On September 2, 2005, the antiterrorist court in Lima sentenced one man and three women to up to 30 years in prison for the Shining Path car bombing near the U.S. embassy that killed 10 people in 2002. The foursome planted the bomb in a taxi across the street from the embassy days before a visit by President Bush.

2002. *France.* On September 7, 2006, France expelled an Algerian imam convicted of involvement in a plot to use chemical weapons in Paris and of helping to recruit fighters for Chechnya.

2002. *United States.* On February 9, 2006, President Bush told the National Guard Association that al Qaeda had planned to fly a hijacked plane into Los Angeles's USBank Tower, former known as Library Tower, the tallest building west of the Mississippi. The plot was foiled when a Southeast Asian nation arrested an al Qaeda operative. The four Southeast Asian terrorists planned to use a shoe bomb to get past the cockpit door. Their leader had trained in shoe-bombing. The foursome had met with Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan after 9/11. The plot was run by Khalid Sheikh Mohammed and Riduan Isamuddin, alias Hambali, leader of the Jemaah Islamiyah, an Indonesian al Qaeda affiliate. The cell leader and three others were arrested in February 2002; four Asian nations were involved in the takedown. Mohammed was arrested in March 2003; Hambali in August 2003. The 1,018-foot-tall tower was completed in 1989. It was destroyed by aliens in the 1996 movie *Independence Day.* In his April 4, 2007 testimony before the U.S. Combatant Status Review Tribunal, Hambali denied links to al Qaeda or involvement in bombings on Indonesian churches in 2000 that killed 2000, or involvement in a plot to attack the U.S., U.K., and Australian embassies in Singapore.

2002. *Yemen.* On November 27, 2005, Ali Jarallah, a suspected al Qaeda member, was executed in the courtyard of the Sanaa central prison after being convicted of killing Jarallah Omar, the Yemeni Socialist Party's Deputy Secretary General, and plotting the attack in 2002 on a Baptist charity hospital that killed William Koehn, 60, of Kansas; Kathleen A. Gariety, 53, of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin; and Martha Myers, 57, of Montgomery, Alabama.

January 2002. *India.* On April 27, 2005, a Calcutta court sentenced seven people to death for the shooting outside the U.S. cultural center in January 2002 in which five policemen died and 20 people were injured. The judge pronounced the defendants guilty of murder, waging

war against the country, and possessing arms. Six other defendants remained at large. Prosecutors said the main defendant, Aftab Ansari, was a Dubai-based underworld figure with links to militant groups in Pakistan.

January 23, 2002. *Pakistan.* On February 24, 2005, a Karachi court began hearing the appeals of four terrorists convicted of the kidnap/murder of *Wall Street Journal* reporter Daniel Pearl. U.K.-born Ahmed Omar Saeed Sheikh had been sentenced to death; his three Pakistani colleagues had received life terms. The government wanted the death penalty for Fahad Naseem, Salman Saqib, and Sheikh Mohammed Adeel.

On March 2, 2005, Pakistani police arrested Mohammed Sohail, who was wanted in the Pearl murder and who had already been sentenced to death in absentia for a 2002 hotel bombing that killed 11 French engineers and others. He and five others fired on police at a checkpoint. The five others escaped; Sohail fell off a motorcycle and was captured. Police believe he shot the video of Pearl's throat being slit.

On July 27, 2005, authorities arrested Hashim Qadeer, who set up Pearl's meeting with the terrorists, in a bus terminal in Gujranwala. He had been under surveillance for three days. On August 6, 2005, Qadeer confessed to working with two al Qaeda–linked operatives. Police charged Qadeer on August 17, 2005 for setting up the meeting.

A movie based upon Marianne Pearl's 2003 book, *A Mighty Heart,* was scheduled for a 2007 release. Angelina Jolie played Marianne; Dan Futterman played Daniel. On October 10, 2006, HBO ran a documentary "The Journalist and the Jihadi: The Murder of Daniel Pearl."

On March 10, 2007, the trials began of several of the Guantanamo detainees. Khalid Sheikh Mohammed said that he had beheaded Pearl. Observers believed the statement could help the appeal of the death penalty of Ahmed Omar Sheikh in the case.

On June 4, 2007, Pakistani police arrested Attaur Rehman and Faisal Bhatti, two alleged members of Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, who were believed to be involved in the Pearl attack.

On July 18, 2007, Marianne Pearl and her estate in a Brooklyn court sued the Habib Bank of Karachi for providing financial services for al Qaeda and other terrorists who "carried out the torture, execution and dismemberment of Daniel Pearl and broadcast those images nationwide." Other defendants were Khalid Sheikh Mohammed and the al-Rashid Trust, a banned Islamic charity front, which "abetted and conspired" in the murder. On October 24, 2007, Marianne Pearl withdrew the lawsuit against al Qaeda, a dozen reputed terrorists, and Habib Bank, Pakistan's largest bank.

The *Wall Street Journal* quoted rights groups on November 12, 2007 as claiming that a suspect in the case who had died earlier in the year, Saud Memon, had been questioned by Pakistani authorities regarding his role in the kidnap/murder as well as his financing and facilitating al Qaeda's anthrax program. On May 3, 2007, he appeared in a wheelchair before the Pakistani Supreme Court. Rights groups said Memon, then 44, died on May 18, 2007 from meningitis and tuberculosis. Memon owned a nursery compound where Pearl was held and killed. Witnesses claimed he had driven three of the killers to the compound. Memon was a textiles merchant with an export business. In 2003, the U.S. Treasury Department said he was a financier of the al-Akhtar Trust, a Karachi-based Islamic charity believed to finance al Qaeda in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Treasury froze the group's U.S. assets. His home, in Karachi's Nazimabad district, is in Harkat-ul-Mujahedin turf. Investigators believed he used a false passport to flee to Mozambique after Pearl's killing. He then moved to South Africa.

February 2002. *Colombia.* On February 24, 2007, the Revolutionary Armed Forces, kidnappers of former presidential candidate Ingrid Betancourt, said that she was still in Colombia and that they were open to negotiations for her release. They had called for President Alvaro

Uribe to remove troops from a guerrilla area in the southwest as a precondition for talks on the exchange of 60 high-profile hostages for jailed rebels. On May 15, 2007, Jhon Pinchao Blanco, a police officer who had escaped his Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia kidnappers after eight years in captivity near the southeastern town of Mitu, said that he had been held hostage with Betancourt and the three American contractors who were taken in 2003. He walked for 17 days in the jungle before stumbling across a counternarcotics patrol. On November 29, 2007, troops arrested three FARC emissaries carrying a letter from the French-Colombian Betancourt to her mother, lamenting the hopelessness of her plight.

After negotiations mediated by Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez were derailed when Colombia revoked Chavez's assistance, France offered to accept any FARC members in exchange for hostages. The FARC had offered to release to Chavez three hostages in mid-December 2007, including Betancourt's vice presidential running mate Clara Rojas and her son, Emmanuel, who was born in captivity, and Dr. Consuelo Gonzalez de Perdomo, a former member of Congress kidnapped in 2001. Colombian President Uribe had offered to meet the FARC in a neutral zone in rural Colombia; FARC demanded a different area.

March 2002. *Afghanistan.* On January 20, 2006, federal authorities in the United States charged Abdul Zahir, an Afghan man suspected of al Qaeda membership, in the March 2002 grenade attack that wounded three journalists in Gardez. He was also charged with paying other al Qaeda members to conduct terrorist attacks against coalition forces, conspiracy, aiding the enemy, and attacking civilians. He had been held at the U.S. prison in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, since being detained in July 2002. He had been in Afghanistan from 1997 until his capture. He had worked as a courier and translator, and moved more than $50,000 to terrorists. He also produced anti-U.S. leaflets to recruit Afghans living near the U.S. embassy and U.S. military bases. He was charged with working with two other terrorists in the grenade attack that seriously injured a Canadian reporter for the *Toronto Star.*

May 2002. *Pakistan.* Following a shootout on September 8, 2005, Karachi police arrested Mufti Mohammed Sabir, an Islamist wanted for the May 2002 bomb attack that killed 11 French engineers and four others.

May 2002. *Tunisia.* On June 7, 2006, a court convicted and sentenced to 20 years a 44-year-old man in the al Qaeda–linked suicide bombing of a synagogue that killed 21 people, most of them German tourists, in 2002.

May 8, 2002. *United States.* On February 28, 2005, U.S. District Judge Henry Floyd in Spartanburg, South Carolina, ordered the Bush administration to either charge or free terrorism suspect Jose Padilla. He had been arrested in 2002 at O'Hare International Airport on arrival from Pakistan on suspicion of planning to set off a "dirty bomb" in the United States and blow up hotels and apartment buildings. The former Chicago gang member had been held without charge for two-and-a-half years as an enemy combatant. The administration said he had received weapons and explosives training from al Qaeda. In his 23-page opinion, Floyd said "the court finds that the President has no power, neither express nor implied, neither constitutional nor statutory, to hold petitioner as an enemy combatant," and gave the administration 45 days to comply. Padilla was represented by attorneys Donna Newman and Andy Patel. On July 19, 2005, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in Richmond, Virginia, considered his appeal.

On September 9, 2005, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit ruled that the President has the power to indefinitely detain a U.S. citizen captured on U.S. soil without any criminal charges during wartime. The opinion

was written by Judge J. Michael Luttig, who was joined by Judges William B. Traxler, Jr., and M. Blane Michael.

On November 22, 2005, the administration charged Padilla in a criminal court in Miami with being part of a North American support cell that worked in support jihad in Aghanistan and elsewhere overseas from 1993 to 2001. He had filled out a "mujahideen data form" in 2000 for entry to an Afghan terrorist training camp. He faced life in prison. The President released an order on November 20 that said "I hereby determine that it is in the best interest of the United States that Jose Padilla be released from detention by the Secretary of Defense and transferred to the control of the Attorney General for the purpose of criminal proceedings against him."

The indictment, which charged him with conspiracy to murder, kidnap, and maim individuals overseas and provide support for terrorists, named four other defendants: Lebanese-born Adham Amin Hassoun (who had lived in Broward County, Florida) and Jordanian-born U.S. citizen Kifah Wael Jayyousi, who were in federal custody in Florida; Mohamed Hesham Youssef, an Egyptian who had lived in Broward County and was now in prison in Egypt on unrelated terrorism convictions; and Lebanese-Canadian citizen Kassem Daher, believed to be overseas. Jayyousi, Hassoun and Daher were under U.S. surveillance since at least 1995. Jayyousi had worked from 1999 to 2001 as chief of facilities in the Washington, DC, public school system. The indictment said the trio ran a terrorist network since 1993 into which Padilla was recruited. The cell raised money and identified operatives to go to Afghanistan, Bosnia, Kosovo, Chechnya, Egypt, Somalia, and elsewhere. The group members were linked to Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, "the blind sheik" imprisoned for the New York City landmarks conspiracy, and Mohamed Zaky, a founder of Islamic charities who was killed in Chechnya in 1995. Prosecutors said that in nine years, the group raised less than $100,000. Hassoun was represented by attorney Ken Swartz.

On November 30, the Richmond-based U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit ordered the government to explain why the bombing plots were not mentioned in the new indictment of Padilla and declined to authorize his transfer to the Justice Department. On December 21, the Fourth Circuit refused to permit the United States to transfer Padilla from military to civilian custody to face new criminal charges. The government had not included charges in the civilian case that it had initially used to detain him as an enemy combatant, and was silent on the dirty bomb accusation. The Supreme Court on January 4, 2006 overruled the Circuit's ruling, and allowed federal prosecutors to take over the case. He made his first court appearance the next day. On January 12, 2006, he pleaded not guilty to criminal charges of being part of a secret network that supported Muslim terrorists. U.S. Magistrate Judge Barry Garber refused to set bail. The trial was set for early September.

On April 3, 2006, the U.S. Supreme Court by a vote of 6–3 (Souter, Ginsburg, Breyer) rejected Padilla's appeal of his indefinite detention, saying it would not hear the case because the administration had granted his request to be tried in a civilian court.

On July 5, 2006, U.S. District Judge Marcia G. Cooke issued an order that permitted Padilla to view 32 classified Department of Defense documents related to his trial.

On August 2, 2006, Judge Cooke postponed the trial from September to January 22, 2007 after defense lawyers said that they needed a continuance to plow through summaries of 50,000 intercepted phone calls, including 827 transcripts translated from Arabic.

On August 21, 2006, Judge Cooke ruled that the government had brought overlapping and redundant charges against Padilla and two others and dismissed one charge of conspiracy to murder, kidnap, and maim people in a foreign country that could have led to a life sentence. Prosecutors were considering an appeal. On September 14, 2006, Judge Cooke declined to reinstate the charge. On November 21, 2006,

the prosecution asked the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit to reinstate the dismissed charge. On January 30, 2007, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit reinstated the charge.

On October 6, 2006, Padilla's lawyers sought dismissal of the charges because of "outrageous government conduct." They said Padilla had spent 1,307 days in a 9x7 foot cell and claimed that he was tortured, a charge the prosecution denied.

Jury selection was scheduled for mid-November, with a pool of 3,000.

Prosecutors announced on November 16, 2006, that one of their key witnesses who led to the capture of Padilla was al Qaeda detainee Abu Zubaydah.

On December 18, 2006, Judge Cooke agreed to order a psychiatric evaluation of Padilla by the Bureau of Prisons. On January 12, 2007, the trial was ordered delayed until April 16 to ensure enough time for a full evaluation. On February 9, 2007, prosecution attorneys said that he had been found competent to stand trial, that he could understand the court proceedings, and communicate with his attorneys. His defense team had claimed that he was suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder. The judge set a February 16, 2007 competency hearing. On that date, the judge ordered officials at the Navy brig where Padilla was held to testify. They included Sandy Seymour, technical director; Craig Noble, brig psychologist; Mike Reheuser, DoD attorney; and Andrew Cruz, a brig social worker. On February 22, 2007, New York psychiatrist Angela Hegarty testified that Padilla "lacks the capacity to assist his counsel in this case." Forensic psychologist Patricia A. Zapf added that Padilla was "immobilized by his anxiety" and was not competent to participate in his trial. Also scheduled to testify were Federal Detention Center officials Jorge Luis, Dr. Victor Shoukry, Dr. Lisa Feldman, and Dr. Hoa Noa Ngo and Bureau of Prisons supervisory forensic psychologist Rodolfo Buigas. Dr. Buigas said on February 26 that Padilla had mild anxiety and personality disorders, but could stand trial. The next day, Sanford E. Seymour, brig technical director, said that Padilla was deprived of a clock, mattress, window, and Koran, but was not physically abused. Padilla had claimed that he was injected with LSD or a truth serum; Seymour suggested it was a flu shot. On February 28, Judge Cook ruled that Padilla was competent to stand trial.

On January 24, 2007, Judge Cooke ordered all defense attorneys to sign papers saying they would not disclose certain evidence. One of the attorneys had violated a court order by leaking wiretapped phone conversations involving Padilla.

The press suggested on March 22, 2007 that a CIA officer would testify in a disguise and alias. The officer would note that an al Qaeda training camp application form had Padilla's fingerprints and was dated July 24, 2000. The same day, the judge refused to dismiss the charges; the defense had claimed that his right to a speedy trial had been violated.

On April 9, 2007, Judge Cooke granted defense lawyers 36 peremptory challenges and prosecutors 30 in jury selection, a substantial increase from the standard ten and six, respectively. The jury was seated on May 8, 2007, and included seven men and five women; five blacks, four whites, and three Hispanics. The alternates included five Hispanics and a woman of Egyptian heritage.

On August 16, 2007, the jury convicted Jose Padilla, Adham Amin Hassoun, a Lebanese-born Palestinian, and Kifah Wael Jayyousi, a naturalized U.S. citizen from Jordan, on one count of conspiracy to murder, kidnap, and maim overseas, which carries a life sentence; one count of conspiracy to provide material support for terrorists; and one count of material support for terrorists. Sentencing was scheduled for December 5, 2007.

June 2002. *Pakistan.* On October 31, 2006, Pakistan's high court acquitted four Islamic radicals in the suicide car bombing of the U.S. consulate in Karachi in June 2002 that had killed

12 Pakistanis and injuring more than 40. In 2003, an antiterrorism court had sentenced the alleged members of Harkat ul-Mujahedin al-Almi, a splinter of the Harkat-ul-Mujahedin, to either life in prison or death in 2003. Following an appeal, the high court overturned the convictions. One of the defense team was Abdul Waheed Katpar. One of the four remained sentenced to death for another case.

August 31, 2002. *Indonesia.* Two American teachers were murdered on a mountain in Papua near a gold mine. The duo were identified as Rickey Lynn Spier, 44, of Littleton, Colorado; and Leon Edwin Burgon, 71, of Sun River, Oregon. They worked at the school for employees of the PT Freeport-McMoRan Copper and Gold Indonesian gold and copper mine. The FBI cooperated with Indonesian authorities in the case.

On January 11, 2006, Indonesia arrested Anthonius (variant Antonius) Wamang, an Indonesian operational commander of the Free Papua Movement's military wing, at a small mining town near the mountain where the ambush of the teachers took place. Police grabbed 11 other people. He had been indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington in June 2004 on two counts of murder and eight counts of attempted murder. Indonesian armed forces spokesmen denied rumors of military involvement in the murders. Wamang acknowledged firing at the teachers' vehicle, but claimed he thought he was shooting at Indonesian soldiers.

By January 13, 2006, the 11 suspects were preparing to be flown to the United States to defend themselves in court. One of those released was Wamang's brother, Fictus, 57. Two Papuans, Eltimus Omaleng and Willy Mandowen, helped the FBI negotiate with those who were detained.

On November 7, 2006, Judge Adriani Nurdin sentenced Antonius Wamang, 31, to life in prison. Prosecutors had requested 20 years. Two accomplices received seven years for their participation in the ambush. Another four men received 18 months for providing logistical support. All of the defendants were indigenous Papuan members of a rebel separatist group. They had refused to enter pleas, and often had walked out of the five-month trial. They were represented by attorney Johnson Panjaitan.

October 2002. *United States.* On April 22, 2005, the Virginia Supreme Court upheld the murder convictions and death sentences of John Allen Muhammad in the sniper murders of 10 people in the Washington, DC area. On June 16, 2005, a Montgomery County, Maryland grand jury indicted Muhammad and Lee Boyd Malvo on six charges of murder. On August 29, 2005, a Virginia judge ordered Muhammad moved to Montgomery County. On October 10, 2006, Malvo pleaded guilty to six counts of first-degree murder in the Montgomery County shootings of James D. Martin, 55; James L. "Sonny" Buchanan, 39; Premkumar A. Walekar, 54; Sarah Ramos, 34; Loris Lewis Rivera, 2; and Conrad Johnson, 35. Sentencing was set for November 9. On October 27, 2006, Malvo admitted to detectives that he had shot to death Jerry R. Taylor, 60, on a Tucson, Arizona golf course in March 2002, at Muhammed's direction. On November 8, 2006, Malvo was sentenced to life in prison for the six Maryland murders, for which he apologized in court. Circuit Judge James Ryan gave him six consecutive life sentences without parole. On November 5, 2007, Maryland's Court of Special Appeals unanimously upheld Muhammad's six Montgomery County murder convictions.

October 12, 2002. *Indonesia.* On March 3, 2005, Indonesian Islamic cleric Abubakar Baasyir, 66, was acquitted on the most serious terrorism charges against him, but was sentenced by the five-member court to two-and-a-half years in prison for conspiracy in connection with the Bali nightclub bombings that killed 202 people. Officials had sought to convict him as the spiritual leader of Jemaah Islamiyah, an al Qaeda–linked terrorist group and that he had directed the bombings of the nightclubs or the bombing of the JW Marriott Hotel in Jakarta in 2003 in

which 12 people were killed. Judge Mahmud Rochimi said "neither the defense witnesses nor the prosecutors' witnesses said the defendant has planned or provoked other people to commit the bombings." The judges said he approved plans to attack the Bali night clubs, telling the two bombing plotters that they should do what they thought best. Baasyir had faced the death penalty on the most serious charges. Prosecutors later requested an eight-year sentence. He was credited with time served, and was due to be released by the end of 2006. He said he would appeal. He was freed on June 8 and returned to teaching at the Pondok Pesantren Ngruki boarding school. The Australian government protested.

On August 16, 2006, in celebration of Indonesian independence day, the sentences were reduced by four months for nine men serving time for the attack. Three other bombers could get reduced sentences, and another, Puryanto, could be freed. On August 21, 2006, Indonesia delayed the executions of three of those convicted of the bombings after the trio decided to appeal.

On September 14, 2006, a court sentenced an Islamic militant to 15 years for the bombing. He showed no remorse, saying he would join new suicide missions when he was freed.

On October 24, 2006, Indonesia freed two of the conspirators and reduced sentences for nine others to celebrate the end of Ramadan. Mujarod bin Salim and Sirojul Munir, who had hidden two of the bomb plotters, had up to 45 days cut from their 5-year sentences.

On February 5, 2007, police told parliament that Ali Ghufron, alias Mukhlas, an Indonesian convicted in the case, had used a cell phone in his jail cell to guide Muslim fighters in the Poso region.

In his April 4, 2007 testimony to a U.S. military tribunal, Hambali denied involvement in the Bali bombing and other terrorist attacks.

On August 17, 2007, ten Islamic militants' sentences were decreased by several months to mark Indonesian Independence Day.

On October 13, 2007, three of the terrorists on death row refused to request a presidential pardon.

October 28, 2002. *Jordan.* On March 14, 2005, a Jordanian captured in Iraq and who has al Qaeda links pleaded not guilty to involvement in the killing of USAID officer Laurence Foley. Muammar Ahmed Yousef al-Jaghbeer, 34, had been convicted in absentia and sentenced to death for the murder, but Jordanian law grants a retrial upon capture of at-large defendants. Eleven men were charged in the case. Gunman Salem Sa'ad Salem bin Saweed was hanged. He had met with Shakir al-Abssi, the leader of Fatah al Islam. Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, who became leader of al Qaeda in Iraq, provided $10,000 for the attack, along with another $32,000 for additional attacks. On November 28, 2007, a Jordanian military court sentenced al-Jaghbeer to ten years in prison, saying he had not intended to kill Foley. Earlier in November 2007, al-Jaghbeer was sentenced to death for the 2003 bombing of the Jordanian Embssy in Baghdad that killed 17 people.

November 2002. *Kenya.* On June 9, 2005, a Nairobi judge dropped murder charges against four men accused in the al Qaeda car bombing of the Israeli-owned Paradise Hotel, north of Mombasa, in which 15 people were killed. Prosecutors produced no evidence linking the men to the bombing or al Qaeda. One of the men was later charged with illegal possession of five antitank weapons and a hand grenade.

On June 27, 2005, Nairobi Chief Magistrate Aggrey Muchelule said that the evidence was not strong enough to connect Kubwa Mohammed Seif, Said Saggar, Ahmed, and Salmin Mohammed Khamis to the hotel bombing or the following attempt to shoot down a chartered Israeli plane. In the summer of 2003, the trio were charged with murder in the hotel bombing, but in November, the charges were reduced to conspiracy. On May 10, 2005, the prosecution had dropped two other counts linking the suspects to

the August 7, 1998 bombing of the U.S. embassy and the 2003 plot to destroy the new U.S. embassy.

On March 26, 2007, the Pentagon announced the Abdul Malik, who was arrested in East Africa earlier in 2007 and admitted involvement in the hotel bombing and attempted downing of the airplane, had been transferred to the Guantanamo Bay military prison camp. *Reuters* reported that he was captured in Kenya. He was believed connected to al Qaeda suspect Saleh Ali Saleh Nabhan, a Kenyan wanted in the hotel attack.

December 2002. *Malaysia.* In February 2006, Malaysian and Southeast Asian security officials told the media that Zaini Zakaria, 38, a Malaysian engineer who was to participate as a pilot in a second wave of al Qaeda 9/11-style hijackings on the U.S. West Coast, had been in Malaysian custody since December 2002. He got cold feet after seeing the carnage of 9/11, and did not want to become an Islamic martyr. Two other men in the plot were Zacarias Moussaoui and Tunisian-born naturalized Canadian citizen Aberraouf Jdey, who remained at large, according to the *Associated Press.* Zakaria had been in al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan in 1999; while there, he met Riduan Isamuddin, alias Hambali. Upon his return to Malaysia in 1999, Zakaria enrolled in flight school and earned a license to fly a small plane. He looked into Australian jet pilot licenses. On 9/11, it dawned on him what al Qaeda had in mind for him, and he backed out. Zakaria had been represented by attorney Saiful Izham Ramli; his new attorney was Edmund Bon.

2003. *United States.* Soliman S. Biheiri, 52, was indicted and convicted in 2003 on immigration fraud charges. On January 13, 2005, a federal judge in Alexandria, Virginia, refused to extend his prison sentence, giving him only 13 months and one day. He had lied to immigration authorities at Dulles International Airport about his financial ties to Islamic Resistance Movement leader Mousa Abu Marzook. In October 2004, Biheiri had pleaded guilty to one count of lying to a federal agent, which carried a maximum 10 year sentence.

2003. *United States.* Kashmiri-born U.S. citizen Ayman Faris pleaded guilty in 2003 to involvement in an al Qaeda plot to destroy the Brooklyn Bridge and another target in Washington. The Ohio truck driver had scouted out the likely targets. On February 3, 2006, David B. Smith, his attorney, petitioned a judge to throw out the guilty plea, saying that he was eavesdropped on without warrant. Bush Administration officials had credited the NSA spying program with the capture of Faris. His current attorney also claimed that his previous defense attorney, J. Frederick Sinclair, had given him ineffective counsel. On November 10, 2006, U.S. District Judge Leonie M. Brinkema rejected Faris's motion, upholding the guilty plea. Her ruling was sealed.

2003. *United States.* On October 30, 2007, former federal prosecutor Richard G. Convertino, 46, and State Department Special Agent Harry R. Smith, III were cleared on charges of withholding evidence from the defense attorneys and covering up lies in the 2003 prosecution of four alleged North African men alleged to part be part of a terrorist cell in Michigan. A judge in 2004 had dismissed three convictions in the case against Karim Koubriti and three other North African immigrants. Smith and Convertino were found not guilty of conspiracy, obstruction of justice, and making false statements.

2003. *United States.* On April 27, 2005, a federal jury in Newark, New Jersey convicted Hemant Lakhani, 69, of five counts of trying to sell shoulder-launched missiles to what he believed was a terrorist group planning to down airliners. He was arrested in 2003 at a hotel room near the Newark airport after being wrapped up in a sting in which he agreed to sell more than 50 missiles to undercover authorities. He was convicted of attempting to provide material support

to terrorists, money laundering, and other charges. On September 12, 2005, he was sentenced to 47 years in prison.

2003. *United States.* On February 17, 2006, Enaam Arnaout, 42, who had pleaded guilty to racketeering charges, was re-sentenced to 10 years in prison, a year less than his original sentence. He had admitted defrauding donors to the Benevolence International Foundation, sending some of the money to Islamic militants in Bosnia and Chechnya. Federal prosecutors said he had ties to al Qaeda.

2003. *Yemen.* On March 5, 2006, a court in Sanaa sentenced two Yemeni teenagers to five years in prison for trying to kill then-U.S. Ambassador Edmund Hull after stalking his car in Sanaa. One of the boys carried a pistol and two hand grenades and climbed the outside wall of a store that Hull had entered. His confederate was outside with a machine gun.

2003. *United States.* On February 22, 2006, Sabri Benkhala of Falls Church, Virginia, was arraigned in U.S. District Court in Alexandria on counts of perjury and obstruction of justice. He pleaded not guilty. He had been acquitted in March 2004 of membership in the Virginia Jihad Network, of supplying services to the Taliban, and firing weapons while in Afghanistan. He was represented by attorney John Keats. U.S. District Judge Leonie Brinkema said the prosecution had shown he attended a terrorist camp in July 1999. Benkhala faced 20 years in prison. His trial was to begin on June 7.

On February 24, 2006, Judge Brinkema reduced the sentences of two members of the Virginia Jihad Network—Khwaja Mahmood Hasan and Yong Ki Kwon, who had cooperated in the investigation. They had been sentenced to more than 11 years in prison in 2004. Prosecutors had asked her to cut Hasan's sentence to 45 months and Kwon's to 41 months. Brinkema gave Hasan 37 months and Kwon 38 months. With time served and good behavior, the duo were to be released shortly after the new sentence was announced. Kwon had pleaded guilty in August 2003 to conspiracy, transfer of a firearm for use in a crime of violence, and discharge of a firearm in relation to a crime of violence. Hasan pleaded guilty to the first and third charges in the same month. Hasan was represented by attorney Thomas Abbenante.

Eleven men had been charged in 2003 with preparing for jihad by playing paintball in northern Virginia and training in weapons at a Lashkar-e-Taiba terrorist camp in Pakistan. Nine were convicted. The group admitted they intended to fight U.S. troops, but not conduct attacks in the United States.

On May 22, 2006, the last man in the Virginia jihad group began his trial. Prosecutors charged Ali Asad Chandia, 29, with training at a terrorist camp in late 2001 or early 2002, and helping Lashkar-e-Taiba by acquiring an electronic autopilot system and video equipment for use on model airplanes. Police found in his College Park home materials praising the 9/11 attacks. Chandia was represented by defense attorney Marvin Miller, who said his client teaches third grade at Dar al-Huda, a Muslim school in College Park, Maryland. He faced four counts of providing or conspiring to provide material support to Lashkar-e-Taiba, and could serve 60 years in prison. Also indicted was Mohammed Ajmal Khan, a Briton who was serving a prison term in the United Kingdom for terrorist offenses. On June 6, 2006, a federal jury convicted Chandia on three counts of providing material support to Lashkar-e-Taiba or conspiring to do so. He was acquitted of a fourth count of supporting terrorism. Sentencing was scheduled for August 18. He faced 45 years in prison. U.S. District Judge Claude M. Hilton sentenced Chandia to 15 years on August 25, 2006.

2003. *Serbia.* On June 3, 2006, authorities discovered the handcuffed and badly burned body of Zoran Vukojevic outside Belgrade. Vukojevic, a member of the Zemun Clan criminal group, had testified against his fellow gang members in April 2004 in their trial for the 2003 murder of

Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic in 2003. He had been Serbia's first democratically elected prime minister since World War II.

2003. *United States.* Yahya Goba, 26, was sentenced to 10 years in prison after pleading guilty to providing material support to a terrorist organization by admitting to being one of six individuals who attended an al Qaeda training camp. On December 14, 2007, a federal judge reduced the sentence by a year because he had testified in this case and several others, thereby exceeding his plea agreement obligations.

2003. *Indonesia.* During hearings on March 13 and 17, 2007, the U.S. military accused Malaysian al Qaeda suspect Mohammed Farik bin Amin Zubair, who was held at the Guantanamo military prison, of transporting $50,000 used in the JW Marriott Hotel bombing in Jakarta.

January 2003. *Germany.* On April 6, 2005, Ihsan Garnaoui, 34, a Tunisian, was acquitted of terrorism charges in Berlin but found guilty of tax evasion and illegal possession of weapons and sentenced to three years and nine months. In what was known as the Berlin al Qaeda trial, he was accused of planning attacks on Jewish or U.S. targets in Berlin to coincide with the beginning of the war in Iraq in March 2003. He had entered Germany illegally in January 2003 after training at an al Qaeda camp in Afghanistan. His indictment was based on statements from two confidential informants whom local officials would not permit to appear in court. He was represented by attorney Michael Rosenthal.

January 2003. *Algeria.* On June 25, 2005, an Algerian court convicted in absentia Amari Sasifi, deputy chief of the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, for creating an armed terrorist group and spreading terror among the population. The court sentenced him to life in prison. He was wanted in Germany for kidnapping 32 European tourists in the Sahara desert in various attacks in 2003. The court also acquitted three Algerians. Another two received three years in prison.

January 5, 2003. *United Kingdom.* On April 14, 2005, the *Washington Post* reported that British authorities had determined that there was not ricin in the London apartment of al Qaeda operatives who had been arrested in January 2003. The trial of the five concluded that day; four were cleared of conspiracy. Kamel Bourgass, 31, an Algerian who had lived in the apartment and was already in jail for murdering a British constable, was convicted of conspiracy to poison. He was sentenced to 17 years in prison for writing recipes for creating ricin.

January 10, 2003. *United States.* On February 17, 2005, Defense attorneys for Sheik Mohammed Ali Hassan Moayad, 56, a Yemeni cleric accused of supporting al Qaeda and Hamas, called to the stand Mohamed Alanssi, 53, who was to be the government's star witness. The defense said he was a deceitful informant who set himself on fire outside the White House in November 2004. He had approached the FBI in November 2001 and participated in a sting operation against Moayad and codefendant Mohammed Mohsen Yahya Zayed, 31, luring them to Germany for a payoff from a supposedly wealthy American who wanted to finance terrorists.

On March 10, 2005, Moayad and Zayed were convicted of conspiring to funnel money to al Qaeda and Hamas. Moayad was convicted of conspiracy, providing material support to Hamas, and attempting to support al Qaeda, but acquitted of providing support to al Qaeda. Zayed was convicted of attempting to provide material support to Hamas but acquitted of attempting to aid al Qaeda. Defense attorneys said they would appeal. Moayad was represented by attorney William H. Goodman; Zayed by Jonathan Marks. Moayad faced 60 years; Zayed, 30 years. On July 28, 2005, Moayad was sentenced to 75 years, the maximum allowed. On

September 1, 2005, Zayed was sentenced to 45 years.

February 13, 2003. *United States.* On June 18, 2006, *Time Magazine* ran Ron Suskind's "Al-Qaeda Cell Planned to Attack Subway With Poison Gas, Says New Book" an excerpt from his book *The One Percent Doctrine: Deep Inside America's Pursuit of Its Enemies Since 9/11 New York,* Simon and Schuster, 2006. The title refers to Vice President Cheney's saying "if there's a 1% chance that Pakistani scientists are helping al-Qaeda build or develop a nuclear weapon, we have to treat it as a certainty in terms of our response." Suskind reveals a plan by al Qaeda in 2003 to release hydrogen cyanide gas in the New York City subway. The plan was called off by Ayman al-Zawahiri 45 days before it was scheduled to commence. The plan was discovered after the February 13, 2003 arrest in Bahrain of five men attempting to cross from Saudi Arabia across the King Fahd bridge. They included two gunrunners and three jihadis. Among them was Bassam Bokhowa, a 50ish professional, whose computer included plans for fabrication of a mubtakkar—a mixing and delivery system for hydrogen cyanide. A form of the gas was Zyklon B, used by the Nazis in the extermination camps. Two trios in Saudi Arabia, linked to the Bahrain team, were later arrested and interrogated. Suskind also reported that Swift Sword, the contact between a Saudi al Qaeda cell and the U.S. cell, was Yusuf al-Ayeri, a member of one of the trios held by the Saudis who was later released. He died in a gun battle with Saudi forces near Mecca on May 31, 2003. Suskind claimed that al-Ayeri had been identified by a CIA source inside al Qaeda.

February 13, 2003. *Colombia.* On June 27, 2005, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia offered to trade three kidnapped U.S. defense contractors, who had been held for more than two years, for two guerrilla leaders jailed in the United States. The United States said it would not negotiate with FARC over the release of Tom Howes, Marc Gonsalves, and Keith Stansell, whose small plane had crashed in a rebel area while they were on an antinarcotics mission. The rebels killed another American and a Colombian soldier who were on the plane. On July 27, 2005, the Colombian government offered to meet with FARC representatives any time or place to negotiate an exchange of 70 hostages, including a former presidential candidate and the three Americans, in exchange for imprisoned FARC members. By September 7, 2005, the FARC demand had increased to 60 hostages, including the three Americans, for 300 rebels imprisoned in the United States and Colombia.

On January 2, 2006, the FARC ruled out a prisoner exchange with the government while Alvaro Uribe is president. FARC held 60 hostages, including the three U.S. contractors. Uribe's term would end in 2010 if he were reelected.

On November 7, 2006, Colombian rebel leader Ricardo Palmera, alias Simon Trinidad, told a court that he had never seen the three U.S. hostages he was accused of helping to hold. He said the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia was noble and peaceful. He had been extradited to the United States in 2004 and faced federal charges of providing material support to a terrorist group, conspiracy, and hostage-taking. On November 21, 2006, U.S. District Judge Thomas F. Hogan declared a mistrial after the jury said a third time that they were deadlocked after five weeks of testimony but only a day of deliberations. The prosecution said it would retry the case. Palmera also faced federal drug charges. On July 9, 2007, Palmera was convicted in a U.S. federal court of helping to hold the hostages. The U.S. District Court jurors found him guilty of conspiracy to commit hostage-taking, but split over convicting him on supporting terrorism. The federal judge asked them to keep deliberating on that charge and three counts of hostage-taking. He faced 30 years in the hostage case plus a trial on drug charges. However, on

July 10, 2007, a mistrial was declared after the jury deadlocked on the hostage-taking charges and the terrorism support charge after five days of deliberations.

On March 10, 2007, U.S. and Colombian soldiers conducted operations in the south. Two local residents were interrogated about the whereabouts of the contractors.

On June 4, 2007, in an attempt to jump-start negotiations, President Uribe freed guerrilla leader Rodrigo Granda, the FARC's "foreign minister," and was exploring releasing 180 other guerrillas. Fifty guerrillas were moved from prison to a halfway location pending release.

Families of the U.S. hostages met on September 25, 2007, with Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez, who had offered to mediate an exchange of leftist prisoners for the hostages. Colombia ended his mediation on November 21 when the talks went nowhere.

On November 30, 2007, Colombian authorities announced a raid of a rebel hideout that contained videos of 15 captives, including the three Pentagon contractors and Ingrid Betancourt, a former Colombian presidential candidate kidnapped in 2002. Authorities said the five videos had been taken in October 2007. The army also found letters written by U.S. hostage Howes and his will. Authorities arrested three FARC members, including Sindy Tumay and Humberto Montana Valencia, who led an urban cell of the FARC. A letter by Betancourt dated October 24 described how she had lost hair, appetite, and hope. FARC commander Ivan Marquez told the Bolivarian press agency that the FARC would not send any more proof of life any time soon.

On December 7, 2007, President Uribe offered to meet the FARC in a neutral zone to discuss the case.

February 17, 2003. *Italy.* The U.S. news media reported that a group of apparent CIA officers rendered to justice Hassan Mustafa Osama Nasr, alias Abu Omar, a radical Egyptian cleric, snatching him off the streets of Milan and putting him on a plane to Egypt. In late June 2005, the case became a media and parliamentary sensation in Italy, with Italian officials claiming they never knew that the rendition was to occur. An Italian judge issued arrest warrants and called for the extradition of 13 Americans. Unnamed sources said the leadership of the Italian intelligence service was aware of the operation, which the Italian government denied.

April 13, 2003. *Spain.* Police outside Barcelona arrested Algerian Ahmed Brahim. On April 3, 2006, the National Court sentenced him to 10 years in prison for organizing a Web site to disseminate al Qaeda messages. The court heard that in May 1998, he met two al Qaeda members regarding a "project for disseminating fatwas" to "indoctrinate and win over people all around the world, especially Muslims, who might be willing to become martyrs." The attorneys argued "it is feasible that...they approved the fatwa that justified organizing the attack that two months later was carried out in Africa." Brahim was represented by attorney Sebastia Salellas, who complained about using material from the United States that was taken from al Qaeda detainee Mahmoud Mahmoun Salim.

May 12, 2003. *Saudi Arabia.* On January 28 and 29, 2005, the U.S. Department of State asked the Saudi government to either indict or return to the United States Ahmed Omar Abu Ali, 23, of Falls Church, Virginia, who had been held without charges in Saudi Arabia since June 16, 2003, in connection with the Riyadh bombings. He was studying at the University of Medina when he was picked up with 19 other men suspected of involvement with the bombers of three Western residential compounds that killed 23 people. They were believed to be a jihadist cell in training, led by Ali Abd Rahman Faqasi Ghamdi, who turned himself in to Saudi authorities shortly after the arrests.

Prosecutors indicted Abu Ali on a terrorism warrant on February 22, 2005, calling him a menace to society and requesting no bail. He

was represented by attorneys Ashraf Nubani and Edward B. MacMahon, Jr. Abu Ali was charged with six counts (including conspiracy to provide material support to al Qaeda, providing material support to al Qaeda, conspiracy to provide support to terrorists, providing material support to terrorists, and contributing service to al Qaeda) and faced a maximum of 80 years in prison. The indictment was returned by a federal grand jury on February 3. He claimed he was tortured in Saudi Arabia.

After his return to the United States, on February 23, 2005, the Justice Department announced that a suspected al Qaeda member had talked with Abu Ali in 2002 or 2003 about assassinating President Bush either via shooting him or setting off a car bomb. The al Qaeda member was killed by Saudi authorities in a shootout in September 2003 in a gun battle with terrorists involved in the May bombings. Abu Ali's contacts were linked to a Northern Virginia group that held paramilitary training in support of radical Islamist causes.

Abu Ali graduated as the valedictorian from the Islamic Saudi Academy, a school in Northern Virginia, in 1999.

On March 1, 2005, Abu Ali appeared in U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Virginia, facing the burden of proof that he was no danger or flight risk, according to a provision of the 2004 intelligence reform act. He was represented by attorneys Ashraf Nubani and John K. Zwerling. FBI counterterrorism agent Barry Cole told the judge that Abu Ali and other al Qaeda cell members in Saudi Arabia planned to hijack planes overseas and crash them into East Coast targets, kill members of Congress, blow up ships in U.S. ports and aircraft at U.S. military bases, and free terrorists at Guantanamo Bay. Federal Magistrate Judge Liam O'Grady ruled Abu Ali a flight risk and danger to the public, and ordered him to stay in jail pending trial. On March 15, his trial was scheduled for August 22. He had pleaded innocent the previous day. Federal Judge Gerald Bruce Lee said that the classified information and foreign witnesses expected to be needed in the trial justified setting a trial date after the May deadline of the speedy trial law.

Karim Mejjati, 37, a former medical student from Morocco, organized the al Qaeda cells responsible for the three bombings in Riyadh residential compounds. Four days later, suicide bombers the French-schooled terrorist had trained killed 45 people in Casablanca, Morocco. He was sentenced in absentia in Morocco to 20 years. He died in a three-day gun battle with security forces in his hideout in Ar Rass, a small town in Saudi Arabia in April 2005, during which 15 militants, including his teenage son, Adam, died. Some European officials suggested that he was also involved in the 3/11/04 Madrid train bombings, as well as a string of attacks within Saudi Arabia, all at the behest of senior Saudi al Qaeda leader Yusuf al-Ayeri. Mejjati's name also appeared in threatening e-mails sent to Antwerp newspapers on April 1, 2004, warning of attacks against Jewish targets.

On September 8, 2005, Abu Ali's indictment was expanded by a federal grand jury in Alexandria, Virginia, with nine charges including planning to kill President Bush by using multiple snipers or to blow him up via suicide bombers, hijacking planes, and bring al Qaeda members into the United States through Mexico. He now faced life in prison.

On November 22, 2005, after deliberating for three days, a federal jury in the U.S. District Court in Alexandria convicted Abu Ali of all nine counts, including conspiracy to assassinate the president, conspiracy to commit aircraft piracy, and providing material support to al Qaeda activities, including kidnapping members of Congress. He faced 20 years to life upon sentencing, which was scheduled for February 17, 2006. Defense attorney Khurrum Wahid said he would appeal. On March 29, 2006, he was sentenced to 30 years in prison with 30 more years of supervised release.

On February 28, 2007, a court in Bellinzona, Switerland, acquitted seven men of providing logistical support to the group that conducted the al Qaeda bombings. The group were among

10 arrested in Switzerland in early 2004. The men—Yemenis, a Somali, and an Iraq—were judged to not be directly linked to the attacks but had been charged with providing logistical support for future attacks.

May 16, 2003. *Morocco.* On July 11, 2007, a French court convicted eight suspected Islamic radicals of Turkish, Moroccan, and French nationality of having links to plotters behind the suicide bombings in Casablanca that killed 45 people. The men, members of a French-based cell of the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group, were convicted of associating with criminals engaged in a terrorist undertaking and sentenced to terms ranging from a year suspended to ten years in prison.

August 16, 2003. *United States.* On March 12, 2005, the *Washington Post* reported that the Saudi government believed that the Libyan plot to assassinate Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah was to be made to look like an al Qaeda–inspired domestic revolt. The plot was broken up in November 2003, only days before the 13 suspects—eight Saudis and five Libyans, including four Libyan intelligence agents—were to begin the operation. The Libyans were giving the Saudi dissidents $1 million in cash at the Hilton hotel in Mecca; the Saudis were to assassinate the crown prince by firing grenades and other explosives into his Mecca apartment. In 2004, the United States convicted Abdurahman Alamoudi, former head of the American Muslim Council, on charges of money laundering and giving illegal aid to Libya after he admitted to involvement in the plot.

On November 27, 2003, Egyptian authorities arrested Colonel Mohammed Ismail, a Libyan believed to have orchestrated the plot, hours after he left Saudi Arabia as the plan collapsed. Saudi officials said he worked with surgeon Saad Faqih, a prominent London-based Saudi dissident, to recruit radicals. Faqih received $1.3 million. British officials have not arrested him and permit him to remain in London. In December 2004, the United Nations added him to a list of financiers and supporters of terrorism, per a request by the United States, United Kingdom, and Saudi Arabia. The U.S. Treasury Department said he paid for a satellite phone that Osama bin Laden used in the U.S. embassy bombings in Tanzania and Kenya in 1998.

On July 15, 2005, the Department of the Treasury said that Alamoudi raised money for al Qaeda in the United States. Treasury's memo also added to its list of terror supporters the Movement for Islamic Reform in Arabia, a London-based group headed by Saad Faqih, whom Alamoudi had contacted in the assassination plot.

October 2003. *Iraq.* On September 9, 2005, Iraqi-born Dutch citizen Wasem Delaema, 32, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington for conspiring to kill American troops near Fallujah, Iraq, in October 2003. He was arrested in May 2005 during a raid on his home in Amersfoort, the Netherlands. A Dutch court was to decide on extradition on the six-count indictment. He faced life in prison. He was represented by Dutch attorney Victor Koppe.

October 2003. *Israel.* On April 20, 2006, the Hamas-led Palestinian Authority announced the appointment of Jamal Abu Samhadana, head of the Popular Resistance Committees, as Director General of the Ministry of Interior with the rank of Colonel. Abu Samhadana was suspected of involvement in the attack on a U.S. embassy convoy in Gaza that killed three Marine Security Guards in October 2003.

October 2003. *Australia.* On April 24, 2006, the Sydney trial began of Pakistan-born Faheem Khalid Lodhi, 36, an Australian architect charged with four counts of planning to bomb either the nation's electricity grid or defense installations in Sydney. He had worked at three defense installations in Sydney. He had emigrated to Australia in 1996. Intelligence agents searching his home in October 2003 found "a terrorism manual," according to prosecutors. On June 19, 2006, after five days of deliberations, a New South Wales

Supreme Court jury found him guilty of three charges (collecting maps of Sydney's electricity grid, acting in preparation for a terrorist act by gathering information about bomb making, and possessing documents with information about how to manufacture poisons, making him the first man convicted of plotting attacks under new anti-terrorism legislation. The first and third charges carry 15 year sentences, the second carries a life sentence. Judge Anthony Whealy announced that Lodhi had been acquitted on the fourth charge of downloading aerial photographs of defense facilities from the Internet. The sentencing hearing would begin on June 29.

November 2003. *Singapore.* On November 9, 2007, the government freed two Jemaah Islamiyah radicals who had been detained for four years. They were to be monitored for two more years.

November 15 and 20, 2003. *Turkey.* On February 10, 2006, an Ankara court charged a Syrian with planning the 2003 bombings that killed 58 people and wounded 750 in Istanbul. Prosecutors said Osama bin Laden had ordered the man to conduct the attacks. On March 20, 2006, Louai Ben Mohammed al-Sakka, 32, initially told the court he was someone else—Ekrem Ozel—but had also admitted working beside Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. Prosecutors said he had provided other terrorists $170,000 to carry out the four truck bombings. He was being prosecuted along with 72 Turks. The judge recessed the trial for two months. Al-Sakka's attorney, Osman Karahan, was ordered off the case on the first day of the trial, accused of aiding and abetting a terrorist organization. He represented 14 other defendants in the Istanbul terrorism case. He said the indictment falsely linked him to the 7/7/05 London rail bombings. Al-Sakka faced prison in Jordan, where he and al-Zarqawi were convicted in absentia for plotting to blow up hotels on December 31, 1999. Turkey police arrested al-Sakka in August 2005, saying he was planning to steer a bomb-filled yacht into an Israeli cruise ship. His attorney said that al-Sakka had moved across Turkish borders 55 times on 18 different passports. On February 16, 2007, a Turkish court sentenced seven men, including al-Sakka, to life in prison. The court acquitted 26 defendants. The other 40 defendants were found guilty and sentenced to terms ranging from three years and nine months to 18 years.

The *Washington Post* reported on February 12, 2007 several details of the plot, including that

–bin Laden personally met with some of the Turkish plotters.

–al Qaeda's military commander gave them $10,000 in cash.

–some of the truck bombers first had to be taught how to drive.

–Yusuf Polat said he served as a lookout outside the Beth Israel synagogue. He was arrested trying to leave Turkey.

–Mesut Cabuk was the bomber in the November 15, 2003 attack on Beth Israel synagogue.

–Gokhan Elaltuntas was the bomber in the November 15 attack on the Neve Shalom synagogue. In the two synagogue bombings, in which 30 were killed and 300 injured.

–Feridun Ugurlu was the bomber in the November 20 attack on the British consulate in which 17 died.

–Ilyas Kuncak, 47, a spice merchant and former communist, was the bomber in the November 20 attack on HSBC Bank in which 11 died. In the latter two bombings, 450 were injured.

–Among the plotters was Habib Aktas, a native of Mardin, Turkey, who had fought in Chechnya and Bosnia. His group was initially scheduled to stage an attack on a gathering of the Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen's Association (TUSIAD) that one suspect said had "a lot of Jewish bosses." The group would send 10–15 attackers, take hostages, and ask for $1 million ransom and a plane to fly to Afghanistan. If the plot failed, the group would kill all the hostages and themselves. But al Qaeda military chief Mohammed Atef said that was a lot to lose, and suggested truck bombs instead. Aktas then rented

an Istanbul industrial workshop for $850 per month. Inside, the group manufactured their bombs. Two prisoners in Abu Ghraib said that Aktas died in Fallujah.

–The fuses were made by Gurcan Bac, who had studied in Afghan terrorist training camps.

–Fevzi Yitiz guarded the bombs in the warehouse, often sleeping beside them. He went by bus to Tehran, meeting another conspirator. The duo returned to Turkey a few days later and surrendered.

–Adnan Ersoz was another defendant.

–Harun Ilhan, who awakened the four suicide bombers, was captured in southwestern Turkey.

November 19, 2003. *United States.* After a seven-month New York trial, jury deliberation began on January 12, 2005 in the case of Lynne Stewart, a defense attorney accused of helping jailed terrorist client Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman tell his followers to restart terrorist attacks in Egypt.

On February 10, 2005, the jury found her guilty of material support to terrorists. U.S. postal worker Ahmed Abdel Sattar was convicted of conspiracy for "plotting to kill and kidnap persons in a foreign country" by publishing paper calling for the murder of Jews. Mohammed Yousry, an Arabic interpreter, was guilty of providing material support to terrorism. Stewart faced 26 years. Sentencing was set for July 15. She said she would appeal. On October 16, 2006, Stewart was sentenced to 28 months in prison—not the 30 years requested by the prosecution. On April 24, 2007, the New York State Supreme Court's Appellate Division disbarred Stewart, saying she had failed to abide by the U.S. Bureau of Prisons' restriction on Rahman. She was free pending appeal of her prison sentence.

December 2003. *Germany.* On January 12, 2006, a German court convicted Kurdish immigrant Lokman Amin Mohammed, 33, of smuggling fighters to Iraq for the Ansar al-Islam network in 2003. He was sentenced to seven years in prison in Munich. Prosecutors said he confessed to helping eight would-be suicide bombers to travel from Europe to Iraq. His network also brought wounded militants back into Europe, among them an Ansar bomb maker who lost both hands in an explosives accident. German police had arrested him in December 2003. His attorney said he was only a freelance smuggler for Ansar, but the court convicted him of membership in a terrorist organization.

December 14, 2003. *Pakistan.* Authorities announced on January 11, 2005 that two months earlier, Mushtaq Ahmad, who was in jail for two assassination attempts against President General Pervez Musharraf, had escaped.

On April 30, 2005, (some reports say May 2) Pakistani authorities, with the assistance of U.S. intelligence, arrested Libyan citizen Abu Faraj Farj al-Liby, 42, alias Dr. Taufeeq, al Qaeda's third in command, who was wanted for the two assassination attempts against Musharraf and was also believed to have been a key planner of the 9/11 attacks. Pakistan said it would try him for the assassination attempts rather than hand him over to the United States. Pakistan had offered a $350,000 reward for his capture. He was arrested in the town of Mardan in the North West Frontier Province with three other men following a shootout. He ran from his hideout, jumped over a cemetery wall, and into a guest house, where he was found hiding. Police fired tear gas into the building, and al-Liby emerged. In follow-up raids, Pakistani authorities grabbed more than 20 other suspects, including at least eight in Lahore on May 4. Among them were three Uzbeks, an Afghan, and seven Pakistanis. He was also linked to terrorist plans to conduct attacks before the 2004 U.S. elections. In 2003, he had succeeded the arrested Khalid Sheikh Mohammed as al Qaeda's operational planner. On May 11, 2005, Pakistani's interior minister said that al-Liby was also involved in a plot to kill Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz, subject of a suicide bombing in July 30, 2004 near Islamabad. The suicide bomber killed eight other people,

including Aziz's driver. On June 6, 2005, Pakistan said it had handed al-Liby to the Americans a few days earlier.

On August 26, 2005, a military court sentenced to death five men, including a soldier, for their roles in the case.

On December 2, 2005, Abdullah Khar, a Toronto-born son of an Egyptian terrorist killed in a shootout with Pakistani police, returned to Canada following 14 months in a Pakistani prison. He was arrested on an extradition warrant from the United States for conspiracy to murder Americans abroad. He was suspected by the United States of being a weapons supplier for al Qaeda and being a part of the Musharraf assassination plot. His brother, Omar, 19, was the youngest person held in Guantanamo Bay, for throwing a grenade that killed a U.S. Army medic in Afghanistan.

2004. *Italy.* Authorities charged Moroccan immigrant Mohammed Daki and two Tunisians under post-9/11 antiterrorism laws, accusing them of sending militants to Iraq and planning attacks in Europe. On November 28, 2005, an appeals court in Milan threw out the terrorism charges.

2004. *United States.* On September 22, 2006, federal prosecutors in Chicago dropped a charge of providing material support to Hamas against Muhammad Hamid Khalil Salah, 53, a U.S. citizen who had been indicted in 2004 on charges of sending hundreds of thousands of dollars to militant Palestinian groups. The prosecutors left in place charges of racketeering conspiracy and lying by his denial of being a Hamas member.

On February 1, 2007, a federal jury in Chicago acquitted Abdelhaleem Ashqar, 48, a former Howard University assistant professor of business who lives in Springfield, Virginia, and Muhammad Salah, 53, a former suburban Chicago grocer, of racketeering charges. They would have faced life sentences if convicted. However, Ashqar was found guilty of obstruction of justice and criminal contempt for refusing to testify in front of a grand jury. Salah was guilty of obstruction for giving false answers in a civil lawsuit. Salah was represented by Michael Deutsch. Ashqar was represented by William Moffit, who had also represented former computer professor Sami al-Arian in Florida.

2004. *Jordan.* On February 15, 2006, a Jordanian court sentenced to death Abu Musab al-Zarqawi and eight other men for plotting chemical attacks against sites in Jordan in 2004. Al-Zarqawi and three others remained at large. The mastermind, Azmi al-Jayousi, and four confederates were in the courtroom. This was the third Jordanian death sentence for al-Zarqawi, who earlier was convicted for the 2002 assassination of U.S. diplomat Laurence Foley in Amman and a failed suicide attack on the Iraqi border in 2004. The condemned men yelled that they supported Osama bin Laden and "The Jews are your masters! Bin Laden's organization is rising and we will be back!" The court acquitted two men, including a Syrian, Mohammed Salmeh Shaaban, whom the condemned men accused of being an informer, saying "Your blood will be shed!" Two other defendants received one to three years. The 13 defendants included citizens of Jordan, Syria, and Palestine. They had been charged with conspiracy to kill thousands via chemical weapons. Al-Zarqawi sent more than $118,000 to buy two vehicles for the attack. The suicide bombers would drive the vehicles with explosives and the chemicals onto the grounds of the General Intelligence Department in Amman and set them off. The plot also included attacks against the U.S. embassy, the Prime Minister's office, and various intelligence and military court officials.

On March 11, 2006, Salem Sa'ad Salem bin Saweed, a Libyan, and Yasser Freihat, a Jordanian, were hanged before dawn for the murder of Foley.

2004. *Turkey.* Yasin Hayal was convicted of bombing a McDonald's in 2004. He confessed on January 22, 2007 to inciting the murder of

Hrant Dink, a Turkish Armenian journalist, the previous week.

2004. *Turkey.* On February 9, 2007, a Turkish court jailed seven members of Ansar al-Islam, which has links to al Qaeda, on charges of plotting to kill U.S. President George W. Bush during a NATO summit in Istanbul in 2004.

January 2004. *United States.* Pakistani native Khamal Muhammad, 23, was arrested in San Francisco for overstaying his visa by eight months. He was deported to Pakistan in mid-May 2005. He told authorities he was an armed guard and cook for Harakat ul-Mujahidin, which is on the State Department's terrorist group list.

January 2004. *Netherlands.* Police detained Khalid Bouloudo, a pastry chef who was born in Maaseik, Belgium, for driving with a broken taillight. A records check determined that he was wanted on a Moroccan terrorism warrant. He was part of the Maaseik cell of the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group.

February 13, 2004. *Qatar.* The two Russian GRU intelligence officers who were tried and convicted of the February 2004 car bomb murder of former Chechen president Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev were sent back home on January 15, 2005. Qatari court documents identified them as Anatoly Belashkov and Vassily Bokchov. They had been given life sentences.

March 2004. *United Kingdom.* London police in Operation Crevice arrested seven British men who were plotting to bomb nightclubs, trains, and the country's power network as part of an al Qaeda plot. Police seized 1,300 pounds of ammonium nitrate fertilizer, which is often used in homemade bombs. On March 21, 2006, the group were put on trial and pleaded not guilty. They were identified as Omar Khyam, Anthony Garcia, Nabeel Hussain, Jawad Akbar, Waheed Mahmood, Shujah Mahmood, and Salahuddin Amin. The group had flown to Pakistan for instruction at a terrorist training camp, according to prosecutor David Waters. The prosecutor claimed that they were assisted in the camp by Mohammed Junaid Babar, a U.S. citizen of Pakistani descent, who had pleaded guilty to terrorism charges in a federal court in New York in 2004. He was the government's key witness. In June 2003, Khyam, 24, met Babar in Pakistan to say that the United Kingdom was "unscathed and needed to be hit because of its support for the US." On March 22, 2006, the prosecutor said Amin, 31, had tried to purchase a radioactive "dirty bomb," which would be supplied by Belgium-based Russian criminals. On April 30, 2007, after 27 days of deliberation, the jury convicted five defendants. Judge Michael Astill issued life sentences to Jawad Akbar, 23; Anthony Garcia, 24; ringleader Omar Khyam, 26; Waheed Mahmood, 34; and Salahuddin Amin, 31; for conspiracy to build and detonate a fertilizer bomb. It acquitted Nabeel Hussain and Khyam's brother, Shujah Mahmood. Prosecutors said after the trial that the group met in the United Kingdom and Pakistan with Mohammed Sidique Khan and Shehzad Tanweer, two of the four 7/7/05 London transit system bombers. The group were trained in Paksitan by Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi, 46, a senior al Qaeda figure who was later detained at the U.S. prison at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

March 11, 2004. *Spain.* On February 1, 2005, police detained two Moroccan brothers, Ibrahim and Mohamed Moussaten, who had regular contacts with their maternal uncle, Youssef Belhadj, who was believed to have made the al Qaeda confessor video in the Madrid bombing attacks. The duo were jailed on February 5 on provisional charges of collaborating with a terrorist group. Their parents were ordered freed.

On February 2, 2005, Spanish police arrested Rachid Bendouda, a Moroccan, who is alleged to have links to one of the seven Madrid train-bombing suspects who blew themselves up during the April 3, 2004 police raid in Madrid.

On March 2, 2005, U.S. officials said that a sketch on a computer disk depicting Grand Central Terminal in New York was found in the house of a 3/11 suspect but was not considered a cause for alarm.

A monument outside Madrid in Alcala de Henares lists the victims, who included Rodolfo Benito Samaniego, Stefan Budai, Iniviaculada Castillo Sevillano, Sergio de las Heras Correa, Rex Ferrer Reynado, Angelica Gonzalez Garcia, Javier Mengibar Jimenez, Jose Ramon Moreno Isarch, Ines Martinez, Jorge Rodriguez Casanova, and Federico Miguel Seron. A year after the attack, 218 people remained hospitalized.

On April 1, 2005, police arrested six Moroccans, three Syrians, an Egyptian, a Palestinian, and an Algerian in raids in the Madrid area. Four of the Moroccans are brothers linked to fellow Moroccan Youssef Belhadj. He was extradited from Belgium to Spain on April 1.

On April 15, 2005, National Court Judge Juan del Olmo filed provisional terrorism charges against Soufiane Raifa, a Moroccan suspected of helping to obtain the explosives.

On May 18, 2005, a Spanish judge indicted 13 men (four of them at large), mostly Moroccans, on charges of belonging to al Qaeda, forming terror cells in 2002, deciding to attack Spain after it sent peacekeeping troops to Iraq, and involvement in the train bombings.

In June 2005, forensic experts suggested that Mohamed Afalah, a Moroccan wanted in the Madrid bombings, conducted a suicide attack in Iraq between May 12 and 19, 2005. They were searching for DNA evidence.

On June 14, 2005, five suspects were arrested in Madrid and Barcelona. The investigating judge in the train bombing case had them jailed on suspicion of links to a terrorist organization. They were picked up as part of a crackdown that netted another 11 suspects in a Syrian-based network that recruits suicide bombers to go to Iraq.

On September 25, 2005, Serbia extradited to Spain Abdelmajid Bouchar, 22, a Moroccan, in connection with the case.

On February 16, 2006, a Belgian court sentenced Abdelkader Hakimi, and Lahoussine El Haski to seven years and Mostafa Lunani to six years for belonging to the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group, which was involved in the 3/11 train bombings and the 2003 bombing in Casablanca that killed 32 people.

On April 7, 2006, an Italian investigator said Rabei Osman Sayed Ahmed, alias Mohammed the Egyptian, accused of helping to plan the bombing, also indoctrinated young people in Spain and advocated martyrdom. The defendant denied a connection with the attacks.

On April 11, 2006, Judge del Olmo released a 1,471-page report and charged six people with 191 counts of terrorist murder and 1,755 attempted murders. Another 23 people were indicted for collaborating in the plot. Most of those indicted were longtime residents, and included 15 Moroccans, nine Spaniards, an Algerian, an Egyptian, a Lebanese, a Syrian, and a Syrian-Spaniard. Among the defendants was Jamal Zougam, 32, a Moroccan merchant accused of providing the cell phones used as detonators in the backpack bombs. Four witnesses said he had placed dark blue bags under seats in trains that blew up. The judge said the attacks were inspired but not directed by al Qaeda. Also indicted were Youssef Belhadj, Hassan el Haski, and Rabei Osman Sayed Ahmed for membership in a terrorist group, murder, and attempted murder. Former miner Jose Emilio Suarez Trashorras was believed to have provided the bombers with plastic explosives stolen from a mine in northern Spain. He was charged with 192 murders, including that of a policemen killed while attempting to arrest a suspect at the Madrid apartment safe house. On November 6, 2006, Spanish prosecutors called for a total of 270,000 years in jail for the 29 people accused in the attack.

On May 3, 2006, a U.S. law-enforcement official confirmed that Syrian citizen Mustafa Setmariam Nasar, 47, a top al Qaeda strategist believed involved in the 3/11 bombings, was captured in Quetta, Pakistan, in November 2005 during a sting operation in which one person

died. Nasar had written a 1,600-page tome on how to attack Islam's enemies. There had been a $5 million bounty for him. He had traveled to Sudan, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, and two European capitals. Nasar had obtained Spanish citizenship after marrying a Spanish woman.

On November 6, 2006, a court in Milan found Rabei Osman Sayed Ahmed guilty of conspiracy to participate in international terrorist activities and sentenced him to 10 years in prison. Yahya Ragheh, 23, whom Ahmed was training to become a suicide bomber, received five years. Ahmed was represented by Italian attorney Luca D'Auria. On November 17, 2006, Ahmed was extradited to Madrid for a trial to begin in March 2007. On November 29, 2006, the U.S. government agreed to a settlement of $2 million with Oregon attorney Brandon Mayfield, who had been wrongly arrested by FBI agents and detained for two weeks in May 2004 on the basis of a misidentified fingerprint. The government also issued an apology. The print, which was found on a bag of detonators, was eventually identified as that of Algerian citizen Ouhnane Daoud.

The trial of the 29 suspects began on February 15, 2007. Twenty Arabs—most of them Moroccans—and nine Spaniards—including a woman—were on trial. Circa 100 experts and 600 witnesses were scheduled to testify. Seven defendants faced 30 years for each of the 191 deaths and 18 years each for the 1,824 attempted murders. The maximum prison term in Spain is 40 years. Rabei Osman Sayed Ahmed, 35, accused of being a planner, said he had no involvement, despite wiretapped conversations in which he said "I'm the thread to Madrid; it's my work." He had been arrested in Milan, Italy, in June 2004. The other accused organizers were Youssef Belhadj, 30, and Hassan el-Haski, 43, both of Morocco. A trio was accused of planting the bombs: Jamal Zougam, 33, and Abdelmajid Bouchar, 24, both Moroccans; and Basel Ghalyoun, 26, a Syrian. Jose Emilio Suarez Trashorras, 30, was charged with supplying some of the explosives, which he stole from a mine in northern Spain. Three defendants denied any role on February 19, 2007, contradicting eyewitness testimony that put them at the scene.

On May 16, 2007, 10 more defendants joined the hunger strike started by four of the group, which started the campaign on May 10. The 14 dropped the hunger strike on May 21.

On October 31, 2007, a Spanish court convicted 21 of involvement in the blast but cleared three men of being masterminds. The sentences were much lower than the government had requested. Judge Javier Gomez Bermudez sentenced two Moroccans and a Spaniard who provided the bombers with explosives to 42,924 years in prison (Spanish law does not allow anyone to serve longer than 40 years in jail). Jamal Zougam was convicted of membership in a jihadist terrorist cell and convicted of terrorist murder. Moroccan citizen Othman el Gnaoui was convicted of membership in a jihadist terrorist cell, terrorist murder, and helping to get explosives to the house near Madrid where the bombs were prepared. Spanish citizen Jose Emilio Suarez Trashorras was guilty of providing the explosives with the knowledge that they could be used in a terrorist attack. None of the others received a sentence longer than 23 years, and seven were acquitted. Rabei Osman Sayed Ahmed was cleared of all charges, but remained in an Italian jail, serving eight years on charges of membership in a terrorist organization. He was represented in Madrid by attorney Endika Zulueta. Moroccan Mohamed Moussaten was acquitted. Two men accused of being planners were convicted of membership in a terrorist organization, but not of involvement in the bombing. The judge said there was no evidence of ETA involvement.

April 2004. *France.* Police in the Paris suburbs broke up a cell of the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group. The detainees told interrogators that they had visited Maaseik, Belgium for strategy sessions.

June 2004. *United States.* Imam Fawaz Damra, 44, spiritual leader of Ohio's largest mosque,

was convicted of concealing ties to three terrorist groups when he applied for U.S. citizenship. The conviction was upheld in March 2005. On November 25, 2005, federal authorities in Cleveland arrested him as they began his deportation process. On January 5, 2006, he agreed to leave the United States. He could resettle in the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Sudan, Egypt, or the Palestinian territories.

June 2004. *Belgium.* Acting on a tip by Italian antiterrorism police, Belgium police arrested 15 people, possibly members of al Qaeda, the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group, or another group. The chief of the federal police said "there were preparing an attack." Some 14 of the suspects were later released. The Italians had wiretapped a Moroccan suspect in Brussels telling a radical in Milan that he and three friends were ready to carry out suicide attacks in Belgium.

June 2004. *Saudi Arabia.* On August 18, 2005, Saleh Aoofi, a Saudi in his late 30s, and head of al Qaeda in the country, was killed in a gun battle with police in Medina. He was among several terrorists killed in seven raids in the city in which a police officer was also killed. At least one terrorist was arrested in Riyadh; 10 were held in Medina. Aoofi was a former prisoner and had traveled to Chechnya and Afghanistan to join al Qaeda shortly before 9/11. Police believed he was involved in the June 2004 kidnapping and beheading of U.S. engineer Paul M. Johnson, Jr. Police had found Johnson's head in a freezer in an apartment in which Aoofi had stayed. Aoofi was one of two of the country's 26 most-wanted still at large; all the rest had been captured or killed.

July 2004. *Belgium.* Police arrested Lahoussine El-Haski, a most-wanted suspect in Saudi Arabia, in Maaseik. He had returned from a trip to Syria and Turkey.

July 2004. *Pakistan.* Authorities in Lahore seized the computers of Mohammed Naeem Noor Khan, an engineering graduate who was believed to have used his computer skills in aiding al Qaeda by sending coded e-mails to operatives planning attacks in the United States, United Kingdom, and South Africa. Data on the computers led 12 days later to Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, a Tanzanian wanted for his role in the August 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He was also linked to terror plots in the United States and United Kingdom, where 12 of his colleagues, including Dhiren Barot, were arrested. Information from those captures, including maps and photos found on their computers, led to a U.S. government warning about possible al Qaeda attacks on financial institutions in the United States and specifically Washington, DC.

He was released on August 20, 2007 after three years in custody and returned to his Karachi home. He was represented by attorney Babar Awan, who said his client was never charged or brought before any court.

July 9, 2004. *Russia.* Paul Klebnikov, 41, the U.S. founder of the Russian edition of *Forbes,* was shot to death as he left his Moscow offices. Observers suggested the killing was retribution for Klebnikov's 2003 book *Conversations with a Barbarian,* in which he said that some Chechen separatists were criminals who had used Islamic fundamentalism as a cover. On February 23, 2005, prosecutors charged Muslim Ibragimov, alias Kazbek Dukuzov, of involvement in the contract killing. On November 21, 2005, prosecutors said it was a contract killing ordered by a former Chechen separatist. Chechen detainees Kazbek Dukuzov and Musa Vakhayev were charged with murder and other crimes. The trial began in Moscow City Court on January 10, 2006, with the three defendants pleading not guilty. Prosecutors said the kidnapping was ordered by Khozh-Akhmed Nukhayev, a former separatist minister in Chechnya, who was the subject of Klebnikov's book. He remained at large. The trial was suspended in January after the judge took ill, but resumed on February 15,

2006 with a new judge and jury. On May 5, 2006, the jury voted 8–4 to acquit Kazbek Dukuzov, 32, and Musa Vakhayev, 42. On November 9, 2006, the Russian Supreme Court overturned the acquittal of Dukuzov, Vakhayev, and Fail Sadretdinov, the last acquitted on charges of being a member of a criminal gang that included the other two defendants, and ordered a new trial before new judges at Moscow City Court. Dukuzov was represented by attorney Igor Korotkov. As of the Supreme Court announcement, Nukhayev remained at large. On February 15, 2007, Dukuzov and Vakhayev failed to show up in court for the retrial, which was postponed under March 14. The retrial was suspended indefinitely on March 14 to give police a chance to track down one of the defendants.

July 20, 2004. *United States.* Kamran Akhtar, 36, a Pakistani who was arrested after police saw him videoing Charlotte skyscrapers, was sentenced on January 24, 2005 to six months in jail for immigration violations.

August 2004. *United Kingdom.* On November 16, 2005, Charles Clarke, the United Kingdom's senior-most law-enforcement official, ordered the extradition to the United States of Babar Ahmad, 31, a British national of Pakistani descent, who faced U.S. charges of using the Internet to support al Qaeda, the Taliban, Chechen terrorists, and other Islamic extremists. He had been arrested in August 2004. The United States indicted him in Connecticut in October 2004, saying he had arranged for training and transportation of Islamist terrorists and bought camouflage suits, gas masks, and other equipment for them. He had used Internet service providers in Nevada and Connecticut. A U.K. judge ruled in May 2005 that he could be extradited to the United States. His family said it would appeal to the U.K. High Court. On November 30, 2006, Lord Justice John Laws ruled that he and Haroon Rashid Aswat could be extradited.

August/September 2004. *Jordan.* On September 11, 2005, a Jordanian court jailed a dozen Islamic militants—mostly Jordanians or Jordanians of Palestinian descent—to terms from one-and-a-half to three years after being found guilty of conspiring in 2004 to attack the U.S. and Israeli embassies. The dozen were accused of planning attacks against a hotel popular with Israeli tourists in Irbid, the home of a cultural festival director, and an American troupe performing at the annual event. The group had been detained in August and September 2004.

August 1, 2004. *United States/United Kingdom.* On April 12, 2005, the United States announced that, during the previous month, a federal court in Manhattan had heard the four-count indictment of three Britons—Dhiran Barot (alias Esa al-Britani, alias Issa al-Britani, and Issa al-Hindi, a senior al Qaeda operative and instructor at an Afghan jihad training camp in 1998), 32, Nadeem Tarmohamed, 26, and Qaisar Shaffi, 25—who had planned to blow up financial buildings in Washington, DC, New York, and New Jersey, including the New York Stock Exchange and Citigroup Center in New York, the Prudential Financial building in Newark, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank headquarters in Washington. The trio had surveilled financial facilities between August 2000 and April 2001, and conducted video surveillance in Manhattan. The United States said it would seek extradition from the United Kingdom, where they and five others were charged with possession of reconnaissance plans and other information useful in conducting a terrorist attack. The group was also linked to a plan to attack London's Heathrow Airport. They faced life sentences in the United States.

On April 25, 2007, Junade Feroze, 31; Mohammed Zia Ul Haq, 28; Mohammed Naveed Bhatti, 27; Abdul Aziz Jalil, 34; Nadeem Tarmohamed, 29; and Omar Abdul Rehman, 23, pleaded guilty in a London court to conspiring with Barot. Authorities did not specify which

targets the individuals planned to attack. Qaisar Shaffi, 28, denied the charges.

On October 12, 2006, Dhiren Barot, 34, of north London, pleaded guilty in a U.K. court to plotting to bomb the IMF and other financial centers in Washington and New York in August 2004. He also pleaded guilty to planning attacks in the United Kingdom involving radiological devices and plotting to blow up three limousines packed with gas cylinders in underground parking garages. Prosecutors found plans for those attacks on computers owned by Mohammed Naeem Noor Khan seized in Pakistan in July 2004. Barot's seven accomplices were scheduled to be tried in 2007. On November 7, 2006, Judge Neil Butterfield sentenced Barot to life in prison with the possibility of parole in 40 years. The sentence was later reduced to 30 years; he had not carried out the planned attacks. He was a former airliner ticket clerk and a Muslim convert who wanted to create "another memorable black day for the enemies of Islam." He had planned to blow up a subway train as it passed through a tunnel under the Thames and proposed to al Qaeda financiers in Pakistan that he use a six-man team to explode gas cylinders in limos near the Savoy, Ritz, and other London hotels. He wanted to add napalm and nails to the bombs. He had written, "Imagine the chaos that would be caused if a powerful explosion were to rip through here and actually rupture the river itself. This would cause pandemonium, what with the explosions, flooding, drowning, et cetera, that would occur." Barot was born in India but grew up in the United Kingdom. He faced extradition to the United States on four counts of conspiring to use unconventional weapons and murder. He was represented by attorney Ian Macdonald. He was also wanted in Yemen on terrorism charges.

On June 15, 2007, a British judge sentenced seven men to a total of 136 years for their part in Barot's plot to blow up U.S. financial institutions and attack U.K. locations. Six had pleaded guilty to conspiring with Barot to set off bombs between 2001 and 2004 and received 15–26 years. Shaffi was convicted of conspiracy to murder and sentenced to 15 years. He had accompanied Barot to New York in March 2001.

August 19, 2004. *Iraq.* On April 11, 2005, Amir Hussein Shaykhan confessed that he and a Syrian kidnapped French journalists Christian Chesnot of *RFI* and George Malbrunot of *Le Figaro* in mid-August 2004. The duo were freed in December 2004.

August 24, 2004. *Russia.* On April 12, 2005, a Moscow regional court charged Armen Arutyunian, a ticket scalper, and Nikolai Korenkov, an airline employee, with charges of aiding and abetting terrorism and commercial bribery in the bombings of two Russian passenger jets that killed 90 people. Two Chechen women believed to have blown up the planes purchased their tickets from Arutyunian. Korenkov accepted a $36 bribe to let one of the women on a flight.

On June 30, 2005, a police captain who let the two Chechens pass through airport security was sentenced to seven years for negligence.

August 27, 2004. *United States.* On April 24, 2006, the New York trial began of Pakistani immigrant Shahawar Matin Siraj, 24, who allegedly plotted to bomb a Manhattan 34th Street subway station in 2004 to teach America "a good lesson" regarding the war in Iraq and the Abu Ghraib prison scandal. He and coconspirator James Elshafay drew diagrams of the subway station before they were arrested in 2004, on the eve of the Republican National Convention. Siraj was represented by attorney Martin Stolar, who said his client was entrapped by NYPD informant Osama Eldawoody, an Egyptian immigrant and infiltrator of a Brooklyn mosque. The attorney said Siraq told Elshafay and the informer that before he could go forward, "I have to check with my mother." Siraj was convicted on May 24 after the jury had deliberated for two days. On January 8, 2007, Siraj was sentenced to 30 years. Two days later, ICE detained his parents and sister at the family home in Jackson Heights,

Queens. The family had lived in the United States since 1999 and had been seeking asylum since 2003. Siraj appealed.

August 29, 2004. *Afghanistan.* On January 8, 2005, Afghan authorities announced the arrest two weeks earlier of Naqibullah, a judge who hid the two organizers of the bombing that killed a dozen people, including four Americans working for DynCorp. Mohammed Haidar, a Tajik, and Afghan citizen Abdul Ahad said that they had stayed at the judge's Kabul home. Naqibullah was head of a preliminary court in the Panjshir Valley. Ahad and Naqibullah are from the same district of the Kapisa Province.

The ringleader of this attack, Attaullah, an Iraqi based in Peshawar and believed to be an al Qaeda member, was also believed behind a suicide bomber who attacked a Kabul shopping center two months later near a group of Icelandic peacekeepers, killing an American woman and an Afghan girl and injuring three soldiers.

September 2004. *Belgium.* Police arrested a man in Maaseik and charged him with membership in the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group.

September 1, 2004. *Russia. CNN* reported on January 29, 2005, that Alexander Torshin, the head of the parliamentary commission investigating the Chechen terrorist attack on the Beslan elementary school in which 344 people died, said that some law-enforcement officers were involved in the attack. Two accomplices had been detained, three were being sought, and paperwork was in process to arrest two more. Some of the suspects ranked higher than Major.

On May 17, 2005, the trial began of Nur-Pashi Kulayev on charges of murder and terrorism in the case.

On July 28, 2005, Chechen rebel commander Shamil Basayev, who had claimed he had ordered the attack, told *ABC News Nightline* that he might order similar attacks.

As of August 28, 2005:

–Natasha Satsayeva, 30, a former midwife who survived the attack but suffered neurological damage, was unable to walk. She had shielded her son, Tamerlan, 7, and his two younger sisters, from grenade shrapnel that hit her in the head, neck, and torso. One of her legs shakes and she cannot use her left arm.

–Georgy Sidakov, 7, and numerous other students, were afraid to return to school.

On December 28, 2005, an independent investigative team reported that the Russian Interior Ministry in August 2004 had sent warning telegrams to regional authorities that terrorists might try to seize a school in the region on the first day of classes, but stationed only a single unarmed policewoman to the Beslan school. She was taken hostage as well as the 1000 other people.

On May 16, 2006, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in North Ossetia Tamerlan Aguzarov ruled that Nur-Pashi Kulayev, 25, the sole surviving Chechen terrorist, had taken part in murder and terrorism. It did not technically constitute a verdict in the year-long case, but it made it likely that he would be found guilty on all eight counts. Kulayev's brother was among the terrorists killed in the attack. On May 26, 2006, Nur-Pashi Kulayev was sentenced to life in prison for his role, although the judge said he deserved the death penalty. Russia had declared a moratorium on executions when it joined the Council of Europe.

On May 29, 2007, a Russian court granted amnesty to three police officers who had been charged with negligence for failing to prevent the attack. Twenty-five women who lost relatives protested by smashing courtroom windows, overturning furniture, and tearing down blinds.

September 9, 2004. *Indonesia.* On July 26, 2005, an Indonesian court sentenced Agus Ahmad, 31, to four years in jail for helping Azahari bin Husin prepare the suicide car bombing of the Australian embassy in which 10 Indonesians died. On August 11, 2005, prosecutors demanded the death sentence for Iwan

Darmawan, who was accused of buying the van and materials for explosives and hiding key suspects. On September 8, 2005, Indonesian radical Abdul Fatah received seven years in prison. On September 14, 2005, a court sentenced Ahmad Hasan, an Indonesian Muslim extremist, to death for helping to plot and carry out the attack. He had helped to build the bomb.

On September 22, 2005, a court sentenced Syaiful Bahri, 36, the last of six Muslim extremists in the case, to 10 years in prison for "providing assistance" to fugitive Malaysians bin Husin and Noordin Mohammed Top, the alleged ringleaders.

October 2004. *United States.* The FBI arrested Iraqi-born Ahmed Hassan Quaily, 33, in a sting operation in which he trying to buy machine guns and hand grenades from undercover agents. He threatened to "go jihad" against the United States. On May 31, 2005, he pleaded guilty to federal weapons charges in Nashville, Tennessee.

October 2004. *Egypt.* On November 30, 2006, an Egyptian court sentenced to death three Muslim radicals for their involved in the bombing that killed 34 people in the Taba resort, which is popular with Israelis.

October 7, 2004. *Egypt.* By February 22, 2005, the Egyptian government had detained 2,400 people in its investigation of the bombings at the Sinai resorts of Taba and Ras Shitan that killed 34 people.

October 18, 2004. *Spain.* Police arrested eight Islamic militants—including four Algerians and a Moroccan—in the southern region of Andalusia, Valencia, and Madrid. Authorities said they had foiled a planned bombing on the National Court building in Madrid. An unnamed informant helped Spanish police arrest a group that hoped, via a massive truck bomb, to kill judges, clerks, and members of the public and destroy files regarding the "mujaheddin brotherhood" that were stored inside Madrid National Court. On April 22, 2005, Switzerland extradited to Spain Abderrahmane Tahiri, alias Mohamed Achraf, a Moroccan who was believed to be the leader of the cell. He was sent from Zurich to Madrid in April 2005. On March 21, 2006, a judge in Madrid indicted 32 men, most of them Algerians, for the National Court plot. Three suspects remained at large. The terrorists also planned to attack the stadium of the Real Madrid soccer team and a political party's headquarters. Authorities said the plot was to be financed from Switzerland by Achraf. Achraf had ordered Kamara Birahima Diadie, a Mauritanian, to acquire explosives from an arms trafficker in Almeria and contact a Palestinian who would prepare the detonator. Achraf had set up the Martyrs for Morocco who in a Spanish prison, serving time for credit card fraud. The Madrid trial of 30 of the suspects began on October 15, 2007.

October 19, 2004. *Iraq.* On June 5, 2006, an Iraqi court sentenced Mustafa Salman, an Iraqi man, to life in prison for aiding and abetting the kidnap and murder of Margaret Hassan, an Iraqi-British aid worker killed in 2004. Pundits believed it was the first trial of a suspect accused in a kidnap or murder of a foreign-born civilian since the overthrow of Saddam Hussein. Two other defendants were freed. As of the trial's announcement, her body had not been found.

November 2004. *United States.* Authorities arrested Somali immigrant Nuradin Abdi, 33, for violating immigration laws. His lawyers said he was shown an arrest warrant three days later. He was accused of conspiring to help terrorists blow up a shopping mall in Columbus, Ohio. On June 14, 2005, he asked that his statements, including what he knew about an al Qaeda member, be barred from his trial.

November 1, 2004. *Iraq.* On January 25, 2005, terrorists released a 60-second video of American citizen Roy Hallums, 56, who had been kidnapped in November 2004. The bearded, gaunt Hallums pleaded with Arab political leaders,

including Muammar Qadhafi, to secure his release, saying that the U.S. President would do nothing for him. A gunman held an automatic rifle inches from Hallums' head. Hallums, the father of two, had worked for a Saudi catering service, but said in the video that he worked with U.S. forces and was "arrested by a resistance group in Iraq." There was no word at that time on the fate of Filipino accountant Robert Tarongoy, who also was kidnapped with Hallums. The terrorists had earlier released four other hostages. Hallums requested help "so that I can be released as quickly as possible from this definite death...I'm not asking for any help from President Bush, because I know of his selfishness and unconcern for those who have been pushed into this hell hole. I am asking for help from Arab rulers, especially President Muammar Qadhafi, because he is known for helping those who are suffering...(My) health is in a very bad situation."

Tarongoy was released on June 22, 2005 by the Army of Mujaheddin. The group told *al Jazeera* that the Philippine government had agreed to its demands that Filipinos not be allowed to travel to Iraq. Local media said they had demanded a $10 million ransom. Hallums's former wife offered a $40,000 reward for his release.

On September 7, 2005, the U.S. military acted on a tip and raided a farmhouse outside Baghdad, where they found and freed Hallums. He had been kept bound and gagged. The terrorists escaped. The troops conducted the raid three hours after receiving the information from a detainee. The soldiers also freed an Iraqi kidnap victim named Ahmed.

November 2, 2004. *Netherlands.* On January 26, 2005, a pretrial hearing was held regarding Mohammed Bouyeri, 26, who was accused of murdering filmmaker Theo van Gogh on November 2, 2004. Prosecutors said he dreamed of putting into place in the Netherlands an Islamic theocracy; he was supported in this view by a network of Islamic fanatics. Bouyeri skipped the hearing.

On February 7, 2005, prosecutors began their case against 12 suspected Islamic extremists accused of plotting to overthrow Dutch democracy by killing prominent politicians. The group had copies of a letter left on the body of van Gogh and handbooks on how to conduct ritual Islamic murders. Tapped phone conversations of them included discussions of slaying nonbelievers like sacrificial lambs. Several of them had trained in Pakistan to carry out armed attacks.

On April 19, 2005, Amsterdam authorities arrested a Chechen, identified as Marad J., 22, in the case. He was believed tied to the Hofstad network of Islamic fundamentalists to which Bouyeri belonged.

On May 3, 2005, prosecutors accused Bouyeri of leading a terrorist organization of the 12 men, hosting meetings in his home. The group aimed to destabilize society and establish an Islamic state through violence.

On May 18, 2005, authorities in Tours, France, arrested a Chechen, identified as Bislan I., 25, in the case. He was believed tied to the Hofstad network.

On June 22, 2005, Dutch security services arrested a man and two women in Amsterdam on suspicion of involvement with a terrorist group. One of them was linked to Mohammed Bouyeri, who was scheduled to go on trial in July 2005. Dutch authorities said the 22-year-old Moroccan was Nourredine el F.

On July 11, 2005, Bouyeri refused to answer questions about his motivation and said he did not plan to fight the charges. He quoted Arabic prayers and walked out of court holding a Koran above his head. The next day, he said that he was driven by religious conviction, saying, "If I were released and would have the chance to do it again...I would do exactly the same thing."

On July 13, 2005, Dutch police arrested a 17-year-old suspect in the case. He was suspected of hiding homemade explosives in his parents' home.

On July 26, 2005, Bouyeri was sentenced to life with no possibility of parole.

On March 18, 2007, van Gogh's friends unveiled a sculpture in Amsterdam that depicts him screaming near the scene of the shooting.

December 2004. *Kuwait.* On January 3, 2005, Kuwaiti security forces arrested eight Kuwaiti soldiers, including several high-ranking officers, suspected of planning to attack American forces in the country. The arrests came the last week of December. Several non-Kuwaitis were also in custody and being questioned.

December 2004. *Canary Islands.* Police arrested Hassan el-Haski, a ringleader of the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group, and charged him with plotting attacks on the Spanish mainland and with setting up a Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group cell. He traveled at least six times to Maaseik, Belgium, believed to be the location of a terrorist cell. He is the brother of Lahoussine El-Haski, arrested by Belgian police in July; he was one of Saudi Arabia's most wanted terrorists.

December 3, 2004. *Germany.* Police raided the safe house of three radical Islamic members of the Iraqi group Ansar al-Islam, hours before they planned to attack Iraqi Prime Minister Ayad Allawi during a state visit. On November 16, 2005, Germany charged Ata Abdoulaziz Rashid, 31; Mazen Ali Hussein 23; and Rafik Mohamad Yousef, 31, with plotting to assassinate Allawi. Their trial began on June 19, 2006.

December 19–20, 2004. *Northern Ireland.* The largest bank heist in British history netted almost $50 million from a Belfast vault. The evening of December 19, teams held hostage the families of two employees of Northern Bank—Kevin McMullan and Chris Ward—who emptied the vault at 6:00 p.m. A white van made two trips, loaded down with cash. On January 7, 2005, Northern Ireland police blamed the Irish Republican Army, a charge Sinn Fein denied.

On February 17, 2005, police in Cork and Dublin arrested seven people, including a woman and a member of the Sinn Fein party. Police in Cork seized 60,000 pounds ($114,000) and found another two million pounds ($3.8 million) in a separate raid on an apartment in Farran, 10 miles west of Cork. Police initially picked up three men at Dublin's Heuston train station. They then followed a suspected money launderer from Cork who, after leaving a train in Dublin, was caught delivering a suitcase with $122,000 in laundered euros to two men from Londonderry. The seven were held under the Offences Against the State antiterrorism law, allowing them to be held without charge for 72 hours.

On February 19, $95,000 of the money was found in the restrooms of a Belfast country club run by police.

On February 21, 2005, Irish Justice Minister Michael McDowell said that Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams, deputy Martin McGuinness, and Martin Ferris, a Sinn Fein representative in the Irish Parliament, were members of the IRA's ruling army council and that they must have been aware of plans for the robbery.

December 21, 2004. *Iraq. Asharq al-Awsat,* a Saudi newspaper, reported on January 3, 2005 that the suicide bomber who killed 22 people when he blew himself up in a U.S. military mess hall in Mosul was a Saudi medical student, Ahmed Said Ahmed al-Ghamdi, 20. Members of an Iraqi terrorist group contacted his father to tell him of the attack.

December 23, 2004. *Honduras.* Suspected Mara Salvatrucha gang members ambushed a bus in San Pedro Sula, killing 28 passengers—22 adults and six children—and wounding 14. The gunmen left a message on the bus windshield in which they claimed to be part of a revolutionary group opposed to the death penalty. On February 23, 2005, Honduran Security Minister Oscar Alvarez told a news conference that authorities in Falfurrias, Texas, had arrested Ebert Anibal Rivera, 29, head of the Mara Salvatrucha gang in Honduras, on February 10. Honduran authorities were considering requesting extradition if the United States

did not prosecute him. Authorities had arrested another dozen gang members since the attack.

December 27–31, 2004. *United States.* Reports by pilots of lasers beamed into cockpits continued into the new year. On December 29, 2004, the pilot of a Cessna Citation corporate jet saw a green laser as he was landing in Teterboro Airport in Trenton, New Jersey. Two days later, the pilot of a police helicopter for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey also saw the lasers. Similar incidents were reported in Cleveland, Washington, Houston, Colorado Springs, and Medford, Oregon. On January 2, 2005, the flight crew of a United flight to O'Hare from Nashville saw a green laser after takeoff.

The FBI said on January 2, 2005, that the eight incidents in the previous 10 days were pranks or accidents.

On January 4, 2005, the FBI charged David Banach, 38, of Parsippany, New Jersey, in the Teterboro case with willfully interfering with an aircraft. He admitted that he, not his daughter, 7, had aimed at the plane. He had aimed at the police helicopter while the Teterboro case's pilot was pointing out where the laser had come from. He pleaded not guilty in U.S. District Court in Newark. He was represented by attorney Gina Mendola Longarzo.

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Kocak, Murat. "Probability of Hostage Fatality in Hostage-Taking Terrorism; Negotiation Option and Characteristics of Negotiators." Paper presented to the conference on "Understanding and Responding to Terrorism: A Multi-dimensional Approach" in Washington, DC, on September 9, 2006, to be published in *Terrorist Operations,* NATO Security Through Science series. Kocak, a grad student at Kent State, offers the following abstract: The ITERATE (International Terrorism: Attributes of Terrorist Events) data set compiled by Mickolus et al. indicates that governments basically respond to terrorist hostage incidents in three ways: negotiation, shootout, and other responses such as massive nationwide searches for terrorists especially when kidnapping occurs. This empirical study by using logit models, tries to estimate the probability of hostages being killed because of these response options. It focuses on characteristics of negotiators, and tries to estimate the probability of hostages being killed when the number of negotiators increases, controlling for: the duration and the size of the incident, the number of governments and entities involved, terrorists' demands and behaviors, and the effect of having non-governmental targets when ransom is demanded by terrorists. It offers policy implications regarding how to handle hostage-taking terrorism incidents, and the appropriate number of negotiators in a negotiation process.

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Security–funded National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism at the University of Maryland. La Free and Dugan are Maryland professors; Korte is a graduate student. The trio claim that governmental overreaction can generate even more terrorism. They used multivariate regressions on 2,603 IRA attacks in Northern Ireland from 1969 to 1992.

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Schaefer-Jones, Jay. *Preparing for the Worst: A Comprehensive Guide to Protecting Your Family from Terrorist Attacks, Natural Disasters, and Other Catastrophes.* Westport, CT: Praeger, 2007.

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Tsang, Steve, ed. *Intelligence and Human Rights in the Era of Global Terrorism.* Westport, CT: Praeger, 2006.

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Fiction

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Baer, Robert. *Blow the House Down.* New York: Crown, 2006. Reviewed by Patrick Anderson. "Roman a CIA." *Washington Post,* June 5, 2006, p. C3. Baer, who spent 20 years with the CIA, wrote *See No Evil,* which begat the movie *Syriana.* In his first novel, he suggests that senior Agency officials could have stopped the 9/11 attacks. Baer posits that Osama bin Laden was involved in the 1984 kidnap/murder of Beirut Chief of Station William F. Buckley.

Berenson, Alex. *The Faithful Spy.* New York: Random House, 2006. Reviewed by Patrick Anderson. "A Mole in Osama's Cave." *Washington Post,* May 1, 2006, p. C3. The CIA infiltrates al Qaeda.

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———. *The Scorpion's Gate.* New York: Putnam, 2005. Five years into the future, the United States experiences a larger war. Clarke was the Administration's antiterrorism czar. Reviewed by Gary Hart. "The Fall of the House of Saud: A Tub-Thumping Thriller from a Counterterrorism Chief." *Washington Post Book World,* October 23, 2005, p. 7.

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Flanagan, Richard. *The Unknown Terrorist.* New York: Grove, 2007. Reviewed by David Masiel "Notorious: A Stripper Is the Prime Suspect in an Australian Terrorist Investigation." *Washington Post Book World,* June 10, 2007, p. 7.

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———. *The Sirens of Baghdad.* Trans. John Cullen. New York: Doubleday, 2007. Reviewed by Thomas Meaney. "Peering Into the Terrorist's Mind." *Washington Post,* June 21, 2007, p. C2. The author is a former Algerian army officer whose pseudonym is based on his wife's name. Three weeks after the February 2005 assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri, an Iraqi terrorist arrives in Beirut to commit a major attack.

———. *The Swallows of Kabul.* New York: Anchor, 2004. Two Afghan couples' lives are derailed by the depradations of the Taliban.

Lair, Nick. *Utterly Monkey.* New York: Perennial, 2005. A IRA bagman visits an erstwhile colleague who has become a London attorney, with the IRA on his heels.

Littell, Robert. *Vicious Circle.* New York: Overlook, 2006. A Palestinian terrorist kidnaps an Israeli rabbi in an effort to submarine the Middle East peace process. Reviewed by Kevin Allman. "Aghast in Gaza." *Washington Post,* October 5, 2006, p. C4.

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McGrath, Patrick. *Ghost Town: Tales of Manhattan Then and Now.* London: Bloomsbury, 2005. Three New York novellas set in the American Revolution, Civil War, and the morning of 9/11/01. Reviewed by Carolyn See. "Haunting Memories." *Washington Post,* September 16, 2005, p. C3.

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Patterson, James, and Michael Ledwidge. *Step on a Crack.* New York: Little, Brown, 2007. The book was number one on the *Washington Post* hardcover fiction best sellers list. Terrorists kidnap hundreds of people during the funeral of a former First Lady at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Patterson, Richard North. *Exile.* New York: Henry Holt, 2007. Reviewed by Sarah Weinman. "Lost in the Middle East." *Washington Post,* January 25, 2007, p. C4. A Jewish lawyer defends his former lover, a Palestinian accused of the terrorist assassination of the Israeli prime minister.

Rankin, Ian. *The Naming of the Dead.* Boston: Little, Brown, 2007. Reviewed by Patrick Anderson "Great Scot! Rebus Returns." *Washington Post,* April 23, 2007, p. C7. Terrorists set off bombs in subway cars and a bus in London during the July 2005 G8 economic summit in Edinburgh.

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———. *Secret Asset.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2007. Reviewed by Richard Lipez. "Mysteries: Murder Most Foul, in Crime Scenes Spanning the Globe." *Washington Post Book World,* August 5, 2007, p. 11. Middle Eastern terrorists threaten a British institution while the British intelligence service has mole worries.

Rushdie, Salman. *Shalimar the Clown.* New York: Random House, 2005. An assassination in Los Angeles involves a dead Ambassador to India, his daughter, and an Islamist terrorist at large.

Schechter, Peter. *Point of Entry.* New York: Rayo, 2006. Reviewed by Patrick Anderson. "Bombs and Bombshells." *Washington Post,* January 30, 2006, p. C3. Schechter is a political consultant. In his first novel, Syrians plot to explode a nuclear weapon in the United States.

Schlink, Bernhard. *Self's Deception.* trans. Peter Constantine. New York: Vintage, 2007. Reviewed by Patrick Anderson. "Self Serving: An Acquired Taste." *Washington Post,* July 9, 2007, p. C3. A German detective searching for a college coed finds that she was involved with terrorists who attacked a U.S. military installation.

Seymour, Gerald. *The Unknown Soldier.* New York: Overlook, 2005. Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley. *Washington Post Book World,* February 6, 2005, p. 2. In 2004, an al Qaeda operative escapes from his U.S. captors to go back to his terrorist brigade and a dirty bomb awaiting him.

Silva, Daniel. *The Messenger.* New York: Putnam, 2006. Reviewed by Patrick Anderson. "Mossad's Man of the Hour." *Washington Post,* July 31, 2006, p. C4. Silva worked as a reporter and producer for UPI and CNN. Mossad inserts a mole into the inner circle of a terrorism financier after a rocket attack on the Vatican.

———. *Prince of Fire.* New York: Putnam, 2005. Reviewed by Richard Lipez. "The Ambivalent Assassin." *Washington Post Book World,* April 24, 2005, p. 7. An Israeli spy hero chases a Palestinian suspect in the bombing of the Israeli embassy in Rome.

———. *The Secret Servant.* New York: Putnam, 2007. Al Qaeda and Sword of Allah terrorists plague Amsterdam and threatened to blow up the London subway system and kidnap the daughter of the U.S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Reviewed by Warren Bass. "Aiming Low for High Readership." *Washington Post,* August 20, 2007, p. C3.

Sorrentino, Christopher. *Trance.* New York: Farrar Straus Giroux, 2005. Reviewed by Tom Paine. "Hearst-Case Scenario." *Washington Post Book World,* July 24, 2005, p. 4. A fictionalized account of the Symbionese Liberation Army and the 1970s.

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Updike, John. *Terrorist.* New York: Knopf, 2006. Reviewed briefly in *Washington Post Book World,* April 2, 2006, pp. 8–9; and more extensively by Amitav Ghosh. "A Jihadist from Jersey: An Alienated Muslim High Schooler Plots to Blow Up the Holland Tunnel" *Washington Post Book World,* June 4, 2006, p. 3; and Hillel Italie. "'Terrorist' Manifesto: Updike Explores the Mind of a Suicide Bomber in Book." *Examiner,* June 6, 2006, p. 22. Ahmad, 18, loathes his family and society in New Prospect, New Jersey and plans revenge in the name of God.

Weinberger, Caspar W., and Peter Schweizer. *Chain of Command.* New York: Atria, 2005. Reviewed by Andrew O'Hehir. "How Not to Fight Terrorism." *Washington Post Book World,* July 24, 2005, p. 5. Weinberger was President Reagan's Secretary of Defense. A fictional President uses a faked terrorist threat to undermine the Constitution and impose near-fascism.

Wilson, Robert. *The Hidden Assassins: A Novel.* New York: Harcourt, 2006. Reviewed by Sarah Weinman. "The Faceless Foe: Inspector Jefe Javier Falcon Races to Stop Terrorists in Seville before They Strike Again." *Washington Post Book World,* December 24, 2006, p. 7.

Internet

The following is a small sample of the extensive authorship on the topic, as well as the actual Internet sites. At a national security conference in December 2007, Saudi researcher Khaled al-Faram reported the existence of 5,600 al Qaeda-inspired Web sites worldwide, with 900 more being established each year.

The Anthrax Letters, at http://www.anthraxandalqaeda.com, is a Web site hosted by New York attorney Ross Getman of data regarding the 2001 anthrax attacks in the United States.

The DEBKA file, at www.debka.com, is a Jerusalem-based counterrorism news service launched in 2000 that covers security, terrorist activities, military affairs, and other Middle Eastern issues. Its editor and founder is Giora Shamis, and it has a staff of 20.

FREE Babar Ahmad (http://www.freebabarahmad.com) is a site set up by the friends of Babar Ahmad, a computer specialist and mechanical engineer, who was arrested in London in 2004 on charges of running azzam.com, a Web site that highlighted propaganda and fundraising for Islamic extremists, including the Taliban, Chechen rebels, and al Qaeda affiliates.

GlobalTerrorAlert.com (http://www.globalterroralert.com) is an antiterrorist Web site run by Evan Kohlmann that compiles communiques issues by the Iraqi insurgents.

Haqqani, Husain, and Daniel Kimmage. "The Online Bios of Iraq's 'Martyrs' Suicidology." *The New Republic,* October 3, 2005. The authors look at "The Martyrs of the Land of the Two Rivers," an Internet-available collection of 430 biographies of suicide bombers and other insurgents in Iraq.

Jeeran (http://www.hussamaldin.jeeran.com), a site of Supporters of Jihad in Iraq that included a headline "Kill the Americans everywhere," was hosted by Electric Lightwave, a subsidiary of Integra Telecom in Portland, Oregon.

LaredosMissing.Com (http://www.laredosmissing.com) is a site created by the families of Brenda Cisneros and Yvette Martinez, who apparently were kidnapped on September 17, 2004, somewhere in northern Mexico.

The National Counterterrorism Center has a Web site (http://www.nctc.gov) featuring a very handy calendar of events.

START, the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism hosts a Web site (www.start.umd.edu/data/gtd/) with a collection of 80,000 terrorist incidents coded for 200+ variables. The incidents took place between 1970 and 2004. Gary LaFree is the director of the University of Maryland's National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses, which was funded by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

STOPPOLITICALTERROR.COM, at http://www.stoppoliticalterror.com, is a British Web site that publicizes the cause of Babar Ahmad, who was arrested in the United Kingdomin 2004 for running an Islamist site that included al Qaeda propaganda.

Thurwat al-Sinam. The online magazine of al Qaeda in the Land of the Two Rivers, which was headed by Jordanian terrorist Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. The Web address changes frequently.

The U. S. Department of Defense provides a transcript of the opening statement of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed at the combatant status review tribunal on March 10, 2007 online at http://www.defenselink.mil//news/transcript_ISN10024.pdf.

The U. S. Department of Defense provides transcripts of the hearings of Ramzi bin al-Shibh and Abu Faraj Farj al Liby at the combatant status review tribunal in March 2007 online at http://www.defenselink.mil/news?Combatant_tribunals.html.

The U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Virginia exhibits the 1,202 exhibits used in the death penalty phase of the trial of Zacarias Moussaoui online at http://www.vaed.uscourts.gov/notablecases/moussaoui/.

Voice of the Caliphate. This weekly Internet broadcast surfaced on September 26, 2005, and purported to be the production of al Qaeda. Al Qaeda also has the Al Battar Training Camp, a bimonthly online magazine. The Web address changes frequently.

Wallace-Wells, Benjamin. "Private Jihad: How Rita Katz Got into the Spying Business." *The New Yorker,* May 29, 2006. A look at the founder of the SITE Institute, which monitors terrorist Web sites.

Weimann, Gabriel. *Terror on the Internet: The New Arena, the New Challenges.* Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace, 2006. Reviewed by Joshua Sina. "Terrorism on the Internet." *Washington Times.* May 23, 2006, sect. A. As of the review, terrorist presence had grown from less than half of the world's 30 active terrorist organizations having a presence in 1998 (no indication as to the provenance of that 30 figure) to the 40 active groups having more than 4,300 Web sites. Weimann is a professor of communications at Haifa University.

www.alneda.com was an al Qaeda propaganda Web site until it disbanded in 2002. Hundreds of similar sites have taken its place.

www.alsaha.com is a site that had posted videos from the media production arm of al Qaeda; it was hosted by Liquid Web, Inc., in Lansing, Michigan

www.alsunnah.info, was the former site of Seikh Abu Muhammad al-Maqdisi, spiritual mentor to Abu Musab al Zarqawi. It was taken down by host Interserver, Inc. of Secaucus, New Jersey.

www.azzam.com was a Web site in the United Kingdom run by Babar Ahmad. In a U.S. indictment in October 2004, the United States charged him with soliciting donations for Chechen rebels and the Taliban, and for arranging for training and transportation of Islamist terrorists. The site closed in 2002.

www.halali.net was a Web site of Islamic sheikh Hamed al-Ali, the site was hosted by Fortress Integrated Technologies of Irvine, California. It has since moved.

Computer Games

Hamza, M.M. *The Stone Throwers.* 2000, http://www.damascus-online.com/stonethrowers/. The game was created by a Syrian medical student weeks after the start of the second intifada.

Quest for Bush: Night of Bush Capturing. Global Islamic Media Front, online, 2006. A knockoff of the 2003 *Quest for Saddam* by Petrilla Entertainment in California. The GIMF is a radical Islamist organization with al Qaeda ties. Players uses a rifle, shotgun, or grenade launcher to complete such missions as "Jihad Growing Up," "Americans' Hell," and "Bush Hunted Like a Rat."

UnderAsh. Afkar Media, 2002. A look at the first intifada from the eyes of a Palestinian teenager battling the Israelis.

UnderSiege. 2006, http://www.underash.net/en_download.htm. A game based on the lives of five Palestinian families in the second intifada in the year 2000.

Country and Date Index

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